



Summer 2008
Number 68

The ARCHAEOLOGIST



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AND
ARCHAEOLOGISTS
IN EUROPE**

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Archaeology and archaeologists in Europe

As labour markets open up, some IFA members and RAOs are already getting used to working abroad in developer-funded contexts, as well as the research-based work to which university archaeologists are accustomed. Meanwhile, EU legislation, guidelines, conventions and working practices are now affecting much of our work, from work-time directives to protection of monuments. Some of this bureaucracy is still little known but it has potential to be very useful, often being rather bolder than our own government is likely to deliver. Cravings by authorities for World Heritage Site status for sites in their areas is one indication of the value of international respect, as is competition to meet (or at least not to dramatically fall short of) aspirational Conventions.

International networking is growing to match this Eurocentric style of working. Whether it's heads of archaeology in state agencies, national antiquarian societies, special interests that benefit intellectually and practically from cross-boundary activity (aerial photography, study of our common industrial past, monuments such as the Roman frontier defences etc), or the more general interests of the European Association of Archaeologists, we all find it enlightening, fruitful (and definitely fun) to mix with like-minds in other nations. As the new Europe becomes more familiar, working and socialising with colleagues across the whole continent can be seen as a natural way of life.

This issue of *TA* brings some of these relevant initiatives to the attention of IFA's membership and, we hope, will encourage more to take advantage of new freedoms, to work and gain experience in different environments, and to bring fresh ideas back to the UK. It was also an opportunity to invite tales of woe alongside modest triumphs, with some grass roots accounts that make some of us quite relieved to be working in Britain.

Back at home, we bring you up to date on the latest state of resolution regarding excavation of human remains and the law, the new draft Heritage Protection bill, and other rumblings from within government. As more politicians become aware of and sympathetic to our interests these agenda can sometimes move quite fast, so do watch our website for the latest news.

Your editor is taking a break this summer, leaving Alex Llewellyn, Kathryn Whittington and other staff in IFA office to cover the August *TA*, which will include our annual report and articles derived from sessions given at the Swansea conference. If you have a contribution to make to this but haven't sent it in yet, please contact Kathryn.whittington@archaeologists.net SAP.



Alison Taylor
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Notes to contributors

Themes and deadlines

Autumn: IFA Conference papers and Annual Report
deadline: 1 July 2008

Winter: Protecting our heritage
deadline: 1 October 2008

Contributions and letter/emails are always welcome. *TA* is made digitally available through our website and if this raises copyright issues with any authors, artists or photographers, please notify the editor. Accessed digitally, web links are especially useful in articles, so do include these where relevant. Short articles (max. 1000 words) are preferred. They should be sent as an email attachment, which must include captions and credits for illustrations. The editor will edit and shorten if necessary. Illustrations are very important. These can be supplied as originals, on CD or as emails, at a minimum resolution of 500 kb. More detailed *Notes for contributors* for each issue are available from the editor. Opinions expressed in *The Archaeologist* are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of IFA.

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FROM THE FINDS TRAY

Regional Scientific Advisors

After strong protests from archaeological organisations English Heritage has mercifully decided not to go ahead with the proposal to abolish the post of Regional Science Advisor. Feedback emphasised that RSAs have an important input into a number of areas, and that replacing their advice would mean more expensive and less effective consultancy. 'The consultation provided very solid evidence for the value of these posts and the regard in which the RSAs are held in the sector.'

Museums' Association: disposal guidelines published

The Museums Association has reviewed its ethical advice for museums on disposal of items from their collections, to ensure collections are well managed, actively used and sustainable. The new advice encourages museums to take a more active approach to appropriate disposal, with safeguards to protect collections and public trust in museums. The changes have now come into effect and can be seen at <http://www.museumsassociation.org/ma/10934>. A disposal toolkit providing detailed advice and guidance on how to undertake responsible disposal can be downloaded from http://www.museumsassociation.org/asset_arena/text/it/disposal_toolkit.pdf

Scotland: Scheduled Monument Consent policy launched

Following consultation in 2007, a policy on the consent process for Scotland's 8000 scheduled monuments was launched in March. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) sets out government policies on works affecting scheduled monuments. For further details and links see <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/news-full-article.htm?articleid=28168>

Scotland: removal of archaeological finds

The Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (SAFAP) reminds all excavators working in Scotland that under the Treasure Trove system there are particular regulations governing the temporary export of archaeological finds (including to England) prior to their reporting for Treasure Trove. It is illegal to remove unreported archaeological finds from Scotland for any purpose, including post-excavation processing and research, without having obtained the proper authorisation – or the finds become 'tainted' as defined by the *Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003*. Applicants need to complete a standard application form, which can be downloaded from the Treasure Trove website, and may apply for the loan of unreported excavated material for periods of up to four years (which may sometimes be extended to eight). This note particularly applies to archaeologists based in other parts of the UK, but it applies too to Scotland-based excavators who wish to send finds elsewhere in the UK for processing or specialist examination. For further information see www.treasuretrovescotland.org.uk

Ian Ralston, Chair, SAFAP
Alan Saville, Head of the Treasure Trove Unit

Recently excavated Bronze Age logboat from the River Tay in course of conservation at the National Museums Scotland laboratories. Under the Scottish system the logboat was claimed as a Treasure Trove item. Edinburgh. Photograph: J Shiels, Crown Copyright



FROM THE FINDS TRAY

Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory conference

HERITAGE CHAT

14-16 November, University College, London

This year's conference will explore connections between theoretical perspectives and ideals and the more traditional concerns of heritage management practice. Papers are promised that challenge the very notion of heritage, and the commercial and corporate strategies that go with it, and describe work on contemporary and historical archaeology which operate within more conventional heritage frameworks.

For further details contact Charlotte Frearson (charlotte.frearson@atkinsglobal.com), Sarah May (sarah.may@english-heritage.org.uk), Hilary Orange (h.orange@ucl.ac.uk), Sefryn Penrose (Sefryn.penrose@atkinsglobal.com) or John Schofield (john.schofield@english-heritage.org.uk).

Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors annual conference

Cork, 5-7 September 2008

AAI&S will be celebrating its 30th anniversary this year at its conference in Cork. Speakers will include the National Monuments Service, UCC Archaeology Department, the Discovery Programme, the National Roads Authority and Headland Ireland. Reduced rates for attendance are available for both AAI&S and IFA members.

For more details see www.aais.org.uk



Unpublished research on the built historic environment – Access and standards

Royal Statistical Society, 12 Errol Street, London EC1Y 8LX, 4 July 2008

This important conference follows on from the grey literature conference held for archaeologists late last year. We will be using the outcome of both sets of discussions to formulate an action plan to address the issues under debate. This action plan will be devised in partnership with the sector. Papers will include *Recording historic buildings – what's the point?* Shane Gould, English Heritage, *Web delivery - encouraging access to the UK's built historic environment*, Jen Mitcham, Archaeology Data Service, *The use of grey literature in historic building research – the academic viewpoint*, and *Volunteering information: grey literature and the voluntary sector*. There will also be a breakout session where participants will be asked to debate the positive and negative aspects to the questions

- how do we maintain high standards in unpublished research? Can we set, monitor and maintain these standards more effectively than at present?
- how easy is it for researchers to find about relevant research and to extract information from it? How could web delivery solutions such as the Heritage Gateway make a difference?

for free tickets to this conference, contact Jackie Gardo on 07919 572867 or jackie.gardo@english-heritage.org.uk.

IKUWA3: The Third International Congress on Underwater Archaeology

University College, London 7-13 July

The Third International Congress on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA3) is to be held in London in 2008. The Nautical Archaeology Society, with project partners, IFA and University College London will host the largest conference on underwater archaeology ever held in Britain. The Congress will be preceded by a 3-day Professional Development Field School (7-9 July), and followed by optional excursions (13 July). Parallel sessions will cover *Research trends and the future*, *Techniques and scientific methods*, and *Managing underwater cultural heritage for the public*.

For further information and registration, see www.ikuwa3.com/registrations.php.

Jobs in British Archaeology 2007–2008



James Drummond-Murray

A slight change in methodology this year – the period under review now runs from April 2007 to March 2008 to reflect more closely most organisations pay year (sorry Jan–March 2007 you are forever excluded). 2007 saw a record number of jobs (305), reflecting what a busy year it has been for most. Already there are signs 2008 may not be as busy as the credit crunch bites.

Overall, 2007 was a good year for field-based staff. For site assistants, from 73 advertisements, there was a marked improvement and a break through the £15,000 barrier. The standard IFA rate based on county council scales is now seen as a drag, and lags behind the norm. Supervisors, project officers and project managers also made strong upward strides, passing the £17,000, £19,000 and £25,000 marks

respectively. All positions saw an increase in the number of jobs advertised.

Junior CRM/SMR held steady at £19,228, with a big increase in the number of jobs, whilst senior posts fell back slightly to dip under £30,000. Both grades saw substantial increases last year, so perhaps there was some consolidation this time. Specialists fell back markedly to £17,930 from three times the number of jobs. However, the overall trend is still upwards from 2005, and last year can be seen as a quirk, perhaps based on the small number of jobs. The survey and illustration section also saw a decrease but closer analysis revealed a number of trainee posts that held the average down.

Consultants recovered from last year's decrease to go back over £20,000 from a small number of jobs, although many posts are advertised without salaries attached.

	AV WAGE 2007	NO OF ADS	AV WAGE 2006	AV WAGE 2005	AV WAGE 2004	AV WAGE 2003	AV WAGE 2002	AV WAGE 2001	AV WAGE 2000	IFA MINIMA APRIL 07
Excavator/ site assistant	£15,078	73	£14,294	£14,179	£13,710	£12,903	£13,232	£12,378	£12,024	£14,197 (PIFA)
Supervisor	£17,087	33	£15,879	£15,900	-	£14,765	£14,806	£12,741	12,868	£16,536 (AIFA)
Field officer / proj officer	£19,928	39	£18,593	£17,598	£16,563	£16,592	£18,489	£15,572	£15,518	£21,452 (MIFA)
Project manager	£25,535	26	£23,350	£22,259	£20,957	£19,701	£21,536	£20,881	£19,447	
Junior CRM / SMR	£19,627	41	£19,380	£17,992	£16,941	£17,274	£15,563	£17,532	£15,608	
Senior CRM / SMR	£29,958	16	£30,104	£26,024	£21,397	£23,840	£30,605	£23,012	£23,486	
Specialists	£17,930	46	£19,250	£17,011	£15,254	£17,170	£14,992	£16,531	£14,632	
Illustrators etc	£16,871	23	£17,734	£15,778	£15,992	£16,914	£14,085	£14,908	£15,497	
Consultants	£20,629	9	£19,421	£20,000	-	-	-	-	-	
		305 (199)								



TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR *FINDS*

Nicky Powell, Victoria Bryant
and Richard Constable

IFA 'Hands-on' training sessions

By the time you read this, the IFA Finds Group *Slags and wasters* seminar will have happened, and we will have discussed with those that attended what they would like later in the year to complement the seminar. This is how the IFA FG run short training sessions: they are cheap, rely heavily on the goodwill of established specialists and organisations to run, and the themes are suggested by FG members. Sessions are often over-subscribed; osteology and building materials being typical examples.

Few specialist training posts are advertised now, and most organisations want fully-formed specialists who can 'hit the ground running'. The Portable Antiquities Scheme and bursaries offered by IFA and English Heritage are amongst the few places a fledgling specialist can develop and grow with formal training, although this year actually seems quite good for practical training, for the English Heritage Technology Team will be running nine days on slags and other industrial waste

Wasters for study: a stack of fused plates from Rotherhithe Photograph: Andy Choppoing, © MoLAS



through the autumn and winter, organised by the EH Regional Science Advisors. Meanwhile, a model of professional/amateur cooperation can be seen in the course on *Post-excavation procedures* taught by Jacqui Pearce as part of Birkbeck's further and continuing education. This is the eighth year the course has run and will begin in September and run for two terms.

As soon as further details are available on each of the above, we will post on the IFA FG webpage, accessed through www.archaeologists.net.

Nicky Powell
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MPRG pottery sessions

Members of the Medieval Pottery Research Group have been concerned for some time that archaeologists in commercial organisations and museums as well as local groups have little access to basic training in ceramics. The idea behind recent training days was to test the waters. We wanted to identify what kind of people would be interested and also if the format of small groups and lots of hands on work would be the best way to enthuse them. In 2007 MPRG held a successful series of training days for non-specialists interested on local medieval and post-medieval pottery, with four events covering the pottery of Somerset, Bristol and West Dorset; Worcestershire; Wiltshire, and Scotland.

Participants at the Worcestershire MPRG training day discussing the merits of ceramic cooking pots

Feedback was positive and the days attracted archaeology students, museum staff, field archaeologists and members of local archaeology groups. Following this success, MPRG will be organising more local sessions in autumn 2008. Each day includes formal teaching but the focus is on handling material and discussing issues such as date, provenance, technology, trade patterns, social and economic systems, day-to-day life and social structure. No previous experience is necessary and each participant will go home with an information pack and reading lists. To facilitate discussion there will be a maximum of fifteen on each course. These will be advertised this summer.

If you are interested in attending a course or would just like to find out more, contact Victoria Bryant vbryant@worcestershire.gov.uk, and also watch out on our website, www.medievalpottery.org.uk.

Victoria Bryant
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The second Samian Research Workshop

This March saw the latest in a series of lectures on samian ware. The groups, chaired by Nottingham University, are designed to define and resolve problems related to samian pottery. The first meeting had been an overview of the situation, whereas this concerned the future for samian specialists, especially with regard to training opportunities.

The first paper addressed results of a survey by UCL of ten commercial archaeological organisations.

Answers suggested that most recorded samian in-house but also used external specialists. Problems such as limited budgets, out of date references and a general undervaluing of the material were addressed. Online databases and digitised versions of out of print references were proposed. It was suggested that there are two levels of samian study: the immediate 'mechanical' stage, which involves basic identification of fabrics etc, and the expert level, which generally means working in spare time. Concluding comments suggested that, while pottery studies have been overlooked in universities in recent years, they are making a comeback. A recent project involving the samian collection at Durham University aimed to improve intellectual and physical access to the collection, establishing new ways of learning and increasing the employability of students. Some best practice points emerged from the project, including students working within the museum environment and integrating the collection into the university curriculum.

After a presentation by English Heritage on the three main areas of training offered, there was a talk on the role of the IFA, discussing how to facilitate specialist groups, and information on bursaries, the recently developed NVQ in Archaeological Practice, and CPD. Discussions emphasised that archaeologists need to talk to one another; specialists should not be separated from the main body, and there should be a more standardised approach to recording.

Richard Constable
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Studying Roman pottery

And finally – the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) annual conference is to be held at the McDonald Institute Cambridge (with accommodation at Clare College), 4 to 6 July 2008. It includes talks, posters and pottery handling sessions, also a field trip and presents an opportunity to find out about pottery research in this region and beyond (includes national and international) papers. It is a great place for student, amateur, academic and professional archaeologists to meet and exchange data. Details are on <http://sgrp.org.uk>



Discovering the archaeologists of Europe

Kenneth Aitchison

Hungary, Slovenia, Greece and Cyprus. Each nation will report on archaeological employment in their country, to be available in both English and the national language when the project concludes in September 2008, along with a transnational overview of the situation across Europe.

Preliminary results are informative. Put crudely, where there is private sector archaeology there are many more jobs (and more opportunities to move from country to country); where archaeological practice is heavily state-based, there are fewer jobs but these are better paid. Ireland, with an active archaeological private sector, has seen a huge boom, with a prime driver being the National Roads Authority's programme of infrastructural development – funded in large part by EU Objective One. The resulting influx of archaeologists means that a remarkable 45% of archaeologists there are not from Ireland – by comparison, 9% of archaeologists working in the UK are not from this country. As Objective One funds become focused on new member states we may see a similar boom in the archaeological workforce of those countries. Can we ensure this is achieved while maintaining the social and financial status of archaeologists? Archaeology is rapidly expanding in the Czech Republic for example, where the average archaeological salary is higher than the national average (hardly the case in the UK). It would be good if measures were in place to ensure the best of both worlds.

Kenneth Aitchison
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Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe is a transnational project run by IFA and part-funded by the EC Leonardo da Vinci funding stream. It is looking at archaeological employment across twelve EU states, and at the opportunities for archaeologists to move from one country to another. The project has developed from our experience of the UK's five-yearly *Profiling the Profession* studies, and our 2007-08 survey will form the UK report for this international survey. Thanks to our earlier work we are able to interrogate a time-series data set, showing how patterns of archaeological employment have changed over the last ten years (steady growth overall, with a relative decrease in those working for national heritage agencies and an increase in the private sector).

Of the other eleven countries only Ireland has comparable data, and so this is proving a new and valuable experience for the archaeological communities in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria,

Archaeology in contemporary Europe

Facing the challenges with an EC funded network

Nathan Schlanger

Archaeology, as we know, is not confined to treasures, nor to providing narratives of progress or territorial legitimisation. Concerned with the past, it is a contemporary scientific and cultural undertaking, and its leading missions – to increase our knowledge of past societies, to protect the archaeological cultural heritage, to convey its values to the broader public – are embedded within the social, economic and political realities of the modern world.

This has been recently recognised by the European Commission who, within the framework of the 'Culture' programme (DG Education and Culture) are supporting the ACE project *Archaeology in Contemporary Europe: Professional practices and public outreach*. Over the coming five years, a dozen archaeological institutions from across Europe (archaeological services, university departments, research institutes and cultural operators) will bring together their competences and energies to address the transformation of European archaeology, specifically focusing on

- *researching the significance of the past* (eg migrations, settlements patterns, cultural identities and landscapes in the past and present)
- *comparative practices in archaeology* (field methodologies, operations and data management, information technologies, European archaeologists abroad etc)
- *the archaeological profession* (qualitative and quantitative aspects of the discipline, archaeology and its practitioners in contemporary society, professional responsibilities and conduct, training and skills, etc)
- *public outreach: invitations to archaeology* (communication and awareness measures, community involvement, educational tools, exhibitions and valorisation, films, etc)

The partnership includes

- Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives (INRAP), Paris – FR (Project leader)
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS), University of York – UK

- Römisch-Germanische Kommission (RGK), Frankfurt am Main – DE
- Faculty of Archaeology, University of Leiden – NL
- Direzione Generale per i Beni Archeologici (DGBA-MIBAC), Roma – IT
- Instituto de Estudios Galegos P Sarmiento (IEGPS – CSIC) Santiago de Compostela – ES
- Vlaams Instituut voor het Onroerend Erfgoed (VIOE), Brussels – BE
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki – GR
- Institute of prehistory, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan – PL
- Academy of Cultural Heritage, Vilnius – LT
- National office of Cultural Heritage (KÖH), Budapest – HU
- Unité d'archéologie de la ville de Saint-Denis, Saint-Denis – FR
- Culture Lab - Conseils en coopération culturelle européenne – BE
- Festival du film archéologique, Association Kineon – BE

For more details, see www.ace-archaeology.eu (in construction), or contact the coordination team at ace-coordination@inrap.fr.

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The inevitable group photograph, outside the Collège de France, Paris, November 2007



EUROPEAN PROJECTS FOR URBAN HERITAGE CONSERVATION

David Baker



The 5th and 6th Framework programmes of the European Commission included several projects linking heritage, tourism and governance arrangements. These were largely (but not exclusively) university-based collaborations, often linking widely dispersed countries, with a particular focus upon helping new and candidate entrants to the Union. One of the difficulties of such projects is that the high-quality research they produce is rarely in a form easily assimilated by its main target audience – senior politicians and administrators in national and local governments. In 2007, *Historic Environment Conservation* was commissioned by the Environment Directorate of the EC to assess the outputs from four related projects, with particular reference to dissemination of results, and (with the help of Geraint Franklin) to prepare short ‘policy briefs’ for the main target audience.

APPEAR (2003-2006) was probably of most interest to IFA members. **Accessibility Projects for the sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Sub-soil Archaeological Remains** was concerned with the sequence of management actions for archaeological sites in towns and cities from initial discovery to public display. Project partners were Belgium, Spain, France, ICOMOS and Italy. The project developed a complex six-stage methodology and also looked at case studies, notably Roman Saragossa (‘successful coordination, communication and integration create a high quality tourism destination’), the Rose Theatre in London (‘no solution for problems of an iconic site after 20 years’), and the Roman site of Vesunna near Perigueux (‘a tourist attraction created, but a gap between intention and achievement’). Further information about the APPEAR project is at: www.in-situ.be.

PICTURE (2004-2007) concerned itself with **Proactive Management of the Impact of Cultural Tourism upon Urban Resources and Economies**. Partners were organisations in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sicily, France, England (English Heritage) and France. The project’s main purpose was to help local authorities deal with the opportunities and problems of tourism, managing them through strategic governance arrangements and a specially developed tool, the *Cultural Tourism Impact Assessment*. Major case studies included the small historic town of Telc in the Czech Republic, where diversification of the local tourism offer was needed to protect local distinctiveness, and the city of Avila in Spain, where the aim was to draw attention to the neglected wealth of interest within those iconic city walls. Further information can be found in the final project report, *Strategic Urban Governance Framework for the sustainable management of cultural tourism* and a summary version *Towards Sustainability in Urban Cultural Tourism* at <http://www.picture-project.com>.

SUIT’s (2003-2006) message was **Sustainable development of Urban historical areas through an active Integration within Towns**. Belgium, Northern Ireland, Germany, Denmark and Wales combined to put across a triple message

- historic urban areas are culturally-rich modern ‘living’ systems
- enhancing the local quality of life and conserving heritage values are closely connected
- public-private partnerships are the key to successful regeneration and conservation

Case studies included Karlsruhe, with an extreme case of token facadism in a historic centre redevelopment, Victoria Square Belfast where small-scale cherished local landmarks were removed by over-energetic regeneration, the new mega-Museum

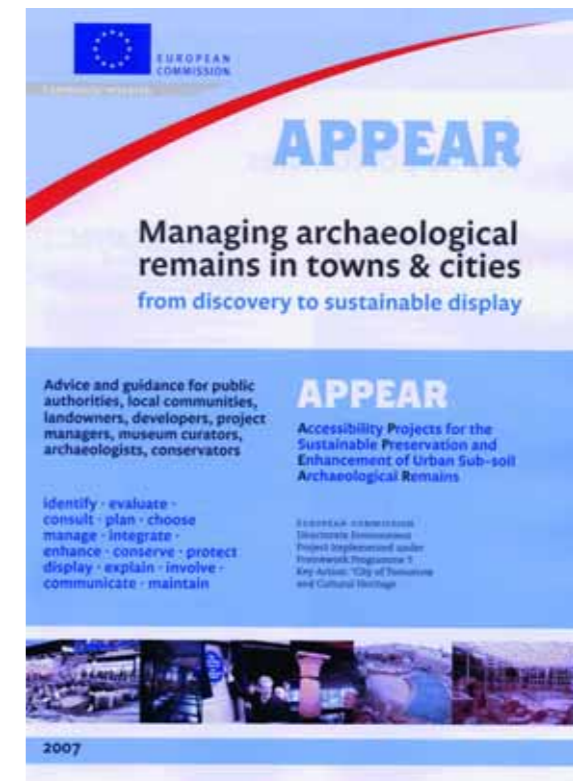
EMAHL in Liège which damaged the cultural quarter it was intended to revive, and the new Danish National Opera House which illustrated the impact of ‘iconic’ new architecture upon the essential character of the planned royal city. The project report, *Guidance for the environmental assessment of the impacts of certain plans, programmes or projects upon the heritage value of historical areas, in order to contribute to their long-term sustainability* is available at www.suitproject.net.

SUT – governance (2000-2003) covered similar ground in focusing upon **Sustainable Urban Tourism**. Germany, Austria, Greece and Bulgaria worked together with special reference to helping the recently independent East European countries. The project facilitated public-private partnerships and developed a self-assessment benchmarking tool to help communities, governments and the private sector to

- improve management of tourism activities
- provide better urban governance for tourism
- bring communities long-term prosperity from tourism

Amongst case studies, the success in Graz (Austria) was held up as a good example for the developing Veliko Tarnovo in Bulgaria. Further information about the project and the Final Project Report is at <http://sut.itas.fzk.de/>.

The similarities and overlap between these projects are a mixed blessing. There is undoubtedly a university-based research community driven by a combination of academic interest and the need to generate income. The participants are committed, work hard and enjoy themselves. There is definitely scope for archaeologists to become more involved as part of cultural resource management, in partnership with built environment and tourism interests.



Copies of the brochures are available from me at dbb@suttons.org.uk as pdf files.

David Baker
Historic Environment Conservation



ARCHAEOLOGY in the EUROPEAN institutions: power versus influence?

Noel Fojut

Noel Fojut, Head of Archaeology at Historic Scotland, spent 2004 working in Strasbourg for the Council of Europe. As well as a taste for Alsace wine and sauerkraut, he brought back a distinctive and, he emphasises, personal perspective on where archaeology sits among the high councils of Europe.

Although the 1992 Valletta Convention remains the watchword on the archaeological philosophy of the collected states of Europe, and something like developer-funding has appeared almost everywhere, the policy debate in European institutions has moved on. Archaeology has been relegated to a subset of cultural heritage. Should the profession worry?

EU and COE

Of the two major inter-governmental bodies in Europe, the European Union and the Council of Europe, the EU is vastly more powerful, with huge financial resources and capacity to create directives which must be enacted into the national law of 27 countries. In the EU, archaeology (as a subset of culture and cultural heritage) has always been left to individual countries. Until the early 1990s any financial or policy support was incidental, achieved by ingenious insertion into activities sponsored for other reasons, such as regional development or knowledge transfer. This was deliberate – the founding fathers wisely feared homogenisation of culture, and it allowed them to duck the question of what constituted ‘European culture’.

Not that the EU has ignored heritage, at least as subsumed within the concept of culture. All EU policies and programmes have to *take cultural aspects into account in its action under other provisions of [the] Treaty, in particular in order to respect and to promote the diversity of its cultures*. But those all important law-making European directives still cannot be made in the fields of cultural heritage. However, the EU may take action *aimed at encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the following areas: - improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples; - conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance*.

Resources

Such fine-sounding powers are only effective if the EU votes adequate resources, which it has chosen

not to do. Archaeology is occasionally successful in small and relatively technical programmes, but usually only where there is a political dimension, such as when Greece supplied the senior staff of the relevant Directorate General and took a strong interest in maritime archaeology – at a time when there was concern over the definition and jurisdiction of coastal waters for economic reasons.

However, the EU has tended to leave deep thinking about the historic environment to its older, much less wealthy but more inclusive cousin, the Council of Europe. Set up in the ruins of the Second World War, the COE makes no laws, issues no directives and has a miniscule budget compared with the EU. It operates solely by consensus but (or perhaps because of this) has carved out an influential niche as the think-tank of Europe in several key areas. Best known in the field of human rights and social ethics, the COE also considers the needs of Europe’s cultural heritage.

Useful conventions

Conventions are what the COE does best. Guided by steering committees, nominated by governments on a one member per country basis, and backed up by expert working groups, the Council’s main function is to agree and promote common standards. Its products include the 1985 *Granada Convention (Architectural Heritage)*, the 1992 *Valletta Convention (Archaeological Heritage)*, the 2000 *Florence Convention (Landscapes)* and the 2005 *Faro Framework Convention on the Value of Heritage to Society*. It has also developed initiatives such as European Heritage Days and European Cultural Routes. Interestingly, the Council does not employ a single archaeologist although, as with the EU, it is sometimes possible for archaeologists with useful skills to thrust themselves into a cultural heritage-sized gap through bluff, a skill not unknown to our profession.

The problem with think-tanks is that they are not always good at planning. The COE has tended to boil down the best practice in Europe into a set of philosophical principles, enshrine these into a



Strasbourg – the European circuit has its attractions

convention and then move on. However, a logical progression can be seen, with earlier conventions (Granada and Valletta), concerned with defining and conserving heritage assets, while more recent conventions, Florence and especially Faro, concentrate upon sustainable use of heritage assets for economic, social and political goals – instrumental rather than intrinsic values.

Today, the COE’s intellectual fast-breeder role is being questioned, with pressure from Member States to stop creating new documents and concentrate on getting the best from the conventions: monitoring adoption and effectiveness, exerting moral pressure and offering practical help. This ‘observatory function’ has been effective in fields such as human rights, and it is argued that well-organised moral pressure could do more for Europe’s cultural heritage than proliferation of new conventions.

Multilingual thesaurus

A model already exists for such collective self-examination in the form of HEREIN – the European Heritage Network – which has compiled a compendium of national policies on cultural heritage and is creating a multilingual thesaurus of terms used in heritage policy dialogue. HEREIN’s membership is quite strong on archaeology. The UK is typical, our seat held successively by staff of English Heritage and now Historic Scotland.

The COE envisages bodies like HEREIN developing a stronger role, but there is a potential bear-trap:

giving more influence could actually make it *less* effective than the present grouping. Countries faced with criticism may be more prescriptive and would transfer representation to senior policy staff. One strength of HEREIN is that it brings together members of heritage agencies from across Europe quite early in their careers, fostering future co-operation as careers develop. An energetic HEREIN with the support of a well-informed steering committee could be a useful combination, combining current practical knowledge with senior policy-making access.

Does Europe, whether EU or COE, matter to archaeologists and should we care? In my view it does and we should, and here are four of many reasons

- the EU has strong powers over natural heritage conservation and none over cultural heritage conservation. Has the time come for a developer-funding directive, at least?
- with these greater powers, the EU has allocated substantial funds to nature conservation. Persuading the EU to take cultural heritage issues on board remains a challenge
- despite the rhetoric of diversity, there appears to be a European bias towards institutional conformity. Research into early continent-wide linkages receives more attention than research into differences. If we think that a bad thing, how could we combat it?
- cultural heritage in European institutions may be nearing a turning point. It could probably achieve a higher profile within the EU, but at the sacrifice of diversity in favour of more regimentation, regulation and definition. Or it could continue as a poor but honest relation, free to develop more or less as it wants, guided by consensus but starved of resources, and provided always that it *does not affect trading conditions and competition in the Community to an extent that is contrary to the common interest*.

On balance, I would prefer my European MP to look after my cultural as well as my natural heritage, however painful the adjustments that would imply for my old friends at the Council of Europe HQ in Strasbourg. It’s all very well thinking deep thoughts, but deep pockets would be useful, too.

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Ninth-century church of St Donat, Zadar
(host of 2007 EAA)



View of the Grand Harbour at Valletta from the Bighi Palace, where the closing dinner will take place this year



A view of Mdina, in Malta



The Neolithic temple at Mnajdra, Malta

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) is the organisation for European archaeology and archaeologists *par excellence*. Founded in 1994 in Ljubljana, Slovenia, it has grown in size and influence over the years. With a membership of around a thousand, coming from almost all the countries of Europe (and with a sizeable US contingent), it is ideally placed to provide a forum for discussion, news, information exchange and a meeting point for archaeologists of every kind from all over Europe.

The European idea

Ironically, given the Euroscepticism which so deeply embedded in our country, by far the largest contingent of EAA members comes from the UK. This is partly for the obvious reason that English is the official language of EAA, but it is also a reflection of a generally outward-looking attitude among British archaeologists. Many people believe in the European idea, and even those who are lukewarm about it can see the benefits of meeting up with those with similar interests with whom they can do business – literally or figuratively. The goal of creating common standards for archaeological

work across Europe is certainly a worthwhile one, as is the desire to see ethical practice in professional work throughout our continent. These are among the things the EAA has set out to do; it has already achieved much, but has more to try for. There is no other body which can stand up for archaeology in this way at a European level.

Its working parties include

- the European Reference Collection
 - archaeological legislation and organisation
 - sustaining the historic environment within farmed landscapes in Europe
 - teaching and training of archaeologists
 - professional associations in archaeology
 - trade in cultural material
 - archives and collections in Europe
 - creation of research strategies for the European frontiers of the Roman Empire
- and there are Round Tables on
- making the most of information – maximising the value of archaeological results
 - ecology and archaeology
 - perspectives of medieval and post-medieval pottery production centre researches in Europe

Influence?

How much influence does EAA have? The answer is not straightforward, and depends a lot on the country concerned. In Britain, we have great support from English Heritage and Historic

Scotland, but we do not seek to influence their decisions: there is no need to, because so many of their archaeologists are EAA members, and ensure that the professional standards EAA upholds are enshrined in what they do. The further east you go, the more influential the voice of EAA becomes. This is partly because the legal framework for heritage protection is not always as strong as one would wish in some countries, and even where it is in theory strong, in practice politicians may bypass planning laws and thieves loot archaeological sites without much fear of legal comeback.

Sarajevo

Almost all European countries have signed and ratified the Valletta Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, but have different ways of interpreting its provisions; all too often we find that heritage comes low down the list of priorities when the national – or a local – interest is at stake. Nevertheless, campaigns are sometimes fought. For example, following a visit to Sarajevo by the President, Secretary and Administrator, EAA affirmed its support for the small community of professional archaeologists in Bosnia-Herzegovina, urging 'the authorities, cantonal, federal and state, to uphold the standing of the profession by providing adequate resources for museums, rescue archaeology and heritage protection, and to withdraw all support for the absurd 'pyramid' project which is attracting world-wide media

attention, misleading the public, and diverting political support and resources from the real issues of protecting and restoring Bosnia-Herzegovina's authentic and endangered national heritage'.

Annual meetings

The main way that people use the EAA, apart from receiving the *European Journal of Archaeology* and the Newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, is to attend the Annual Meetings. By common consent, these are very enjoyable events, held in a different country each year, and providing participants with the opportunity to meet a huge range of like-minded people from all over Europe. The meetings are good value financially as well, and enable one to visit sites and monuments you would not normally be able to see.

Whether you work mostly in the field, or in project management, or in museums, or in the lecture room, you will find plenty of people with common interests at EAA meetings, and will learn a lot from archaeologists facing common problems but in a different culture. If you have never been, why not give it a go in Malta this year? Great sites to visit, lots of interesting sessions to attend – go to www.e-a-a.org for full details, and put 17-20 September in your diary now!

Anthony Harding
President, European Association of Archaeologists

The European Route of Industrial Heritage

David Buckley

Creation of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) network was prompted by massive economic changes over recent decades which have left the heavily industrialised regions of Europe in serious decline, impressive buildings and infra-structure becoming derelict or swept away by regeneration. Many groups have been formed to protect particular sites and buildings, to undertake recording and generally develop interest in the rich but threatened industrial heritage, but funding and support for these efforts have often been poor and appreciation of the potential for marketing and tourism generally lacking.

The aims of ERIH are to

- raise the profile of industrial heritage
- improve the economic potential and attractiveness of former industrial sites
- develop cross-marketing approaches between them
- increase visitor numbers

In this way industrial heritage can contribute to sustainable regeneration in former European industrial regions.

International brand

The Ruhr Route of Industrial Culture (Ruhrgebiet) (www.route-industriekultur.de), launched in 1999 in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, is the model that is being followed. This region became the Lead Partner for ERIH and Volkingen Iron Works (WHS) in Saarland, the other German partner. Dutch partners are the Foundation for the Industrial Heritage for the Netherlands and the Province of North Holland. In the UK the four partners are Torfaen County Borough Council, Telford and Wrekin Borough Council, University of Manchester Field Archaeology Centre and Essex County Council.



Discovering by night the Duisburg Landscape Park, Germany

Between 1999 - 2001 an Interreg-funded feasibility study was carried out. Since 2003 the partnership has built the network using the Interreg IIIB European funding programme. The ERIH brand has been developed, marketed and promoted, and is now a model which can be expanded to other European regions.

Anchor Points

The network consists of sites of national or international importance, known as 'Anchor Points'. Currently there are 66 of these, 27 in the UK, and several hundred more potential sites have been identified across Europe. Existing sites include

- the Big Pit, South Wales
- New Lanark, Scotland (WHS)
- Ironbridge Gorge, Shropshire (WHS)
- Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills, Essex
- Cruquius Pumping Station, Haalemmermeer, Netherlands
- Volkingen Iron Works, Saarland (WHS)
- North Duisburg Landscape Park, Germany
- Flemish Mining Museum, Beringen, Belgium.

Anchor Points are identified by a distinctive sign at the entrance and an internal sign giving a brief explanation and website details. Leaflets and a touring exhibition about ERIH are available in the four project languages (English, Dutch, German and French).

Regional routes

Below the level of Anchor Points ERIH partners are creating regional routes. These link significant civil

engineering monuments and structures which demonstrate specific aspects of technology while offering a good visitor experience. The four existing UK ERIH routes are South Wales, the East of England (www.industriouseast.org.uk), the West Midlands and the North West of England. Promotional leaflets exist for each route and various events have been staged.

Theme routes

Many other sites are recognised on transnational theme routes, based on the themes of

- mining
 - iron and steel
 - textiles; production and manufacturing
 - application of power
 - transportation and communications
 - water.
- A further three were added to cover
- housing and architecture
 - service and leisure industry
 - industrial landscapes

Research for these was carried out by specialist industrial archaeologist, Barrie Trinder. He has also researched personalities who have influenced European industrial history. To date ninety biographies of significant individuals, including entrepreneurs, inventors, engineers, scientists, authors, workers, and others, illustrating the transnational nature of industrial history, are on the website. Following the successful pilot *The Industrial East* regional route in the East of England, a new HLF application has been agreed which will enable development of digital lesson plans on industrial heritage for the 14 - 19 age groups, and a travelling exhibition.

Formal launch

In February at the former Zollverein Colliery (WHS) at Essen in the Ruhr ERIH was formally established as a new transnational legal entity under German law.

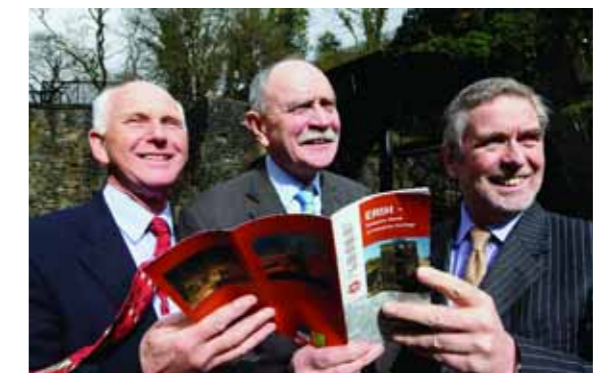
The founding members elected an interim Board and agreed categories of membership for organisations, Anchor Point sites, other sites and individuals. A formal launch will take place at the ERIH Annual Conference in October 2008. In the UK the lead co-ordinating role for ERIH has been taken by the Ironbridge Institute, (contact David de Haan d.dehaan@bham.ac.uk) and a new Steering Group is now taking forward development of ERIH in the UK.

Expansion has included two new Anchor Points. The Imperial War Museum, Duxford, the foremost

centre for aviation heritage in the UK, and the Museum Pizensky Prazdrod Brewery in Pilsen (brewers of Pilsner Urquell beer) became the first Anchor Point in the Czech Republic. After the formal launch many more sites across Europe are expected to seek to become Anchor Points or to join with other sites to create new regional routes.

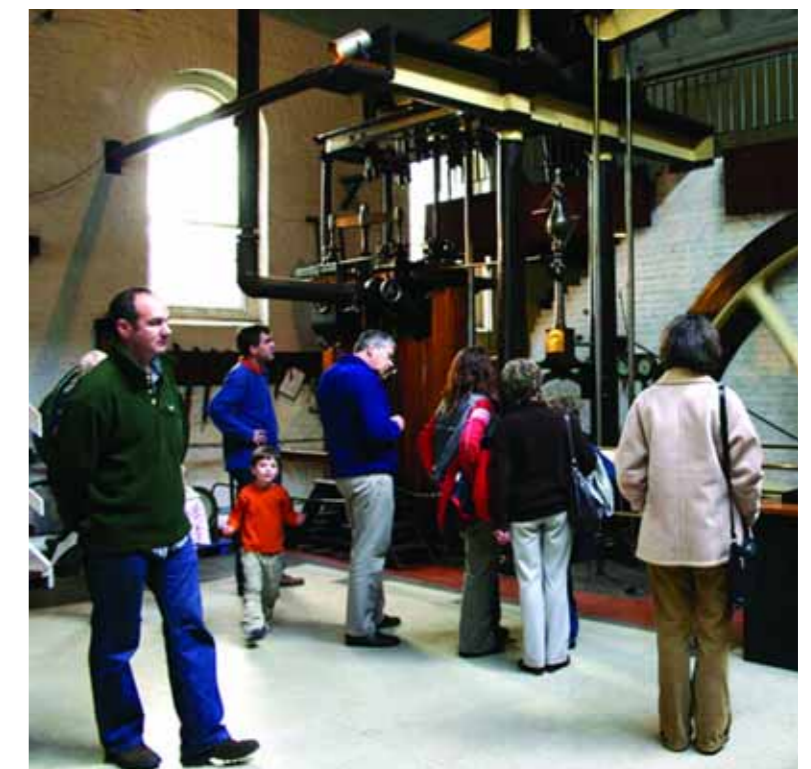
www.erih.net has details of all of the Anchor Points and regional route sites in four languages, and details over 700 other sites which make up theme routes.

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Launching the South Wales ERIH regional Route at Aberdulais Falls, South Wales

Experiencing industrial heritage at the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester



Viewing working steam engine at Kew Bridge Steam Museum



Antiquaries in Europe: *the role of national antiquarian societies today*

Christopher Catling

This May, the Society of Antiquaries of London hosted a seminar for sixteen European antiquarian societies, from Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales. The seminar explored the histories and roles of these various societies, the challenges ahead and opportunities for collaboration. Many are ancient societies, often born at a time of rising nationalism fostered by newly-won independence. Many were inspired by the emergence of archaeology as a scientific discipline out of classical studies during the mid-19th century.

All agreed that fostering research and publication of results were their core activities, based on excellent library facilities built up over long periods. England is not alone in having a fiscal regime that is not especially sympathetic to charities; fortunate are those countries that have a middle way between commerce and charity – the ‘not for profit’ enterprise. Fortunate too are countries where research and publication are regarded as charitable activities without the need to jump through other ‘public benefit’ hoops.

Europe united?
European
antiquarians at
Burlington House



Some regretted that research was increasingly marshalled into themes approved by committees; such research strategies were often outmoded before they were published, and encouraged a homogeneity that was regrettable, not least in the growing emphasis on the use of English (in reality American) for scholarly publication. ‘Our government is encouraging us to resist,’ said Joost Van der Auwerat of the Royal Academy of Archaeology of Belgium. And quite right too: language is heritage. Even so, a strength of most delegates was their command of several languages. Other strengths of the societies were their mix of vocational and avocational members, and their independence from government. We can therefore speak with an objective voice when politicians make short-sighted judgements.

Summing up the seminar, Willem Willems, University of Leiden, argued that heritage protection was a democratic right, and that a role of the state is to protect heritage from those who would do harm due to ignorance or greed. On the whole, governments in Europe had a poor record of defending the heritage: ‘Would that they protected heritage with the same eagerness with which they build motorways,’ he said.

An important role for all European antiquarian societies to work together as a watchdog and critic of municipal, state and international authorities. A network of national antiquarian organisations should be established, including analogous organisations in eastern Europe. As a first step, a new webpage, www.sal.org.uk/newsandevents/antiquariesineurope, includes presentations from the seminar, with links to the organisations represented. This page will also be used to publicise research grants, meeting programmes and reciprocal access arrangements for libraries.

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The Europae Archaeologiae Consilium, or European Archaeological Council (EAC), is a network of the national bodies of Europe that are charged with managing the archaeological heritage on behalf of the State, including appropriate agencies working in a federal context (eg German Länder, Swiss Cantons, Spanish autonomous regions etc). It was founded in 1999 in order to support the management of archaeological heritage throughout Europe and to provide a mechanism for national archaeological heritage management agencies to establish closer and more structured co-operation and information exchange. Today, 21 nations and 92 separate agencies are members.

The formal objectives of EAC are to

- promote information exchange and cooperation between the bodies charged by law with the management of the archaeological heritage of the countries of Europe
- provide these agencies with a forum for discussion and exchange of information
- work towards common goals and to monitor and advise on archaeological management issues (particularly in relation to the EU and the Council of Europe (CoE, see p12))
- promote the management, protection, scientific interpretation, publication, presentation, and public appreciation of the archaeological heritage in Europe
- work with other bodies which share its aims
- watch over, and act for, the well-being of archaeology in Europe

EAC provides a forum for cooperation and the exchange of standards and best practice. Its annual Symposium and Seminar series discusses and disseminates information on major issues that impact on the archaeological heritage and on themes relevant to its membership. Topics have included wetland management, cultural landscapes, natural resource exploitation, European agricultural policies, urban development, major infrastructure projects and public archaeology. Working groups explore key

issues and discuss specific themes and topics (often in partnership with other organisations) to help develop broad-based strategies.

It provides an international voice to speak out on issues that impact on archaeological sites, and to influence the development of policies by European agencies. It has Official Observer status at the CoE and participates in its activities where these are relevant to archaeology. It is currently working closely with CoE to develop mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of CoE cultural heritage conventions and instruments. Its working groups look in more detail at particular issues, which currently include underwater heritage, agri-environment, large-scale excavation, aerial archaeology, and archives. Its publication programme has so far led to two collections of papers: *The heritage management of wetlands in Europe*, edited by Bryony Coles and Adrian Olivier, and *Europe's Cultural Landscape: archaeologists and the management of change*, edited by Graham Fairclough and Stephen Rippon.

European approaches to management of the archaeological heritage are highly regarded throughout the world. As we work more frequently on the international stage, we must recognise the need to develop a transnational framework not just for the practical mechanisms of cultural heritage resource management, but also for our underlying research objectives. EAC fosters collaborative arrangements and partnerships so that we can create an appropriate European context to develop policies and promote research as a statement of what is valuable to the archaeological community.

For more information on the work of EAC, see www.e-a-c.org.

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... provides an international voice to speak out on issues that impact on archaeological sites, and to influence the development of policies by European agencies.

WORLD HERITAGE in EUROPE

Christopher Young



The 1972 World Heritage Convention is the most popular of the cultural heritage conventions established by UNESCO. Now with 185 member states, the Convention established the principle that there is natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value which it is the duty of all humanity to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations. From this came the World Heritage List of places of outstanding universal value coupled with the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Convention also requires member states to protect their heritage as a whole and to integrate it into the life of the community. It is World Heritage Sites however – places of outstanding universal value to all humanity – which has captured the interest of governments and the public.

EUROPEAN LEAD

Thirty years ago, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed the first twelve sites. Of these, three – Aachen Cathedral (Germany) and the Wieliczka Salt Mine and the Historic Centre of Cracow (both Poland) – were from Europe. The following year 20 of the 45 sites inscribed were European and this enthusiasm has continued. Of the 851 sites now on the World Heritage List, 417 (40%) are from Europe. Six of the ten countries with most World Heritage Sites are European, led by Italy with 42, followed by Spain (40), Germany (32), France (31) and the UK, which did not join the Convention until 1984, (27).

COMPETITION

Europe also took early to involvement in implementation of the Convention. Four out of the fifteen members of the first World Heritage Committee were from Europe and competition to get onto it has remained keen. Both France and Italy have spent 21 years as members, but the UK has only served only one term of four years. European countries have also been at the forefront of providing assistance to other parts of the world with France, Spain, Italy, Germany and many others

Wawel Castle, Cracow, typical of the type of monumental architecture well represented among European World Heritage Sites

providing funding and advice, as has the UK. Generally, World Heritage has a high profile and in most European countries there is enthusiasm to continue nominations. Even an island nation such as Malta has seven sites on its Tentative List.

TOO GOTHIC

At first sight, then, World Heritage in Europe is flourishing and in many ways it is, for there is high awareness of the accolade and keen competition to gain it. There are however concerns both from both world and European perspectives. For example, the List is overweighted by European heritage. A frequently quoted example is the contrast between the number of Gothic cathedrals on the List compared to the sacred buildings of other major religions. European concepts of heritage, said to be focused on monuments, buildings and fabric, are felt by many to preclude other types of site. There are strong opinions too that so many nominations by well-represented countries make it difficult for other parts of the world.

Within Europe, concerns focus on the management of existing World Heritage Sites. The UNESCO World Heritage Committee annually reviews conservation of sites where concerns have been raised, and over a third of these at this year's Committee are from Europe. There are currently three European sites on the World Heritage in Danger List, and it is quite possible that Dresden will be deleted because of inappropriate development.

The number of cases reflects development pressures in Europe and also differences of approach between the World Heritage Committee and national governments over what constitutes appropriate change in the historic environment. Tall buildings in an urban context have been a focus of concern, as has the emerging impact of wind energy projects. Another, more long-term, is the effects of climate change. These issues are not confined to World Heritage Sites and reflect more general concerns in conservation of the historic environment. The involvement of World Heritage does however ensure high-profile involvement from both conservationists and potential developers.

STRENGTH and COOPERATION

On a more positive note, the *Periodic Report on European World Heritage Sites* inscribed up to 1997 was completed in 2006. While this flagged up concerns, not least over development pressures and lack of institutional memory in most management bodies, it also showed considerable strengths. Equally positive was the extent of cooperation

between individual countries in the preparation of the report. This has continued in several parts of Europe with workshops on practical and management issues.

Overall, the World Heritage Convention has had a positive effect on conservation in Europe. It raises awareness of heritage and is now encouraging greater degrees of cooperation. By focusing attention on issues at various World Heritage Sites, it has drawn public attention to the effects of change to the historic environment and the need to manage that change effectively.

Thirty years after the first inscription of European sites on the World Heritage List, the effects of the Convention have been considerable. Much remains to be done, not least in the areas of awareness raising and interpretation as well as conservation, but growing cooperation within Europe should provide a basis to achieve this.

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Wieliczka Salt Mines - the first industrial site on the World Heritage List. This deposit of rock salt has been mined since the 13th century. Spread over nine levels, it has 300 km of galleries with works of art, altars, and statues sculpted in the salt. It was inscribed in part for its artistic qualities



Britons and Romans:

Roman archaeologists have long been interested in what was happening beyond the English Channel – after all, most of Britain from 43 to 410 was part of the Roman empire. For Roman military archaeologists the links are especially strong with other countries which contain remnants of the frontiers of that empire. And links and cross-fertilisation go both ways: a crag on Hadrian's Wall is named Mons Fabricius in honour of the great 19th-century German archaeologist Ernst Fabricius. The links have been strengthened over the last sixty years through the International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, founded 1949. This has met in most European countries containing Roman frontiers, and in Israel and Jordan. Up to 250 scholars from all continents attend the 3-yearly gatherings: the next is in Newcastle in 2009.



▲ New photography was undertaken for the nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site. This aerial photograph, taken by RCAHMS, shows the Wall at Rough Castle fort looking west

protecting the Frontiers of the Roman Empire again

David Breeze

WHS for all frontiers

These links have been given a fillip by the move to add frontier monuments to the World Heritage Site list, the intention being to have a single WHS for all frontiers of the Roman empire. A start was made with Hadrian's Wall in 1987 and the German Limes in 2005. At that point, a new multinational WHS was created, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire*. The Antonine Wall in Scotland was proposed in 2007 and its fate will be decided by the World Heritage Committee meeting in Quebec in July this year.

Nine partners

Every WHS must have a management plan with a research strategy. Roman archaeologists working on frontiers decided that they would rise to the challenge of creating a pan-European research strategy for the infant FRE WHS. At the European Archaeological Association Conference at Thessaloniki in 2002 six actions were agreed and, at the second attempt, a grant of €800,000 was obtained from the Culture 2000 programme towards a project worth €1.35m, to run over 3 years. There are nine partners: Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, UK, Slovenia, Spain and Romania. The lead partner is Historic Scotland and our archaeological co-ordinator and administrator both live in Vienna.

There are four parts to the Culture 2000 programme

- create a *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* website
- provide material for local exhibitions on Roman frontiers
- improve documentation of Roman frontiers
- advise on the preservation, conservation, management and presentation of Roman military remains

Meetings have been held in seven countries, each meeting involving local colleagues, and a network has thus been formed. Although we started slowly we have achieved our aims. The final meeting was held in Edinburgh this spring, when the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport launched the volume of essays detailed the work undertaken.

Twinning and co-operation

The great joy of such projects lies in ideas which occurred to none of us at the beginning, such as the twinning of schools and museums along frontiers: simple but excellent ideas which should do much for international co-operation. Another project is a DVD about all frontiers, supported by short films about the frontiers in individual countries. This was made with Boundary Productions who we commissioned to extend their remit into Central and Eastern Europe.

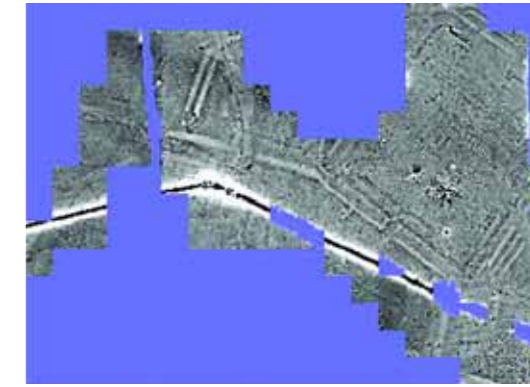
Has it all been worthwhile? Undoubtedly. Not only have we realised the ambitions in our grant application, but we have been able to support new ideas. Colleagues meeting on a regular basis across Europe have got to know each other better and can work more effectively together. We are already considering our next application – just so long as I don't have to run it! And everyone's English has improved considerably, though my German has got decidedly worse.

David Breeze

Leader of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire Culture 2000 project and co-ordinator for the Antonine Wall
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▲



▲ One element of documentation in the Culture 2000 project was geophysical survey along the Antonine Wall to improve our data base. Work was undertaken by both GSB and Glasgow University. In this survey of Balmuildy new information is provided about the forts defences and the annexe



◀ Culture 2000 project members and friends at Airth Castle, Scotland, 2006

▲ A key component of preparation of documentation supporting the nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has been to improve mapping of the monument and the archaeological data base. RCAHMS is a key partner in both aspects. This plan of Balmuildy contains several layers: OS mapping; early 20th-century excavations; and geophysical survey

◀ Schools and museums are key components in continuing work of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* project. Introducing pupils to displays in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, is Jim Devine, who has also masterminded creation of the Antonine Wall website. The University has provided additional funds to create a new Antonine Wall Interpretation Centre

Austria – an archaeological rogue state?

Raimund Karl



The landscape of Austria – a panoramic view from a site near Lochen, Upper Austria

As someone who has moved from what we Austrians consider the ‘heart of Europe’ to its western edge (Wales), it is difficult not to compare the situation of archaeology in my country of birth and my new home. As a national ideology Austria – landlocked as it is – for long has considered itself an ‘island of the blessed’. And where its archaeological resource is concerned that may be a proper assessment: it is second to none. To name but the Venus von Willendorf, one of the oldest and most famous palaeolithic figurines in the world, and Hallstatt, the eponymous site for the central European early Iron Age, there are spectacular finds to be made and an excellent archaeological resource to be mined (in case of the Hallstatt prehistoric salt mines, quite literally so). Preservation conditions by and large are good, in some cases excellent. While there are some major conurbations, much of the countryside is unspoilt, and most of its archaeology is accessible, even if set against the beautiful background of the Austrian Alps.

Archaeological advances

Where the practice of archaeology in Austria is concerned, some good things can be said: in geophysical prospection and aerial archaeology, for example, excellent work is done by the Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik (ZAMG), the Vienna Institute of Archaeological Science (VIAS) and the Aerial Archive at the Institute of Pre- and Protohistory at the University of Vienna. In the last decade, stratigraphic excavation has become frequently used, if not the norm, and the Austrian National Heritage Agency, the Bundesdenkmalamt, usually insists on this as a

condition for permission to excavate, which is a legal requirement for every excavation.

Valletta Convention

However, Austrian archaeology is behind much of Europe where protection and preservation of its archaeological resource is concerned. Perhaps most significantly, Austria is the only member state of the EU that has not yet ratified the Valetta Convention. As a result, the polluter pays principle has not been introduced. Massive underfunding, particularly where posts in archaeological heritage management are concerned, is a direct

consequence. As heritage protection is a responsibility of the central state, rather than a federal responsibility, this falls to the National Heritage Agency. Due to severely restricted state funding, this employs just twelve full time archaeologists to cover all of Austria. Some federal Austrian states employ archaeologists in museums and town archaeology services, raising the total to about fifty, but these archaeologists have remits limited to curation of excavated archaeology in the federal state museums, with little capacity to carry out fieldwork.

Health and safety

Another problem is limited understanding of health and safety regulations in archaeological fieldwork. Unshored trenches with vertical profiles of several metres in modern building rubble or through prehistoric ramparts are a frequent occurrence on Austrian digs. Proper safety equipment for staff, emergency plans and pre-excavation risk assessments, are still a rarity. This resulted, in 2005, in the death of a young archaeologist, Markus Koller, who was killed when such a profile collapsed onto him. Two further casualties luckily survived. One result of this tragic event was a health and safety in archaeology conference in Salzburg in 2006 (http://ausgegraben.org/Documents/Sicherheit/Sicherheitstagung_Artikel.pdf). Another result was that the Association of Austrian Museum Archaeologists are co-operating with the Austrian equivalent of the NHS for accidents and

emergencies, the AUVA, to bring health and safety standards in archaeology up to the legally required minima – this despite criticism from some very senior archaeologists in Austria.

Another problem occurs where contracts for fieldwork are awarded without proper competitive tendering. Similarly, most jobs in archaeology, particularly in field archaeology, are not properly advertised, which makes for an hierarchical labour market, almost closed to the outside. In institutionalised structures, health and safety and the labour market, Austrian archaeology has fallen behind many European states. For a country considered a centre of European culture, and one of the richest nations in the EU, this is positively shameful.

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Prehistoric timbers, rope and mining debris in the salt mines in Hallstatt

Austrian and British students digging a trench through the rampart of an early modern military embankment near Lochen, Upper Austria, built during Austrian-Bavarian border conflicts in the War of the Spanish Succession c. 1702-1706



Unsafe conditions on a non-stratigraphic excavation (‘Planungsgrabung’) of the Austrian National Heritage Agency (Bundesdenkmalamt) in Klosterneuburg, Lower Austria, as published in the National Archaeology Report 2002 (Fundberichte aus Österreich 2002, Abb. 13). The near-vertical sections are c. 4 m high, not shored, and mostly made of early modern rubble. The c. 4m vertical drop is not even secured with a visual marker



Archaeology and archaeologists in Hungary

Zsolt Magyar



Hungary, since 2004 a member of the EU, has a long tradition of archaeology. The first antiquarians started to excavate in the 18th century and university courses were launched in the 20th century. Many archaeologists started their careers then, even though talents such as Sir Marc Aurel Stein, Andreas Alföldi and Géza Alföldy had to work abroad. Following political changes since 1990, development-led archaeology has played the most important role within the profession.

Protecting and recording

Hungary has some of the best heritage protection laws in Europe, but the heavy workload has led to huge post-excavation problems. More than 7 million square metres have been excavated in the last 17 years just along new motorways, and the pace of large-scale developments is expected to increase dramatically over the next five years.

There are currently about 56,000 known archaeological sites in Hungary, but if we consider the number of sites discovered along new motorways, the total can be estimated as 672,000. Of these, only 1500 are protected, and there is only one World Heritage Site: the Early Christian cemetery of Sopianae/Pécs. On linear construction projects such

Vecsés-Üllo 5 site. Note the density of the features



Rescuing and conserving an eight million year-old cypress tree (*taxodium*) found during mining activities in Bükkábrány

as pipelines and highways, and for buildings covering more than 10,000 square metres, a desk-based assessment has to be made and, if an archaeological site is threatened, a trial excavation must be undertaken. If necessary, the whole development area must be excavated at the developer's expense. In addition a watching brief is compulsory on large-scale developments, and if an archaeological site emerges rescue excavations must be undertaken. Problems arise with non-registered sites, for which the law provides no finance, but the regional museums have to carry out a rescue excavation if such a site emerges during construction works. In 1998 the first central public administrative organisation was formed, which from 2001 became the National Office of Cultural Heritage. This deals with protection of archaeological sites, and issues excavation licences.

Developer-led archaeology

Since 1989 protection of cultural heritage has been supported by legislation. Highway construction in particular has transformed the profile of Hungarian archaeology as rescue excavation has become accepted by developers. Again, it is processing the data that is the outstanding problem. Large and exceedingly important sites that have already provided important results include the Late Roman pottery production centre in Vecsés-Üllo (covering 400,000 square metres), the neolithic settlement of Polgár-Csoszhalom and the neolithic Lengyel culture settlement in Alsónyék, which has unique timber funerary buildings. Mining too leads to discovery of new sites. Eight million year-old cypress trees came to the light in Bükkábrány in 2007 in a lignite mine.



A special find depicting a griffin found in a rescue excavation in Bátaszék in 2007. Photograph: Field Services for Cultural Heritage

Until April 2007 only the nineteen regional museums and Budapest Historic Museum were entitled to carry out development-led excavations: other participants could only take part as subcontractors. New legislation established the Field Services for Cultural Heritage as a government organisation with national competency to organise development-led archaeological tasks when investment in the development is over €6 million (now €2 million). The authority of local museums to carry out excavations has been transferred to the State.

Recording standards

Documentation for excavations varies. All records (a minimum of the excavation diary, description of features, drawings, maps and photographs) have to be sent to the National Office of Cultural Heritage Archive and to the Central Archaeological Archives of the Hungarian National Museum (HNM), which has collected all archaeological archives since 1957. Documentation for fieldwork before 1957 is in the archives of local museums.

There is no unified system of archaeological recording. The basic unit is a feature, with stratigraphic units included in descriptions of features. According to the new Documentation Procedures of the Field Services for Cultural Heritage stratigraphic documentation is now compulsory in excavations for large developments. In some university excavations stratigraphic documentation also applies, and documentation using the Harris matrix is taught in the two main archaeological departments.

Professional archaeologists

In 2000 there were about 300 archaeologists in the country. Today there are 323 members of the Association of the Hungarian Archaeologists, representing about 75% of us. A typical excavation organisation contains one or two archaeologists, three or four site technicians and about twenty labourers with a foreman (ie nearly as many archaeologists as there are excavations). Because of demand, newly graduated archaeologists start leading excavations as soon as they finish their education and have received a diploma number (a legal requirement before an archaeologist applies for permission to excavate). Yet the new large-scale excavations show the benefits of team work by professional staff.



Future tasks

A major task for the future is to tackle the backlog of finds needing processing. Archaeological sites in Hungary are rich – from one *tell* site alone, at Polgár-Csoszhalom, came four million finds. There is a need for a Chamber of Archaeology, for which a first step was taken when the Association of the Hungarian Archaeologists was established in 2007. Standard documentation is also needed. The new Field Services for Cultural Heritage made the first steps in this process, initiating standard 'Documentation Procedures' for their own excavations and for subcontractors. However, this standard is much debated within the profession, not at least because it uses stratigraphic units as basic elements instead of features. Training, as ever, is an issue for many throughout our emerging profession.

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An aerial view of a Roman villa from the rescue excavation in Biatorbágy, Tó-park in 2007-2008. Photograph: Field Services for Cultural Heritage



ON THE TRAIL OF PREHISTORIC SALT

IN ROMANIA

Anthony Harding



Salt seems to get a bad press these days. Eat junk food or ready meals, and you are sure to take in more than is reckoned good for you, with a danger of high blood pressure. Eat no salt at all and you will suffer far worse consequences: loss of appetite, listlessness, a decline of general health, and eventually death. Salt is also used in a variety of technological processes, and for preserving foodstuffs. Over the ages people have sought out salt for these reasons. A range of words and sayings attest to the importance which salt has assumed in the daily lives of people: good people are the 'salt of the earth'; our word 'salary' is derived from the *salarium*, the allowance given to Roman soldiers for salt; in Slav countries visitors are greeted with bread and salt.

BRIQUETAGE

Archaeologically, much attention has been devoted to the Red Hills of eastern England (Iron Age and Roman in date for the most part), and to well-known sites in Europe, of which much the most famous is Hallstatt in the Austrian Alps. Most of this work centres on the coarse ceramic known as briquetage, which was used in the process of evaporating salt over fires, and consists mainly of pedestals, goblets and trays. Medieval salt production has been extensively studied in many countries, but the study of salt production before

the Iron Age is little known. Neolithic exploitation is now attested in France, Poland and Romania, and briquetage has long been known to be associated with Bronze Age sites around Halle in Germany, and at a few other places (Martin Bell found a significant quantity at Brean Down in Somerset, as have David Hall and others in the Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire Fens). But the evidence is not great, and given that some people think salt was exploited and transported in large quantities from at least the neolithic onwards, one would expect far more evidence to have come to light.

BRONZE AGE EQUIPMENT

A few years ago, I became interested in the salt springs and wells of Transylvania (central and western Romania), where peasant farmers still use brine, drawn from these wells, to pickle their vegetables. There are many such sources, both in Transylvania and in Moldavia – the latter the subject of intensive study by Dan Monah from Iași and Olivier Weller from Besançon. But the salt springs and streams of Transylvania have come up with new and surprising results as a consequence of work which I have been conducting with my colleague Valeriu Cavruc. In 2005, the geologist from the regional museum of Bistrita removed – without archaeological supervision – a wooden trough, around 3.2m long, from one of these streams, near the village of Figa. I took two samples for C14 dating, which gave dates around 1000 cal BC; this agrees well with a date obtained on a similar trough from a site near Cluj. Following that, we conducted a detailed survey of all the wood in the stream from which the trough came, and mapped over 400 pieces – mostly piles and planks. A further set of C14 dates showed that the majority date to the Bronze Age, though some are later.

THREAT AND SURVIVAL

Just as we were congratulating ourselves on these fascinating results, we heard that this very spot had been assigned to developers for the construction of a new spa complex (salt springs and mines are commonly used for the health benefits of their waters and atmosphere). So first of all the site had to be recognised officially for what it was – a unique survival of an ancient saltern – and rescue excavation had to be undertaken, to the annoyance of the local authorities who had already cleared the way for the development. In 2007 we were only able to work for 3 weeks, but this was enough to produce an extraordinary array of new timber, including parts of at least three more troughs, numerous piles and posts, many bound with withies, and other constructions. At the time of writing I am about to leave for a second season on this site, when the area destined for development must be completed. I have been fortunate enough to have persuaded the ORADS dating service to provide a number of further dates, and will await the results with interest.

SALT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

We still do not know how these troughs and associated installations worked in terms of salt production technology, and this must be one of our principal goals this year. Fortunately there are other sites in the vicinity with well-preserved modern workings, which seem to duplicate many of the aspects of the ancient technology, and we hope to get access to these in due course. The story is still unfolding; we will know more in a year or two.

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The trough extracted from Figa in 2005, stored in Bistrita Museum

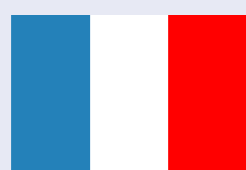
Details of trough fragment, posts, and withies recovered in excavation in 2007



Excavating the lower levels of the medieval ditch system



Jason Wood has now worked in France for thirty years. He contributed this impression of his early days excavating in Tours, in contrast with the rather more organised world of today.



Digging in the garden of France

Jason Wood

It all started in the city of Tours in the Loire Valley, commonly known as the Garden of France, where I pitched up in 1978 after replying to an advert in the *CBA Calendar of Excavations*. The newly established Laboratoire d'Archéologie Urbaine de Tours was run by Henri Galinié. Henri and Bernard Randoïn, who had both excavated at Wolvesey Palace in Winchester for Martin Biddle and had set up what amounted to the first urban unit in France, introducing 'La Méthode Winchester'.

Erasing 'Winchester'

My first job was to erase the word 'Winchester' from all the pre-printed plastic drawing sheets (which Martin Biddle had sold to Henri) and to substitute 'Tours'. My second job was fabricating wooden planning frames out of bits of 18th-century windows from the disused Château building where the Laboratoire had its offices. It was only then that I was allowed to dig anything, spending two months down a huge medieval cess pit cut against the Roman city wall, supervised by the indomitable Richard Kemp (of later Jorvik Centre fame) and directed by Henri from the Château's first floor window.

My lodgings were a room above a small bar and restaurant one block away from the excavations, owned by Mme Boilleau, or Mrs Drinkwater, though it wasn't water that most of her clients liked drinking. Here I would eat breakfast, surrounded by drunken fishermen who trawled the Loire by night, and be joined by Richard for lunches and evening meals. The food was quite frankly appalling – alphabet spaghetti soup and re-heated left-overs – about as far removed as it is possible to get from the culinary heights for which the region is renowned.

Tight budgets

Later that season I got to direct my first excavation – a deep, complicated sequence of Roman and medieval defensive ditches immediately outside a Roman amphitheatre incorporated into the later city walls. The site was enormous, as was the quantity of earth to be moved, but Henri's budget for machine hire (an absolute must given the depth of the overburden) was, as were so many of Henri's budgets, extremely tight. (Henri once accidentally dropped a 35mm film canister off the top of the amphitheatre wall, which I retrieved and later put in my camera, only for him to dock the cost of it from



The Chateau site revealed many Roman remains, including this bathhouse and the later city walls

my final wage packet four months later.) Anyway, I came up with an ingenious, and what we might call today 'sustainable', solution for the earth removal, paying the machine-driver partly in spoil with which he backfilled another site he was working on for the City Council. I was happy as I got my machining done within budget; he was happy as he was selling the spoil to the Council as well as getting paid for the backfilling. The only potentially unhappy people were the Council, who owned the site where I was digging and therefore were buying their own spoil. But as they never found out, everyone was happy.

Choosing diggers

Working in Tours in the late 1970s was a popular choice for students and others. Up to 150 were required for the summer to work on three big urban sites – the Château, St Martin's basilica and my ditches. Most applicants had little or no archaeological experience, desiring simply a working holiday abroad or to learn French. Sifting through the 300 or so applications was a laborious but fortunately well-lubricated task. Bernard, after years of performing this role, in Winchester as well as in Tours, had long ago abandoned any selection criteria which related in any way to applicants stated claims of previous archaeological experience, preferring instead to choose people with nice names. Following this lead, Richard made his selection based on whether they were female and how close they lived to his house in Bristol. I, rather naively and unwisely as it turned out, plumped for

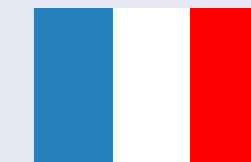


Foundations of the Roman amphitheatre, below the city walls

those who declared some familiarity with what was to be expected of them.

Beverley, from Manchester, and therefore too far from Bristol to excite Richard's attentions, responded to the application form question 'What is the nature of your previous archaeological experience?' with the phrase 'Sat under a pyramid'. I offered her a place and, in truth, she turned out to be best digger that season. However, one tea-break when I casually enquired of her interest in Egyptology it transpired that the pyramid she'd sat under was in a shop window in the Arndale Centre advertising razor blades.

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The archaeological profession in the Irish economy

Patrizia La Piscopia, Conor McDermott and Margaret Gowen

Ballybannon ringfort showing excavation in advance of road construction on the N9/N10 Carlow Bypass, Ireland. Photograph: Headland Archaeology Ltd

According to *The Economist*, in the last ten years Ireland's economy has continued to expand strongly, with recent figures pointing to year-on-year GDP growth of 5.4%. In this climate the archaeological profession also experienced extraordinary expansion. The changes have recently been documented in a national survey conducted by the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI) as part of the *Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe* project coordinated by the IFA.



Massive expansion
 Since the last official survey by IAI in 2002, the number of archaeologists in the Republic of Ireland alone has increased by almost 300%. At present, some 1709 individuals are employed in the profession, including specialists and support staff. The vast majority (89%) is employed in the commercial sector, with the remainder mainly divided among the public sector and higher education. A climate of favourable legislation plus increasing investment in the construction sector in general, and infrastructure projects under the National Development Plan (NDP) in particular, has generated significant demand, in turn creating a significant inflow of non-national workers into Irish archaeology. At present 44% of archaeologists in Ireland are non-Irish nationals, of which the majority are Polish (23.5%). Non-EU member states are significantly less well represented, with just 2.9% of the total non-national employees.

Young, educated and (fairly) rich
 This current Irish study portrays a young profession where the average age of 52% of the workforce is 20–29, with a further 40% in the 30–39 age range. A degree is not a requirement to start work in archaeology, but suitable qualifications are a requisite for career advancement and membership of the IAI, the professional body. In fact, 80% of

professionals in the archaeological sector hold a primary degree and half of these also have a postgraduate qualification. The latest figures show an average gross salary of €37,680 per year, one of the highest figures in the EU, although within Ireland this is 2.8% lower than the national average. It should also be highlighted that, although there are a small number of well paid senior positions, 76% of employees earn less than €35,000.

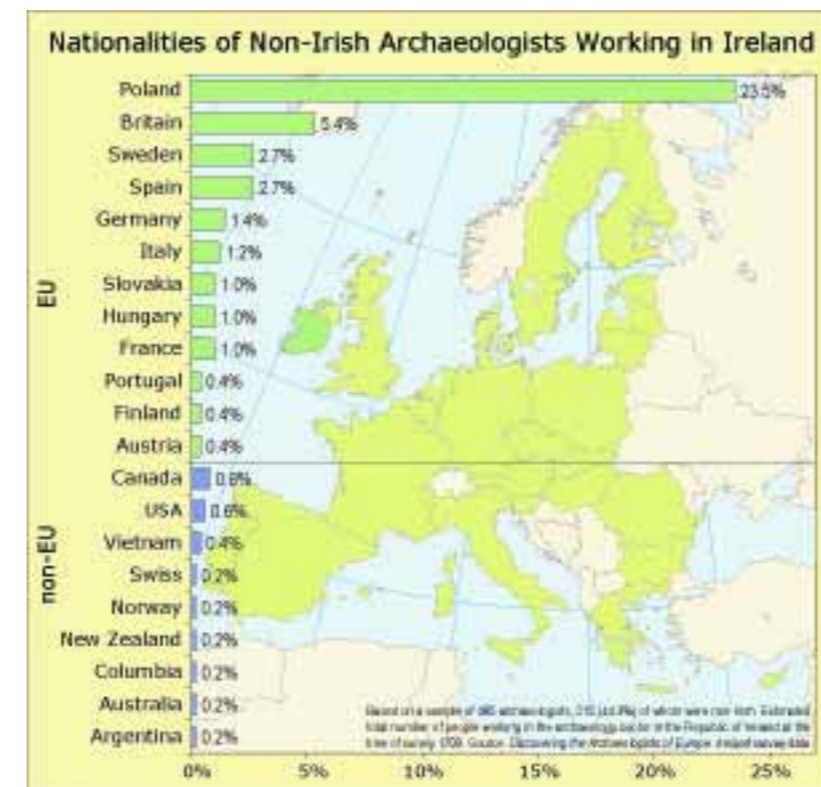
Overall the survey results appear extremely encouraging, although some employees can experience difficulties. For more than a thousand qualified young professionals job stability and security are not the norm, as they work on short-term contracts for smaller companies that cannot guarantee continuity of employment to all staff. This requires much of the workforce to be mobile and flexible. To date this lack of security has been balanced by a buoyant employment market, but this is likely to change as the sector and the economy evolve.

Future slow-down?
 Of course we cannot predict the future of the archaeological profession in the evolving Irish economy. It is closely tied to the construction sector, which it is now showing signs of slowing down, with a 7.4% reduction in investment due to financial problems in the United States and in international financial markets. Recent forecasts are that in 2008 there is likely to be no net employment growth

(*Quarterly Economic Commentary Spring 2008*). For the archaeological sector this indicates that expansion will stop, although ongoing infrastructure programmes valued at €184 billion of public, private and EU funding secured by the National Development Plan 2007–2013 will provide a buffer.

It is clear that growth in the archaeological profession is not permanent and is dependent on economic conditions and EU funding for infrastructural projects. The Irish case forms a salient example for the profession in other countries and particularly those of recent EU members and accession states where similar conditions may prevail in.

Excavation of Rathcannon Middle Bronze Age cemetery during the construction of a pipeline to western Ireland. Photograph: Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd



For more information about the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, visit <http://iai.ie/>

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Professional archaeology in the Netherlands

Karen Waugh

As Patrice de Rijk describes (p36), significant changes in the archaeological system in the Netherlands over the last few years have had far-reaching consequences for the whole archaeological profession. Not only the research budget for archaeology, but also the parties and personnel working in archaeology have grown significantly, following implementation of the Malta Convention (Valletta) via the Archaeological Management Act 2007, in combination with the decentralisation of governmental tasks to local council level. Both developments have led to a fundamental and sweeping review of the tasks and responsibilities of central government within heritage management. A decade ago the majority of archaeologists in the Netherlands were employed by either government bodies (central, provincial and local government organisations) or universities. Today the majority are employed by commercial companies. Archaeologists in paid employment have increased ten-fold over the intervening period.

Before the Malta Convention

In 1995 only about 125 archaeologists worked in the Netherlands, plus support staff and a large number of active amateurs. Fieldwork was carried out by the State Archaeological Service¹ (rescue excavations), the five small university archaeological departments (mostly research excavations) and a few town archaeologists. The vast majority of research was

financed by limited government budgets. Inadequate financial resources and the scarcity of qualified personnel led, perhaps inevitably, to an enormous backlog in post-excavation and publication of excavated sites. The preservation of archaeological sites was rarely realised. At this time less than 80 students studied archaeology. Of these the majority of graduates did not find employment within Dutch archaeology.

After Malta

The new legislation stipulates that government bodies (central, provincial as well as local) must make archaeology a condition for permits for developments. The costs of archaeological mitigation, research and preservation, are borne by the developer, who can choose the contractor. Substantial funding has become available for archaeology and a market for archaeological services has been created in which 'market principles' such as tendering and competition apply. Precise figures are not available, but estimates suggest a yearly turnover of €60 - €80 million across the whole archaeological sector. Of this, approximately €40 - €50 million is spent on evaluation and excavation in the context of building and infrastructural projects. These projects are largely financed by local councils, private developers and national construction projects as ProRail (national railways) and Rijkswaterstaat (Dutch authority for highways and waterways).

Rapid expansion

The broader financial basis has led to a huge expansion in employment opportunities. The number of students now lies between 150 and 200. Graduates are more or less guaranteed employment within Dutch archaeology. There has also been an increase in higher education institutions offering archaeology-related courses. The number of jobs in archaeology has grown to almost a thousand, of which two-thirds are filled by archaeology graduates. Most graduates are, at the very least, offered temporary contracts with commercial companies. At the moment there are almost a hundred companies that work in archaeology, offering expertise ranging from evaluation and excavation techniques to finds specialists, presentation and communication specialists and policy and project management consultants. The

need to enforce new legislation has also led to increased employment opportunities within the public sector, in particular local council policy and planning departments.

Quality assurance

Whilst the new legislation acknowledges that archaeological work is a service, it is also regarded as research which is of vital importance for understanding and valuing the national archaeological heritage. To this end, market principles operate under a strict system of quality assurance that has been developed by the Dutch archaeological community as a whole. The system is based on legal requirements so that basic standards for all archaeological work are guaranteed. The quality assurance system (KNA: *Kwaliteitsnorm voor Nederlandse Archeologie*)² is based on a definition of the required standard in the archaeological process instead of the archaeological product. As well as being in possession of an excavation licence, it is a legal requirement that a company has KNA-certification before carrying out a number of activities listed under the quality assurance system (all ground-intervention activities from evaluation to excavation).

For the individual, the quality assurance system defines the actors (their function, based on level of experience) for all steps in a specific process. This has led to the requirement of a definition of all personnel working in archaeology. The Dutch Association of Archaeologists, on behalf of the State Secretary for Culture, has designed a national register of archaeologists in which professional archaeologists sign an ethical code of conduct and are registered according to education, training and experience.

Anno 2008, unemployment within Dutch archaeology is virtually non-existent. This is good news for the individual archaeologist who has opportunity and choice, but a cause for concern for the potential employer. There is an increasing shortage of experienced and qualified personnel that meet the requirements of the quality assurance system, in particular project leaders and specialists for policy and heritage management functions. Despite the scarcity of personnel, the excavation licensing requirement coupled with the quality assurance system, represent the biggest deterrents for an influx of foreign companies and archaeologists into the market.

Excavating mesolithic hearths in the Hanzelijn. Photo copyright Archol B.V., Leiden

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1 Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek (ROB), now the Rijksdienst voor Archeologie, Cultuurlandschap en Monumenten (RACM).

2 An English translation of the Dutch Quality Standard see: <http://www.sikb.nl/upload/documents/archoe/knauk.pdf>

Aqualock corings being carried out for the Hanzelijn project. © Vestigia BV, *Archeologie & cultuurhistorie*

Excavations of Roman and medieval settlement remains in the centre of Leeuwarden, Friesland. © Vestigia BV, *Archeologie & cultuurhistorie*





Archaeology beyond the report The Amsterdam conference on 'the Future of Dutch Archaeology' 2007

Patrice de Rijk

In the Netherlands commercial archaeology is a relatively new phenomenon. The Valletta Convention (known as 'Malta'), was ratified in 1997, although since 1992 archaeology had been commercialised and the first units established. A new heritage law incorporating all aspects of 'Malta' became valid in September 2007. From being a publicly-funded luxury activity in universities, the State Service for Archaeological Investigations and some privileged towns, archaeology became an activity undertaken by many companies that compete for clients. The transition was followed by directives regarding standards of good practice and the establishment of a monitoring institution.

Ten years on, a conference to review the future of Dutch archaeology was organised by *ArcheoSpecialisten*, literally 'Archaeospecialists', a collaborative venture between archaeologists who are specialised in particular disciplines or areas of study (www.archeospecialisten.nl). *ArcheoSpecialisten* focuses on the continual improvement of archaeological research, in terms of both quality and quantity. Presentations by archaeological contractors, local government and clients covered the *status quo* of contemporary Dutch archaeology. Some themes will be familiar to British readers: Dutch archaeology suffers from unclear directives eg regarding the appropriate body in charge of the national heritage, and lack of a national policy and research agenda. Depending

on the province or administrative region, different rules apply. Furthermore, existing rules sometimes lack commonsense. For instance, archaeological excavations are obligatory when surface finds are known although from experience we know that in 92% of cases nothing else will be found. Thus, after the implementation of 'Malta', archaeological research grew by c. 500%, mostly in the form of tiny projects, but archaeological knowledge did not grow proportionally.

Across the North Sea archaeologists also want to be nice guys. They often tender below cost, spend hours on unpaid overtime, and open their excavations to the public without charging. To survive financially, archaeological contractors write more or less raw-data reports with only minimal interpretation. Clients and the general public cannot understand these reports as they lack interpretation and 'story-telling.' As a result, clients cannot see the purpose of the reports, and archaeological mitigation and archaeological contractors are now viewed as unnecessary.

The informal conclusion of the conference was that representatives of the archaeological community will try to convince the government of the importance of making outreach activities part of the heritage law. This task force will report back their progress during the next congress, in October 2008.

Patrice de Rijk
Wessex Archaeology

PUBLIC SERVICE AND RESEARCH:

Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives (INRAP)

Nathan Schlanger

In today's diversified European landscape, French archaeology represents a unique perspective. Some of its distinctive characteristics could well be better recognised and taken on board across our continent.

POST-WAR DESTRUCTION

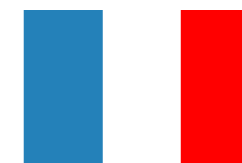
The archaeology of France was for long the poor cousin to that undertaken by its scholars abroad, in Rome, Egypt, Mesopotamia or the Far East. The study of these great civilisations often secured more symbolic and material capital than that of palaeolithic flint scatters, neolithic postholes, or Gallo-roman settlements. Although nurtured by dedicated amateurs and learned societies, local archaeology suffered from a dearth of academic support and institutional recognition. Only in 1941, of all times, were laws introduced for compulsory declaration of fortuitous finds and the supervision of archaeological excavations by competent authorities (*neither yet achieved in UK – Ed*). Even so, these laws could not protect the archaeological heritage from massive post-War reconstruction programmes. Repeated cases of destruction led to grassroots and academic protests, partly inspired by pioneering movements in Scandinavia and Britain. With ratification of the Valletta Convention these pressures culminated in 2001 with the creation of the *Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives* – INRAP.

MISSIONS

As an autonomous public body within the ministries of Culture and of Research, INRAP's statutory missions are to

- detect, identify and excavate archaeological remains vulnerable to development and infrastructural works
- study and exploit scientifically these archaeological remains
- contribute to the teaching, cultural diffusion and wider awareness of archaeology

INRAP employs some 1700 archaeologists, their specialisms ranging from the palaeolithic to the 20th



century, and from palaeo-environmental studies through physical anthropology, archaeozoology, numismatics, urban architecture and ceramic studies, not forgetting conservation, topography and public outreach. Distributed in eight regional headquarters, these archaeologists provide 90% of new archaeological data. With over half of French archaeologists in its ranks and an annual budget of some €130 million, the size and remit of INRAP rank it among the largest archaeological institutions in the world.

EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Preventive (rescue) archaeology in France has two distinctive phases. The first is 'diagnostic'

Evaluation at Cesson
(Sénart, Seine-et-Marne)
2004. Director: J Legriel.
Photograph: P Granchon/
INRAP



(evaluation), to assess unknown archaeological remains under threat. These diagnostics are prescribed by the regional archaeological services (the State) on all 'sensible' zones (ie urban areas, areas subject to impact assessments, greater than 30,000 m², etc). Being a public body INRAP is legally entrusted to carry them out (as are some local councils). Around 2000 are undertaken every year, resulting in intensive assessment of about 15% of the 700 km² which undergo development in France every year. In turn, some 10–15 % of these diagnosed surfaces are subject to the second phase, that of 'excavations'. Here the relevant archaeological authorities prescribe full-fledged excavations, which are undertaken according to a detailed scientific tender by INRAP (about 350 annually) or by any operators certified by the Ministry of Culture. While excavations are financed under the 'polluter-pays' principle, with direct contract and billings with the developers concerned, the diagnostic stage is funded through a dedicated taxation system. This is levied on *all* development land, and currently stands at 0.38 eurocents per square metre. Roughly €60 million is collected each year, which is dedicated to three main purposes

- supporting developers who cannot afford archaeological operations
- diagnostic assessment. Because funding is not tied to particular cases, INRAP can (within time and operational constraints), deploy all the material and scientific means necessary to assess the archaeological remains. This includes expert desk-top assessments and systematic campaigns

of trial trenching. This proactive strategy has greatly increased the number of recorded sites, and radically renewed our understanding of past landscapes, environments and settlement patterns, notably in palaeolithic and medieval times.

- research and valorisation. In addition to the skills deployed and knowledge generated during 'standard' diagnostic and excavation activities, INRAP is able to dedicate some 17,000 person/ days annually to archaeological research programmes, in close collaboration with universities, CNRS and other institutions. Resources are also available to ensure publication and dissemination within the scientific community and the broader public.

Long as it has been in coming, and only recently bestowed with adequate legal and operational frameworks, preventive archaeology in France now represents a distinctive approach to the modern imperatives of archaeological heritage management.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The system still needs to be fine tuned and consolidated in the light of economic, demographic and organisational challenges in the years ahead. Nevertheless, preventive archaeology as it currently stands reflects the deep-seated conviction that scientific study and preservation of the archaeological heritage is a public service and a scientific undertaking, carried out on behalf and for the benefit of the community as a whole. This concept does not oppose infrastructural and building works, but nor does it consider developers to be 'clients', pitting archaeological service providers in commercial (rather than scientific) competition for the expeditious clearance of their property.

Be they the most glamorous treasure troves or the lowliest refuse pits, these archaeological remains of the past need to be valued as a fragile and non-renewable heritage for our common future.

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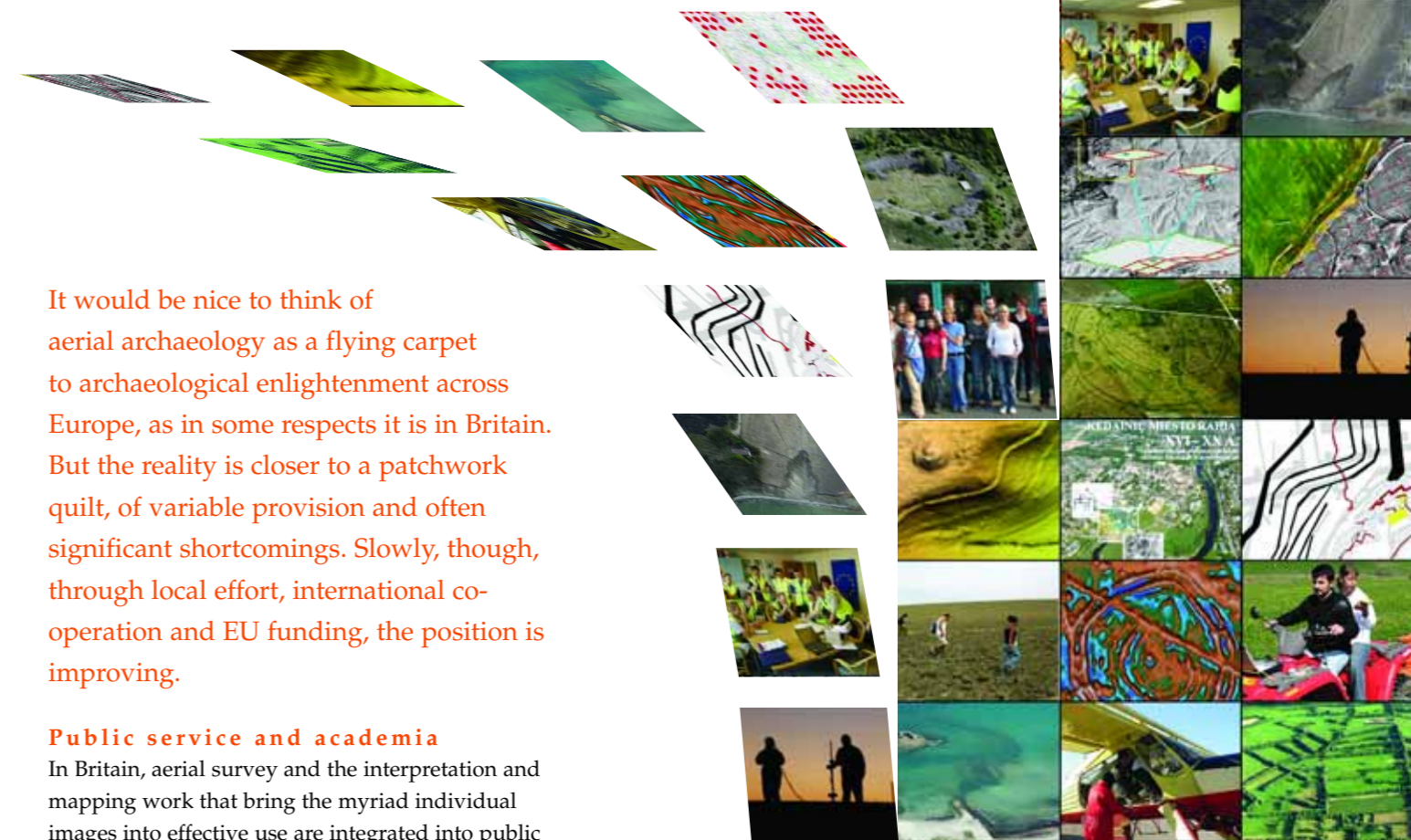
Excavations and public outreach at the neolithic settlement of boulevard Charles-Nédélec in Marseille, 2007. Director: I Sénéport, photograph: F Parent/INRAP



Aerial archaeology across Europe

Flying Carpet or Patchwork Quilt?

Chris Musson



It would be nice to think of aerial archaeology as a flying carpet to archaeological enlightenment across Europe, as in some respects it is in Britain. But the reality is closer to a patchwork quilt, of variable provision and often significant shortcomings. Slowly, though, through local effort, international co-operation and EU funding, the position is improving.

Public service and academia

In Britain, aerial survey and the interpretation and mapping work that bring the myriad individual images into effective use are integrated into public service archaeology. English Heritage and the Royal Commissions in Scotland and Wales have their own flying programmes, exploring, recording, monitoring and publicising sites and landscapes of the past. There is county-based flying in some areas, too, along with national and local mapping projects that feed information into the planning and conservation processes. Penetration into the world of academia has been less pervasive, whether in undergraduate teaching or in research on the vast body of 'aerial' data. This contrasts with mainland Europe, where aerial archaeology, when it exists at all, lies almost entirely within the academic sphere.

AARG, Culture 2000 and expansion through Europe

The situation on mainland Europe is more patchy than in Britain, despite efforts over the past twelve years by British and Continental members of the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG), assisted by generous funding from the British Academy, the Association for Cultural Exchange (ACE) and two

'Through satellite imagery, airborne survey, fieldwork, geophysics and excavation, the aim of the project is to promote the exploration, public appreciation and conservation of heritage sites and landscapes across Europe'

Images taken from the cover image from the Final Report of the Culture 2000 Project *European Landscapes: past, present and future*, sponsored by English Heritage as a partnership of 17 institutions in 11 countries, all of them represented in this mosaic



Flying carpet
 Drawn by Charles
 Green, RCAHMW



Culture 2000 projects of the EU. In Germany, Otto Braasch and Klaus Leidorf, using their own aircraft, have since the 1980s taken aerial exploration and recording to a high level of sophistication. But there is no national coordination, little mapping and interpretation work and only limited university-based teaching or research. In the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia adventurous academics such as Martin Gajda, Ivan Kuzma and Darja Grosman took readily to the air when the political changes of the 1990s at last released their countries from the 50-year military embargo on freelance aerial activity. Aerial archaeologists have been active in France, too, though they rarely explain their work in the 'international English' that underpins the exchange of skills and experience across Europe.

Military links

In Belgium the universities of Ghent and Leuven provide aerial cover for much of the country, researchers at Ghent having done pioneering work

in the use of First World War military air photography. A different kind of military link in Austria sees Michael Doneus and colleagues at the University of Vienna working with military air-photographers, who take 'blanket' vertical coverage at the most effective time of year in a study areas where airborne lidar scanning, terrestrial survey and geophysical prospection are also being used in a coordinated research programme.

Elsewhere, in Sweden and Holland for instance, active aerial survey begun in the 1980s had ceased following the retirement and non-replacement of its few active practitioners. Other countries, too, made little use of aerial photography before the 1990s, when Otto Braasch began his forays beyond the former Iron Curtain, preaching the idea of aerial exploration to Poland, Hungary and other parts of Central Europe, and taking local archaeologists, academics and politicians into the air to see the power of the aerial perspective in exploring and recording sites and landscapes of the past.

Training schools

The relative 'freeing of the skies' in Central Europe prompted a week-long aerial archaeology training school in 1996, initiated by Otto Braasch, Bob Bewley and others. The school brought students, tutors and pilot-instructors from across Europe to a small airport alongside Lake Balaton in central Hungary. Here, the basic pattern of future schools was established, others following in the past decade

in Poland, Italy (4), Germany (3) and the UK, all but the first supported by Culture 2000 funding. Students, archaeologists and academic staff receive airborne instruction in survey and photography from experienced aerial archaeologists, along with parallel teaching of basic principles, photo-interpretation and mapping, without which the aerial images are of little use for academic research, conservation or public awareness. There have also been a dozen ground-based workshops, conferences and seminars on the contribution and potential of aerial archaeology.

International contacts and future prospects

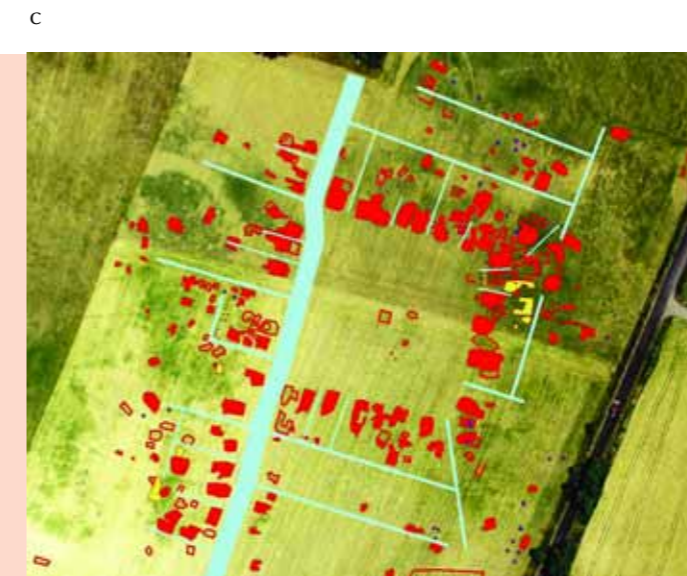
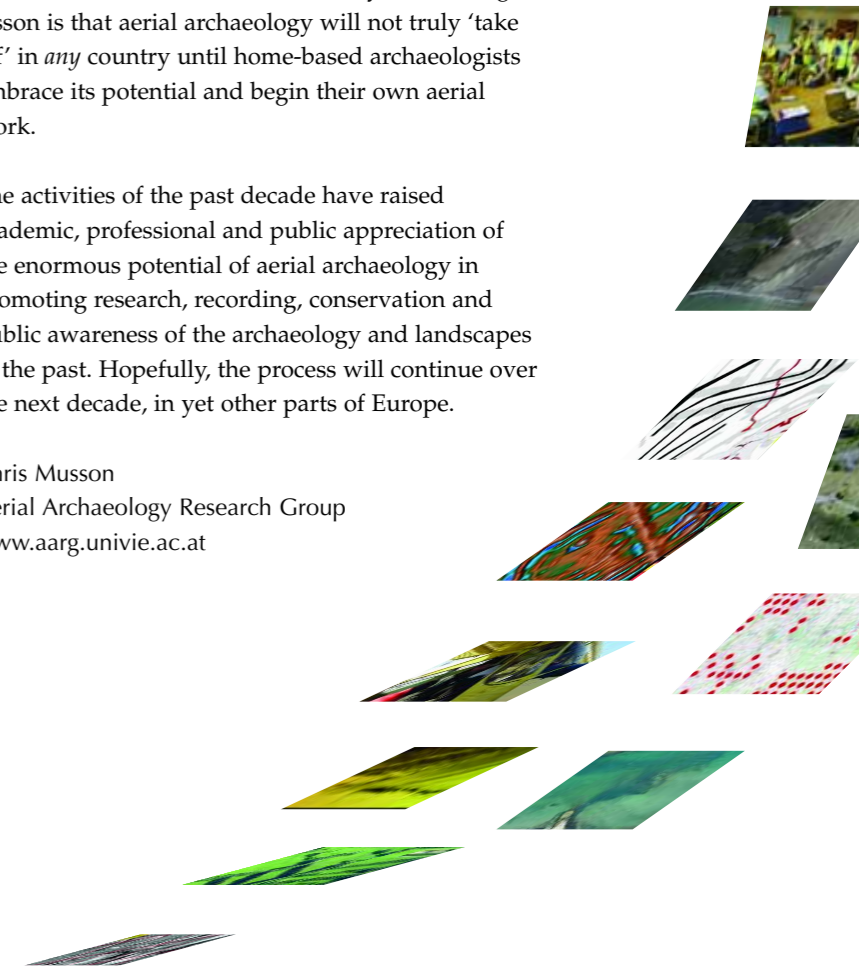
Despite remaining shortcomings, there have been significant advances since that first initiative in 1996. The training schools and workshops, along with a growing network of international contacts at institutional and personal level, have prompted a renewal of aerial work in the Baltic States, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and most recently Romania, and have strengthened it in Belgium and Germany. In the last two or three years 'graduates' from the earlier training schools have taken their skills to Croatia and Greece, and have formed active interest-groups in Holland and Denmark. Pioneering flights have been made independently in Norway.

There is still much to do. AARG and local colleagues are planning a meeting in Iceland, involving North

America as well as the Nordic and Scandinavian states. Preparations are in hand, too, for a further EU-funded project, aimed at spreading aerial archaeology to Ireland, the Iberian Peninsula and perhaps Bulgaria while continuing to encourage it in countries where it is still in its infancy. An abiding lesson is that aerial archaeology will not truly 'take off' in any country until home-based archaeologists embrace its potential and begin their own aerial work.

The activities of the past decade have raised academic, professional and public appreciation of the enormous potential of aerial archaeology in promoting research, recording, conservation and public awareness of the archaeology and landscapes of the past. Hopefully, the process will continue over the next decade, in yet other parts of Europe.

Chris Musson
 Aerial Archaeology Research Group
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A lost town found. Szamotuly in Poland is a medieval town, its originally open market square now filled with later buildings (a). Until recently historians believed that the town always occupied its present site. This changed in July 2006 when spectacular air photographs, taken as part of the Culture 2000 project, revealed its original location at Mutowo, 2.5km away, where it had stood before a disastrous fire in the 14th century. One of the photographs is shown here (b), rectified to fit the present-day map. In (c) the town's large open square, outlined by the dark marks of cellars beneath its surrounding buildings, has been plotted on the rectified photograph, along with the presumed lines of the linking streets. Information and images provided by W Rąckowski, Institute of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan

A protected National Monument: Montezuma's Castle, Arizona, US. Photograph: Carolyn Shelbourn



Wupatki National Monument, Arizona, US. Photograph: Carolyn Shelbourn



Prosecuting 'time crime' – some thoughts

on law and practice in the United States Carolyn Shelbourn

Most countries with significant archaeological remains have enacted legislation making it a criminal offence to excavate, damage, or remove objects from archaeological sites and monuments – what is sometimes called 'time crime'. In the US the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) imposes such controls in relation to archaeological resources on publicly owned, federal or Indian Tribal land. Although ARPA has limitations, the law and the way it is applied has some interesting features which could be adopted elsewhere, including the UK.

Looted site: crime scene

Before a prosecution is brought in England the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) will apply a two-stage test: is there sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction, and is it in the public interest to prosecute? Wherever looting occurs it is unlikely that offenders will be caught in the act, unless a site is being monitored 24 hours a day (and in the US many important sites are in extremely isolated locations). So it is important that a looted site is treated as a crime scene and any physical evidence (for example footprints or tyre prints, or abandoned tools at a looted site) is properly processed. In recent years law enforcement personnel in the US have started to treat time crime seriously. Analysis of soil samples has enabled prosecutors to prove looted articles have been removed from a specific site and to secure a conviction. This change in attitude and practice is largely the result of the training courses provided by law enforcement bodies (particularly the Archeological Resources Protection

Programme of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center) and by academic institutions or private companies. Both archaeologists and the police contribute to these courses, which cover law and policy, the archaeological implications of looting and practical exercises in the skills needed to gather evidence, put a prosecution case together and present evidence in court.

True archaeological value

ARPA requires that where the commercial or 'archaeological value' lost is greater than \$500, the offence is prosecuted as a felony. Archaeological value is defined as the costs of the retrieval of the scientific information which would have been obtainable had the offence not taken place, including the cost of preparing a research design, conducting field work, carrying out laboratory analysis and preparing reports. By way of contrast, in determining whether it is in the public interest to

prosecute, the CPS will usually look at the monetary value of the damage caused or objects removed, and is unlikely to consider wider harm to the public interest through loss of archaeological information. Training courses (above) are also attended by public prosecutors in the US who gain understanding of the concept of archaeological value and the full impact of the harm caused by looting. The result has been a greater willingness to bring court proceedings where looting occurs.

Deterrents

Although draft heritage legislation under consideration in England will increase some penalties for time crime offences, current penalties are unlikely to be much of a deterrent compared to those under ARPA. Compare, for example, the current maximum fine of £200 for using a metal detector in a protected place under English law with the fine of up to \$250,000 and/or up to 5 years imprisonment under ARPA for the same offence if damage to archaeological value exceeded \$500. The judiciary in the US also has the advantage of official sentencing guidelines for cultural heritage offences established under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. These guidelines specifically state that such offences are to be considered serious as they 'involve essentially irreplaceable resources and cause

intangible harm to society'. They provide for penalties to be 25% higher than the normal tariff for *any* offence involving cultural property, with further increases in penalties where there are aggravating factors, such as an offence that involved human remains, or was committed for pecuniary gain or was part of a pattern of offending.

Sentencing guidelines and better training

Could we do the same here? The introduction of a legal requirement to take archaeological value into account would require legislation. Other changes might be easier to effect. Formal sentencing guidelines (reflecting archaeological harm) could be established for offences involving archaeological sites or cultural property and lead to more fitting penalties than currently imposed. However, perhaps most useful might be the introduction of training courses along the lines of those in the US, with input from both lawyers and archaeologists. These could do much to improve awareness and attitudes of the police, prosecutors, magistrates and the judiciary to time crime in the UK, and would substantially improve protection given by the criminal law.

Carolyn Shelbourn
School of Law
University of Sheffield

Burial law and archaeology

Alison Taylor

Following work on behalf of archaeologists led by DCMS and English Heritage with support from IFA, CBA, ALGAO, BABAO and the Church of England, the Ministry of Justice has reconsidered the approach to burial licences it adopted in 2007. Their new position is set out in this statement, which takes us close to the previous *modus operandi* except that at the moment there is a requirement for reinterment after about two years. However, MoJ is aware that this is not an acceptable position and will seek reform of the legislation to allow for deposition in a suitable repository, and will be sympathetic to granting extensions to licences and other variations. For those excavating extant burial sites, most of which will be covered by Church of England faculty jurisdiction, the best advice is contained in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2005) (www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/16602_HumanRemains1.pdf).

To avoid further doubt, MoJ's published statement is given in full.

1 'In the light of a further review of the burial legislation in relation to the archaeological excavation of human remains, and as an immediate first stage of reform, the MoJ, proposes to proceed on the following basis with immediate effect

- Exhumation licence applications under the Burial Act 1857 will be considered wherever human remains are buried in sites to which the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other burial ground legislation¹ does not apply. **This will reverse the recent change of practice and is expected to apply to the majority of archaeological excavations.** When licenses

are issued, a time limit, normally of up to two years, will be set for reinterment of human remains; it will be possible to apply for an extension when circumstances justify this.

- The 1981 Act and other burial ground legislation will be regarded as applying only to extant burial grounds, in use or disused, which have not evidently been put to some other use. This legislation will *not* be regarded as applying to burial grounds which have been previously cleared of human remains, which have been built over or otherwise converted to commercial or residential use, or which have been put to agricultural use or have become uncultivated countryside. **This approach will mean that relatively few burial sites of interest to archaeologists are likely to be subject to this legislation with the additional requirements it imposes.** For sites to which the 1981 Act and similar Acts apply, directions will set a time limit, normally of up to 2 years, for reinterment of human remains; it will be possible to apply for an extension where circumstances justify this.

- 2 To assist archaeologists in making applications for exhumation licences or directions, a new form designed to collect the minimum information required is now available upon request.
- 3 During the course of the year, as a second stage of reform, consideration will be given to amending existing burial ground legislation so that it can be more responsive to 21st-century needs. The aim will be in particular to allow otherwise lawful and legitimate activities, such as the archaeological examination of human remains, to proceed without the constraints of legislation not designed to deal with such issues, and with retrospective effect as far as possible. In taking this forward, the MoJ aims to continue to work closely with the Department for Culture Media and Sport, English Heritage, and relevant professional bodies.
- 4 Any archaeologist wishing to seek assistance in any particular case is invited to contact the MoJ on 020 7210 0036 (telephone numbers are liable to alter during the year). Answers to frequently asked questions appear in the annex attached.

¹ Eg Town & Country Planning (Churches, Places of Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) Regulations 1950 ; Channel Tunnel Rail Link Act 1996 etc

Annex

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q1 Do I now need to apply for a licence where I have previously been told that I did not need one?

Not if the remains have already been removed from the ground. If remains have not yet been disinterred, an application may now be made.

Q2 Does an extant burial ground have to be recognisable as such?

Not necessarily; but a site which has clearly passed into other use is not an extant burial ground. In cases of doubt, contact the MoJ.

Q3 Will the MoJ continue to issue exhumation licences for trial pits in advance of site development work?

Yes (subject to the usual considerations).

Q4 Will the MoJ always require a firm date and details of arrangements for the reinterment of remains?

No. If no firm arrangements are proposed in the application, a time limit, normally of up to two years, will be specified in a licence or directions. For large and complex archaeological sites, a longer time limit may be specified if circumstances justify this; such cases should be discussed with MoJ.

Q5 Will it be possible to extend a time limit for reinterment if research has not been completed?

Yes, if circumstances make this reasonable. Apply to the MoJ, if possible *before* the expiry date on the licence (or directions).

Q6 Once study has been completed, will it be possible for remains to be deposited in a museum or church so that they are accessible for future research rather than re-interred?

This will be considered as part of the second stage of reform. It is intended that this should be possible, subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards, if acceptable and justified by circumstances.

Q7 Will remains from sites excavated under the DBG(A)A 1981 have to be reinterred within 2 months?

No. The MoJ is satisfied that the 2 month time limit specified in the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 relates to the time limit for reporting reinterment after reinterment has taken place. It does not impose a time limit between exhumation and reinterment, for which a time limit will be specified as in Q4.'

Coroners Unit, Ministry of Justice, Steel House, April 2008

It is worth emphasising that the maximum of two years before reburial is only temporary, and that by 2010 MoJ intends to have enacted secondary legislation to regularise these arrangements for archaeological work to take place. The automatic *two month* reinterment recently suggested has been agreed to be a misinterpretation: one has to reinter remains within 2 months of informing the Registrar where the remains are to be reinterred, not 2 months after exhumation. Also, reinterment can be interpreted as including controlled and monitored deposition in a museum, ossuary (church) or other suitably approved place, rather than automatically requiring reinterment in a below-ground grave.

Scottish Burial Review Group recommendations

Robin Turner

A review of the Burial and Cremation legislation in Scotland was set up in 2005 in response to the Dr Shipman case, and although some of the recommendations relate to death certificates, others attempt to deal with current problems, such as the scarcity of burial grounds and the abandonment of graves and memorials.

Worryingly, it recommends full burial grounds/ cemeteries should be available for reuse for internments after a period of non-use of 75 years. The necessary legislation should be retrospective. The 'dig and deepen' method of reuse, which will require compliance with the proposed exhumation procedures, should be adopted. Gravestones, monuments and memorials should wherever possible, be retained at or close to their original. And, regardless of ownership, all cemeteries, burial grounds of whatever type, and crematoria should be subject to the proposed new legislation.

The recommendations are presented to the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Wellbeing and the Minister for Public Health. The report encourages the government to involve the professional bodies most closely concerned with these matters in their eventual implementation but apart from Historic Scotland there is no mention of genealogy or other heritage organisations being consulted. The full report is at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/03/25113621/0>.

The new draft Heritage Protection bill

Alison Taylor

Probably the most significant Parliamentary issue of the last three months for IFA members has been the long-awaited publication of the Draft Heritage Protection bill in April. This introduces significant changes to the way in which the historic environment is protected in England and Wales, and to the role of English Heritage and of local authorities in designating and controlling work on scheduled archaeological sites and listed buildings (both to be known as 'registered heritage assets'). The full Draft Bill and Explanatory Notes, together with the Impact Assessment and additional draft guidance are available at http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/5075.aspx (but beware - there are 192 legalistic pages of this).

In essence, as summarised in these bullet points by Gill Chitty (CBA) (with my added explanations in brackets)

- **Part 1** *Heritage Registration* sets out provisions for a unified designation process for heritage assets on land and for marine heritage assets with the creation of a single Heritage Register in England and in Wales, bringing together all designated heritage assets including World Heritage Sites (*ie scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks, gardens, battlefield and landscapes will be dealt with through the same system*). There is also provision for sites of special local interest
- **Part 2** *Control of works* provides for a new heritage asset consent regime administered by local planning authorities, enforcement and purchase notice procedures, and extension of Ecclesiastical Exemption to registered heritage structures which are ecclesiastical in nature and in use for ecclesiastical purposes (*ie local authority archaeologists will have far more responsibility for sites that are currently scheduled. Before deciding any heritage asset consent (HAC) local authorities must to have regard for information in its HER, receive expert advice, and take this into account*)
- **Part 3** *Other Effects of Registration* sets out, in relation to registered heritage assets, planning requirements, new provision for statutory management agreements, for licensing use of metal detectors, for compulsory purchase, guardianship and public access, and powers for making grants and loans (*with a new offence of 'removal of objects from sites' that affects their special interest, extension of metal detecting offences to*

heritage open spaces such as registered battlefield sites, and fines for use of metal detectors on protected sites without authorisation. There is also useful provision for statutory management agreements (already trialled) known as Heritage Partnership Agreements)

- **Part 4** *Marine Heritage Licences* sets out a new procedure for marine heritage licenses to manage activities on marine heritage sites
- **Part 5** *Historic Environment Records* provides for creation and maintenance of HERs in England and Wales to be a statutory duty for local authorities (*as long requested by archaeologists; this requirement will also allow national standards to be set for this vital part of the archaeological planning process. These records must be publicly available and will include sites or structures of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest and, where they meet the criteria, will be known as 'registered heritage assets'. Access to records should be free, except for non-profit-making cost recovery for some services*)
- **Part 6** *General*: relates to powers of entry, regulations and orders under the draft Bill to be made by statutory instrument
- there are provisions for public consultations before any designations are made and before changes are permitted, for publicising decisions, for appeals, for compensation when consents are revoked or modified, and for guardianship or purchase of sites and rights of way by public authorities (compulsorily if necessary), and for EH and Welsh ministers to make grants and loans for registered heritage structures, open spaces or marine sites

Conservation Areas, which will be subsumed into the normal planning system, can now to be designated on the basis of special archaeological and artistic as well as historic and architectural interest

There may now be prison sentences, heavy fines (or both) if activities on registered sites are without consent unless there are health and safety or other overriding reasons, and local authorities or EH can insist on steps necessary to rectify illegal works – through another new acronym, HAEN (heritage asset enforcement notice).

The Bill will replace previous legislation in England and Wales, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (which first made

damage to scheduled sites an offence and allowed for designation of Areas of Archaeological Importance, a power that was mostly made irrelevant by PPG 16 but which has proved useful in five historic towns for dealing with bodies such as utility companies).

Still of considerable concern to archaeologists are key areas where details are not yet available

- **Class Consents**, whereby registered heritage assets may continue to be damaged by ploughing
- **World Heritage Sites**, for which there is no additional protection in the Bill (though a DCMS consultation on Protection of WHS is now published with a draft planning circular and further guidance to follow)
- **resources**, which will clearly be a significant issue for hard-pressed local authorities. English Heritage has secured only half the £11 million it estimates that it will require. DCMS has undertaken to recompense local authorities either itself or through English Heritage, including covering increased responsibilities for maintaining HERs. The latter are costed for England at c£0.5million / annum after initial one-off costs in the first year. For Wales it is stated that there would be no significant cost increase.
- **Planning Guidance (PPG 15 and 16) revision**, whereby archaeologists are pushing to include provisions for better publication of excavation results, to involve the public in excavations in their neighbourhood and to open sites for visitors, to expect the planning process to require commercial work to be conducted by accredited historic environment organisations or individuals, and for provisions for storage, conservation and display of finds. Requirements for analysis and recording of historic buildings before changes are undertaken should also be expected

IFA was involved as a consultee during drafting of this bill and, with other members of The Archaeology Forum, has already written to DCMS to congratulate it on progress so far, to alert it to shortcomings, and to offer involvement in further stages. IFA is also expecting to give oral evidence to a Culture, Media and Sport committee on this Bill this summer, when the lack of statements on accreditation is likely to be raised as a hazard to effective implementation of the Bill.

Alison Taylor

Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Draft Bill (Hague Convention)

Although significant and long-awaited legislation in its own right this draft bill is now to be included with the Heritage Protection bill (p46-7). As Margaret Hodge, Minister for Culture, Creative Industries and Tourism states in her Foreword 'This Bill will help to ensure the security of the nation's most important cultural property in the event of armed conflict and will send a signal to the international community that the UK takes seriously its obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and safeguard the cultural property of other nations.... The Convention, adopted following the massive destruction which took place during the Second World War, provides a system to protect cultural property from the effects of international and domestic armed conflict. Parties to the Convention are required to respect cultural property situated within the territory of other Parties by not attacking it, and to respect cultural property within their own territory by not using it for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage during armed conflict'. Policy objectives include seizure and return of cultural property unlawfully removed from occupied territory and prosecution of those knowingly dealing in such material. Military commanders may now be responsible for offences by those under their control.

Perhaps the most succinct clauses are

Schedule 1 Article 9 Immunity of cultural property under special protection

'The High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure the immunity of cultural property under special protection by refraining, from the time of entry in the International Register, from any act of hostility directed against such property and, except for the cases provided for in paragraph 5 of Article 8, from any use of such property or its surroundings for military purposes'.

and

Schedule 4 Second protocol Article 9 Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

'Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 4

and 5 of the Convention, a Party in occupation of the whole or part of the territory of another Party shall prohibit and prevent in relation to the occupied territory

- a) any illicit export, other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property;
- b) any archaeological excavation, save where this is strictly required to safeguard, record or preserve cultural property;
- c) any alteration to, or change of use of, cultural property which is intended to conceal or destroy cultural, historical or scientific evidence.

Within the UK, it is proposed that all sites that are currently scheduled ancient monuments, and all Grade I listed buildings, should be included within the assets to be protected. For a full transcript, see http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2008/draft_cultprop_armed_conflict_bill.htm

It is expected that training programmes for military forces will be designed so that these policies can be met, both at home and abroad. Loop-holes in the legal situations surrounding trade in looted artefacts will need to be sorted, military use of archaeological sites in Britain (already carefully controlled) will need reassessment and, above all, future military actions will need to consider implications for heritage assets that could be affected.

Draft Marine Bill

Although the marine historic environment is not the primary purpose of this Bill, it is an important component. It sets out plans for a new network of marine conservation zones around Britain's coast, a new UK-wide marine planning system based on 'making the best use of marine resources', simplified licensing arrangements for marine developments (such as offshore wind farms) and 'improved management of marine and inland fisheries'. It proposes the establishment of a new Marine Management Organisation, a centre of marine excellence, to regulate development and activity at sea and enforce environmental protection laws. For further information <http://www.defra.gov.uk/marine/legislation/index.htm>

Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund in England

Defra now proposes to cut by over half the funding directed towards historic environment projects through this Fund. Last year English Heritage distributed over £3 million to more than a hundred projects; reports are available on the EH website www.english-heritage.org.uk/ALSF.

The Archaeology Forum has written to Defra in protest, summarising the effect of reductions (funding for work on quarries to be reduced from £2.41m to £1m, for marine projects from £0.73m to £0.5m, and for community work to be cut altogether from £0.81m).

'We strongly support the need to maintain the level of funding in all three areas and believe that the cut to the community-based theme will be particularly detrimental'.

All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group (APPAG)

Meanwhile, APPAG has continued to discuss and make representations on many archaeological issues.

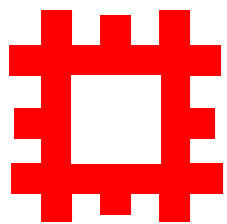
There was particularly strong support for continued funding of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, for which reductions had been proposed. An Early Day Motion had attracted 216 signatures, over 40 Parliamentary Questions had been laid down, the DCMS had received 131 letters from MPs and 109 letters from the public, as well as over 2500 signatures on the e-petitions on the Number 10 website. A Westminster Hall Adjournment Debate on the scheme was held on 5 March and Colin Renfrew had a starred Question in the House of Lords. Despite this, the agreement MLA and the British Museum had reached on a three-year funding package and a handover of the Scheme to the BM had not been supported by the Culture Minister, so only one-year contracts had been issued to PAS staff. An APPAG delegation will approach the DCMS Secretary of State before the outcome of the review is announced in July.

APPAG is also concerned about aspects of (low) pay and conditions in archaeology. Rupert Redesdale

has set up an inquiry which took oral evidence in May, and has received IFA's salaries benchmarking report. We are expecting that the resulting APPAG report will identify market failure and lack of barriers to entry to professional practice as major obstacles to be overcome before pay and conditions for archaeologists working across the UK can be improved.

Funding for the Metropolitan Police Arts & Antiques Unit has also been addressed. Colin Renfrew had written to the Home Secretary, Tim Loughton had submitted a Parliamentary Question, and the issue will be pursued with the Home Office and new mayor of London.





New guides from English Heritage

English Heritage Conservation Bulletin: Adapting to a Changing Climate

Conservation Bulletin Issue 57 includes a review of a conference earlier this year *Inventing the Future: Buildings in a Changing Climate*. It includes much useful information on this topical issue, with contributions from UK Climate Impacts Programme,

UCL's Centre for Sustainable Heritage, ALGAO, English Heritage, the National Trust, Historic Houses Association and Church of England. Sections cover *Facing the Facts*, *Anticipating the Impacts*, *Inventing the Future* (a review of the conference), *Learning to Adapt* and *Finding out More*. Free copies can be ordered from customers@english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage: microgeneration guides

In a similar vein, two guides address the impact of small-scale renewable energy options on traditional buildings. *Small scale solar electric (photovoltaics) energy*

and *traditional buildings* sets out firmly that in deciding how best to incorporate renewable technology, the principles of minimum intervention and reversibility should be adopted. Separate guides look at generation, solar energy, bio-fuels, heat pumps and combined heat and power, explaining how each system works and what needs to be considered when install it in or on a historic building. See <http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/49357-SolarElectric.pdf>

A second guide in the series *Small scale solar thermal energy and traditional buildings* deals with solar thermal energy. There is a list of useful contacts and sources of grants. See http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/17999-SolarThermal_08.pdf

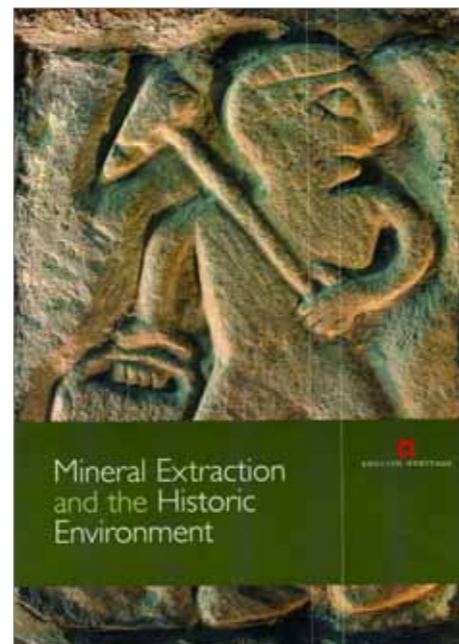
English Heritage: Engineering the past to meet the needs of the future

With the earliest historic services dating from around 1850-1860, building services are often viewed as the latest and least historically important part of a listed building. Many early examples of heating,

ventilation and lighting systems have been badly converted, removed or lost. But, given the short life expectancy of 25-30 years for building services, even for those early systems of historic significance doing nothing is rarely an option. The paper covers water, electrical, heating, lighting and fire alarm systems. See <http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/BsEST1.pdf>

Mineral extraction and the historic environment

This sets out the English Heritage position on mineral extraction and the high-level policies that will form the basis for responses and views. It describes the planning policy framework for mineral extraction, historic background (from Grimes Graves to Coalbrookdale and beyond), the legacy from past mining and quarrying (often much valued – the landscape left by Cornish and west Devon lead-mining is now a World Heritage Site), and recommendations on mitigation strategies. Marine aggregates now supply some 21% of sand and gravel in England and Wales, and special strategies have been developed for this. The role of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund in developing and promoting new techniques and best practice for assessment and mitigation is discussed, plus problems of old mineral permissions and the role of minerals in conservation (eg providing traditional materials such as slate and local stone). Free copies can be ordered from customers@english-heritage.org.uk



EXTRACT: the ALSF annual report

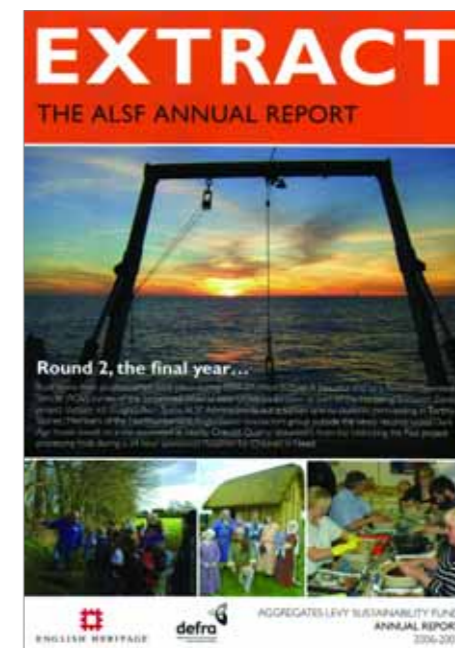
Celebrating EH's final year as the major distributor of funds from ALSF, this report includes case histories for projects in aggregate producing areas, examples of better and more cost-effective techniques that have been developed, and outreach projects that have fed back benefits of archaeological work to local communities. Its development of new approaches include geophysical assessment in the Trent valley, using LIDAR to predict organic preservation, and *Characterising, modelling and managing the buried landscape in the Vale of Pickering*. Hull University has been supported in hydrological monitoring of a waterlogged archaeological sequence, and has been able to show that organic floodplain sequences have already been damaged by water abstraction and not by aggregate extraction. On-going monitoring will assess re-watering, an important issue for many floodplain environments. ALSF has also been able to step in as a last resort when old planning permissions are reactivated up to fifty years later, as occurred on a Neolithic site near Frampton on Severn.

For definitive project information, publication details, grey literature and educational resources, see <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/alsf>.

Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund review documents

A major review of the benefits of the ALSF summarises some of the knowledge gained from over 360 projects that it has funded. Full details are at http://www.sustainableaggregates.com/topics/topics_assessplanning.htm, and there are also three printed publications. *Rich Deposits* looks at archaeological knowledge gained from aggregate extraction on land and at sea through fieldwork and excavation. *Sustainable Heritage* argues that the heritage community has mitigated destructive impacts through projects which developed guidance, standards and best practice for the aggregates industry. *The Sands of Time* contains case studies describing archaeological outreach projects funded by the ALSF among communities impacted by quarrying and extraction, arguing that ALSF has fundamentally changed the nature and extent of archaeological outreach work in England over the past six years.

Nevertheless, much of the funding used to support archaeology in these ways has now been withdrawn in order to fill holes in Defra's budgets, and future projects look as if they will be very limited.

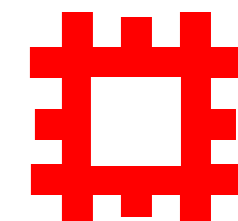


IMPACT: annual report of the Historic Environment Enabling Programme 2008

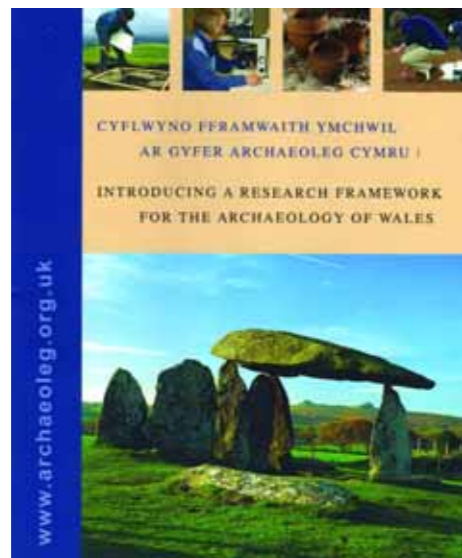
Another regular publication, this time setting out results of archaeological work supported by EH 2006/7. Projects include GIS mapping of the precincts of Peterborough cathedral and wide areas of Cornwall and Norfolk, Rapid Coastal zone assessments, intensive surveys of historic towns and cities, resurrection of unpublished excavations, and management research into, for example, quantifying local authority capacity and the extent and resultant damage caused by nighthawking, together with ways to counteract this.

Protected Wreck Sites at Risk

This Risk Management Handbook describes a draft methodology for English Heritage, contract archaeologists, Licensees and others engaged in the risk assessment and risk management of England's Protected Wreck Sites. It is designed to achieve a consistent approach to the risk assessment of wreck-based archaeological sites, whether designated or not. It can be found at <http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Wreck-Sites.pdf>. There is further information on Protected Wreck Sites at www.english-heritage.org.uk/maritime



INTRODUCING A RESEARCH FRAMEWORK FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WALES



This attractive booklet, bilingual, beautifully illustrated and just a digestible 24 pages long, sets out to be a 'brief summary of research priorities as they are seen currently'. The process started with an IFA Wales/Cymru Group conference in Aberystwyth in 2001, and was followed by regional audits undertaken by the Welsh trusts and by development of research agenda through working groups tasked to examine periods and themes. The results were tested at regional seminars, with consideration of the national agenda at Aberystwyth, before a research strategy with a prioritised list of objectives could be produced.

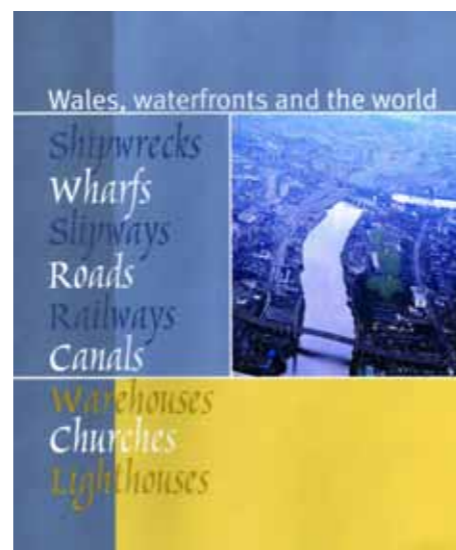
A straightforward chronological approach is taken, with highlight issues for research bullet-pointed in no more than half a page for sections which cover the *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age, Later Bronze Age and Iron Age, Roman, Early medieval, Medieval, Post-medieval, and Industrial and modern Wales*. These are followed by *Maritime and coastal Wales, and the Palaeoenvironment in Wales*. The back cover sports 21 logos (including IFA of course) of those who supported the process and its publication, testament to efforts to achieve a united approach.

The need for more information on settlement patterns is the aspect most commonly specified (even for the earliest periods, which seems optimistic), and for more understanding of use of the landscape, especially in the vicinities of Wales' well-known but strangely little understood stone monuments. Climate changes and their impact are

on all our agenda, and many areas in Wales' wet and volatile regions (notably the Severn estuary) could elucidate these. Understanding external contacts is usefully mentioned under *Early Medieval Wales*, but otherwise outside influences are little noted, apart from palaeolithic colonisation and interactions with Roman occupiers. The significance of Welsh industries to the wider world is well noted in the Industrial section, and coastal trade within *Maritime and Coastal Wales*, but otherwise, as in English archaeological research agenda, the outside world is mostly forgotten. This even applies to the medieval period, where symbols of England, such as castles and new towns and the impact these had have no reference.

However, it is always easy to spot extra things one would like to see, and all Wales should be proud of this research framework, so enviably compact and clear, as well as the processes that preceded and will proceed from it. Free copies are available from Cadw (Cadw@wales.gsi.gov.uk) or can be downloaded from www.archaeoleg.org.uk.

In a similar eye-catching and elegantly designed format, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust have just produced *Wales, waterfronts and the world*, a more in-depth look at these elements. It includes sections on risks to the resource, and how it can be protected. Free copies are available from GGAT at Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea SA1 6EL.



CONVERGENCE IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT: SEMINAR

Peter Hinton and Michael Dawson

On 12 February the IFA hosted the seminar *Convergence in the Historic Environment*. The purpose was to promote constructive debate on how far and how fast the historic environment sector can and should take a holistic approach to the study and care of the historic environment. The starting point was recognition that while over the past century archaeology and building conservation have diverged in practice and ethos, in recent years there has been remarkable convergence, most dramatically illustrated in the draft Heritage Protection Bill for England and Wales. An additional context was the modernisation programme of the IFA. IFA now has a programme of internal reforms to become an institute for all archaeologists (not just field archaeologists) wherever and however they work in the investigation and management of the historic environment.

The event was chaired by Michael Dawson (Hon Chair, IFA), and addressed by Duncan McCallum (Policy Director, English Heritage), David Chetwyn (Honorary Chair, IHBC and Head of Planning Aid England, RTPI), Diana Murray (Secretary, RCAHMS), Victoria Hunns (Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Natural England), Julian Bagg (Associate Director of Historic Buildings,

CgMs), Emma Plunkett-Dillon (Senior Archaeologist, the National Trust) and Stewart Bryant (Chair, ALGAO England). Following discussion, Peter Hinton (Chief Executive, IFA) summed up the debate along the lines presented here. A transcript of the seminar will be posted on the IFA website (www.archaeologists.net).

It was apparent from discussion that convergence means many things to many people, but everyone seems to like it.

It was apparent from discussion that convergence means many things to many people, but everyone seems to like it. It is not the same thing as structural integration, which may hold fears for many, but is a process of drawing together that appears to unite both IHBC and IFA.

The process of convergent practice is reflected at government policy level across the UK, and in the structures of the national agencies, the Royal Commissions, local authorities (sometimes, increasingly), the National Trust,

private practice (normally), the third sector (often), but not yet the professional institutes. Convergence is driving Heritage Protection reform, and is manifest in English Heritage's *Conservation principles* and the IHBC/IFA/ALGAO *Standard and guidance for stewardship of the historic environment* – a standard both in the sense of a benchmark of against which professional performance can be

measured and as a banner behind which the institutes can rally to face the challenges ahead.

And those challenges are many. Frequently discussed in the debate was planning reform, where the threat to heritage comes not only from infrastructure development executed with minimal regard for environmental considerations, but also from the uncertain future of the nature and status of planning policy guidance in England: current indications suggest a two-page policy statement on heritage with the guts of PPGs 15 and 16 reworked into one or more planning circulars. The lack of historic environment indicators for local authorities threatens to render conservation a luxury, though the presence of a historic environment objective amongst the fifteen recently agreed between Scottish Government and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities is encouraging. Planners in England and Wales will also have to get to grips with scheduled monument consent, though as most have had at least some exposure to managing the 95%-99% of archaeological sites that are not designated this may not be too steep a learning curve.

There was less clarity in the papers and discussion about the roles of conservation officers and archaeologists. Dave Chetwyn's slide illustrating the functions of a conservation service was remarkably similar to Stewart Bryant's tabulation of the activities of a local government archaeology service, which perhaps indicates that convergence can take place without being recognised. Archaeologists and building conservation professionals work in all sorts of ways and places across the sector: problems come when one group ignores or rejects the legitimate remit of fellow colleagues. The *How to care for places and people* consultation makes interesting reading here (http://www.ihbc.org.uk/news_update.htm).

Skills featured large in discussion. Nine sector skills councils cover (or slip off) our sector, and while most archaeologists would envisage a Venn diagram where their irregular skills blob has considerable overlap with that of building conservation professionals, one view at the seminar was that the skill sets are substantially distinct. This may in part be because we express competencies in different ways, but it is clear that there is much to be gained by better mutual understanding of our

roles, and by refusing to fall into the trap of assuming our colleagues lack skills because their professional development has followed an unfamiliar route. The apparent misidentification of skills gaps in the historic environment by the Academy of Sustainable Communities adds to the urgency of resolving this collectively. All seminars have a recurrent metaphor, and this one's was the heritage GP assessing the historic environment patient when it first presents, prescribing for familiar conditions but referring to specialist advice for unusual or complex cases: this seems to be a useful way to envisage the skills requirements of front-line and specialist services.

Merger of the IHBC and IFA emerged occasionally in presentations and discussion, but it was recognised that this was off the agenda.

Recognising that for many members, who also belong to RIBA, RIAS, RICS and RTPI, IHBC is the 'secondary' body (in professional but not necessarily emotional terms) through which they demonstrate their building conservation credentials and commitment, one suggestion was that IHBC should likewise be the 'home of the conservation professional' whose primary affiliation is to the IFA. This needs further exploration, but it may provide a better framework for joint working in the sector, ensuring coherence of message and economies of advocacy effort,

building on the cooperative model of The Archaeology Forum that has secured unparalleled political influence for archaeologists.

The conclusion of the seminar was that together we make up a multi-disciplinary professional family. Like many families we have our dysfunctional moments – ours most notably involving disagreement between the Councils of IHBC and IFA over the tactics, not the strategy, of convergence. We'll get over it, as we must, because we all recognise what we can achieve through cooperation.

Peter Hinton
Chief executive, IFA
Peter.hinton@archaeologists.net

Michael Dawson
Chair, IFA
Michael.dawson10@btinternet.com

Like many families we have our dysfunctional moments... (but) we all recognise what we can achieve through cooperation.

New members

ELECTED	Member (MIFA)	Associate (AIFA)	Practitioner (PIFA)	Affiliate	Student
	Marcus Abbott	Magnus Alexander	Emma Bentley	Allison Borden	Ryan Arrowsmith
	Anna Badcock	Michelle Bithell	Rachel Brazil	Dawn Cansfield	Kyle Beaverstock
	Glyn Davies	Rosemary Blackwell	Gemma Bryant	Ted Crosbie	Steven Bishop-Apsey
	Daniel Garner	Blackwell	Jacquelin Caldwell	Anne Dunn	Jennifer Brazil
	Alastair Hancock	Kate Brayne	Tim Christian	Jane Filsell	Victoria Brocksopp
	Guy Hunt	Nicholas Croxson	Cecilia Collins	Philip Hampel	Michelle Brooker
	Jonathan McKelvey	Jenny Durrant	Paul Collins	Virginia Jennings	Matthew Burke
	Richard O'Neill	Andy Holland	Jessamy Doman	Karine Le Hegarat	Alice Cannings
	Cathy Parkes	Sandra Jack	Sam Driscoll	Steven Milne	Sandra Christen
	Suzanna Pembroke	Shane Kelleher	Nicholas Garry	Lisa Newman	Oscar Climent
	Claire Pinder	Louise Mees	Nicholas Gilmour	Jonathan Rampling	Tom Connolly
	David Radford	Jessica Mills	Sarah Henley	Alexandra Rogers	Ross Cook
	Vicki Score	Susan Nelson	Ben Jervis	Anne Sassin	Adam Donnelly
	Nowal Shaikhley	Caroline Norrman	Ross Lilley	Louise Thomas	Nisha Doshi
	Wendy Smith	Kirsty Owen	Juha Marttila	Jacob Warreder	Katie Graham
	Stephen Speak	Samantha Paul	Kerry Massheder	Michelle Wright	Gwilym Jones
	Jennie Stopford	Tom Phillips	Cait McCullagh		Nadia Khalaf
	Janine Young	Alexandra Thompson	Daniel Nesbitt		Tadhg Kirwan
		Stuart Whatley	Michael Peart		Matthew Lees
			Giles Richardson		Kenneth Macrae
			Anthony Roach		Alison May
			Leigh Savage		Rachel Michalek
			Gregory Shepherd		Samantha Morris
			Will Slocombe		Elizabeth Murray
			Frances Taylor		James Myall
					Fay Pendell
					Elizabeth Philpott
					Rachael Reader
					Catherine Roberts
					Katie Ruffell
					Andrew Scott
					Andrew Seaman
					Lawrence Shaw
					Gavin Smithies
					Helen Stokes
					Nicola Tutton
					Alexander Vellet
					Sophie Wood
					Daniel Wright
TRANSFERS	Member (MIFA)	Associate (AIFA)	Practitioner (PIFA)		
	Paul Bennett	Emma Dwyer	Ruth Beckley		
	Edward Biddulph	Frigga Kruse	David Brookes		
	Leigh Dodd	Robert Lloyd-Sweet	Andrew Burn		
	Jane Downes	Emma Rouse	Richard Constable		
	Joseph Flatman	Andrew Simmonds	Joanne Hawkins		
	Paul Gajos	Simon Skittrell	Matthew Kendall		
	Frank Giecco	Andrew Thompson	Nigel Lake		
	Pete Owen		Lucy Parker		
	Peter Reeves		Emily Peto		
	Jo Short		Emma Sautejeau		
	Brendon Wilkins		Joanne Thornton		
	Jim Williams				

Dear Editor,

John Collis' 'Teach archaeology, not (just) history' - a riposte

John Collis makes a number of valid points from the perspective of someone teaching archaeology in one of the most innovative university departments in this country, and who is deeply versed in the broad range of techniques employed in archaeology. And given *TA* reflects the professional interests of archaeologists, it can scarcely be surprising if they, with all the fervour of a young discipline, seek to advertise their wares passionately and with gusto.

But whether he can genuinely claim, by offering courses for archaeologists going back to 'our human origins and colonisation of the planet, beginnings of tool-making; development of agriculture...' etc, including dialogue with ancient, medieval and modern historians right up to 'even our recent history... in the cities, towns and villages we live in', in practice teach 'history relevant to all our citizens' in schools, remains to be seen. It is scarcely as if historians have not had plenty of experience trying to make their subject both interesting and relevant over recent decades. Why not seek to persuade historians to *include* archaeological investigation and studies as part of their curriculum, as with the pilots Collis mentions? Historians, especially historians of more recent societies, are more likely to have the skills necessary, in terms of using their specialist expertise to reflect upon the present and future, including facility with languages, in the places where we now live. And history has a long and distinguished past of enabling young citizens to reflect upon the world in which they are growing up.

Collis has already, in his description of archaeology's strengths, confounded those in Cambridge New Archaeology who claimed

archaeology as a science by itself – and as a discipline completely separate from contacts with those in history and the social sciences. Perhaps he ought to be a little more humble about the limitations of archaeology – what we *cannot* know and the problems of *genuine* understanding of the remoter past with which most archaeologists are (privately) familiar but seem loathe to discuss in public. IFA has made sterling efforts in the matter of raising standards in professional archaeology – what makes for good archaeology in practice – but perhaps it is time that archaeologists start to learn more about what it is that makes *good historians*.

The same issue of *The Archaeologist*, not for the first time, includes much discussion of the historic environment – and its conference at Winchester some years ago had the theme of 'Working in historic towns' – so we needn't altogether despair of fruitful cooperation – and mutual respect – between archaeologists and historians.

It is not a requisite of IFA membership to have an archaeology degree, and entry into the profession from those with appropriate high levels of skills, expertise and experience relevant to archaeology ought to be applauded, especially for a profession claiming width of vision. The ideal ought to be encourage historians who understand, and can work with and make contributions to, the fullest range of archaeological techniques and certainly historians have become more skilled in their presentation. Meanwhile, how can archaeology as a profession renew itself, unless we archaeologist/historian hybrids are given enough space within the IFA to develop our own specialist expertise, as a contribution to the profession, without being accused of producing 'Little Britons'?

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