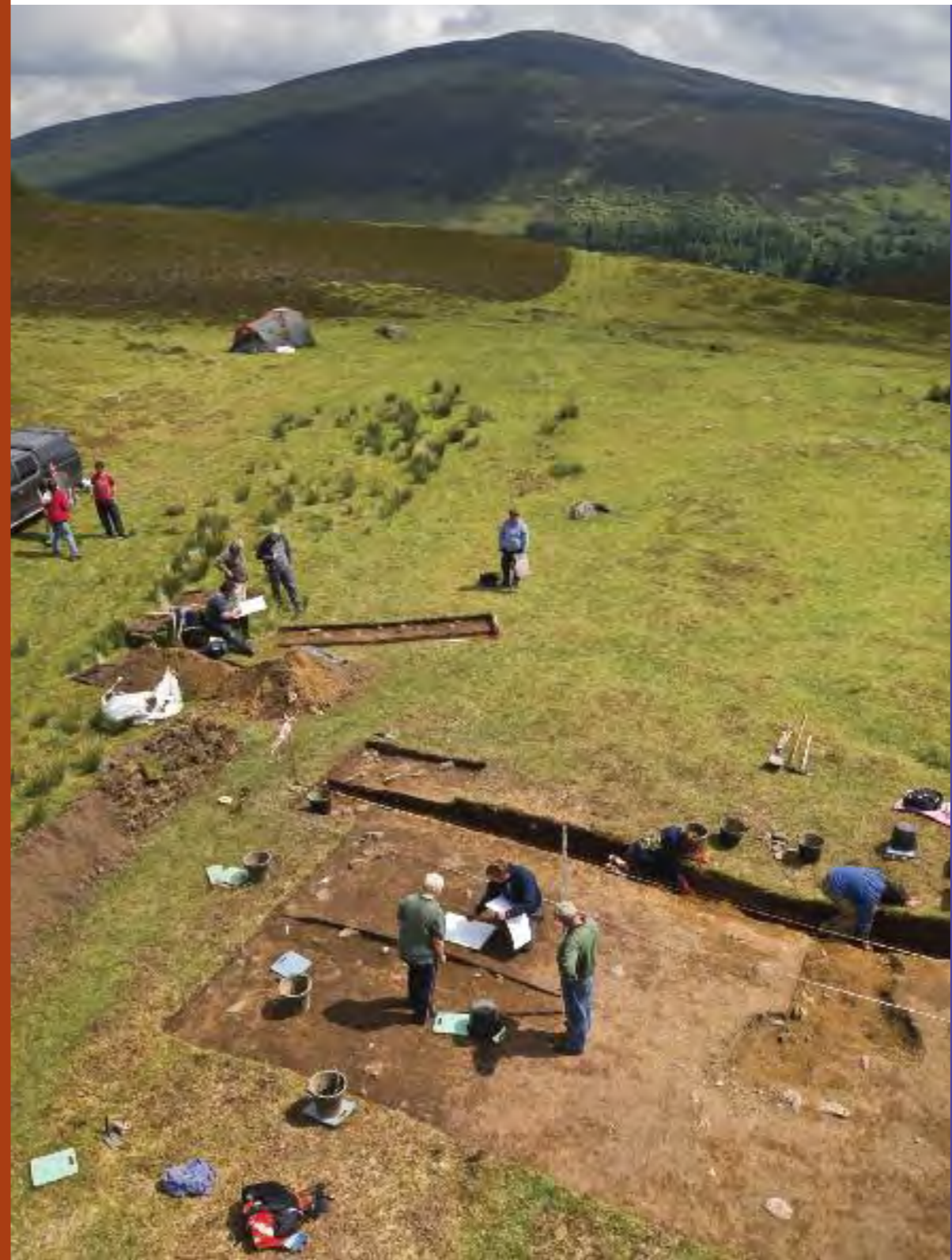




Spring 2014
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The ARCHAEOLOGIST



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PLANNING-LED
ARCHAEOLOGY
IN SCOTLAND**

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Institute for Archaeologists
Miller Building
University of Reading
Reading
RG6 6AB



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With Spring finally within reach, this issue has a celebratory tone! Jan Willis (IfA Hon Chair) kicks off with some warm wishes and congratulations responding to our recent news about IfA's progress with applying for a Royal Charter. If you are yet to hear the news, or read the details, links are provided to all the information on our website in the article.

Our feature article has been edited by Andrea Smith, who explores 20 years of develop-funded archaeology in Scotland. Andrea sums up what those 20 years of investigation has entailed, and following articles cover the discoveries, development of the profession, research frameworks, and impacts on communities and economies. The article features ten



highlights from developer-led investigations, including a range of sites from ephemeral Mesolithic camps to monumental industrial structures, and finds from stone axe hammers to poetry inscribed on slate. Peter Hinton and Tim Howard follow with a summary of the work IfA has been doing on Scotland, ensuring archaeology has a firm place in debates on policy and responding to consultations.

IfA has benefitted hugely from the time and efforts of our many volunteers who get involved with Council and other advisory committees. Nick Shepherd is one of those volunteers and is former Chair of the IfA Professional Development and Practice committee and is Chair of the IfA Pay Working Party. I joined Nick with Kate Geary (IfA Standards Development Manager) to discuss the subject of professional development in archaeology and asked them to share their views and experience on the topic. Much of our professional profile is linked to how others perceive us, and IfA recently undertook a survey of our stakeholders asking how archaeologists are perceived. This work was undertaken by Rachel Edwards, who provides a summary of the survey results and discusses what we can all do to raise our professional profile.

Amanda Forster
amanda.forster@archaeologists.net

Notes to contributors

TA 92 Summer 2014

Feature article: *Creating research communities for Maritime Archaeology; bridging the gap*

Deadline: 12 May 2014

Our Summer 2014 issue will include a feature article on 'Creating research communities for Maritime Archaeology; bridging the gap' – guest edited by IfA Maritime Archaeology Group and based on a session at IfA Conference 2014.

Contributions are always welcome. Please get in touch if you would like to discuss ideas for articles, opinion pieces or interviews. Our Autumn 2013 issue will include a feature article on 'Making an impact' – the subject of our recent conference. We would also be interested to hear from anyone with positive and negative experiences of training and maintaining their CPD. If you would like to include something for this theme, or can provide a short article on a current project, the following guidelines will apply. Articles should be between 800 and 1500 words, and sent as an email attachment including captions and credits for illustrations. Illustrations are important in any article, and should be provided as separate files in high resolution (at least 300dpi) and jpg, tif or pdf format. TA is made digitally available through our website and if this raises copyright issues with any authors, artists or photographers please notify the editor. Copyright of content and illustrations remains with the author, that of the final design with IfA (who will make it available on its website). Authors are responsible for obtaining reproduction rights and for providing the editor with appropriate captions and credits. Opinions expressed in *The Archaeologist* are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the IfA.

For Member news: please send copy to Lianne Birney, lianne.birney@archaeologists.net and **For Registered Organisations:** please send copy to Camilla Massara, camilla.massara@archaeologists.net

EDITED by Amanda Forster
IfA, Miller Building
University of Reading
Reading RG6 6AB

DESIGNED and TYPESET by Sue Cawood

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CELEBRATING PROGRESS FOR IfA



Jan Willis

Congratulations IfA members! The Institute was awarded a grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation at the Privy Council meeting in February 2014.

Grants of royal charters are 'reserved for eminent professional bodies or charities which have a solid record of achievement' (<http://privycouncil.independent.gov.uk/privy-council>). Just over 30 years after the formation of the Institute this is a huge endorsement of the progress that the archaeology profession has made, and a boost for our profile, bringing us into line with the chartered institutes of other professionals such as planners, surveyors and architects.

We hope to launch the new chartered institute towards the end of 2014 after receipt of the sealed charter from the Privy Council. In the meantime we are pressing on with plans for the governance changes that go with our new status.

As Hon Chair of the Institute I'd like to thank all those who have made this success possible – our staff, Council members and previous Chairs, and those who supported our application.

If you're coming to conference in Glasgow join staff and council members at Friday's IfA drop-in session to give us some feedback and tell us about your aspirations for the new Chartered Institute; if not please email me at janwills@keme.co.uk. In the meantime here's some of the feedback we have had so far from members and supporters...



Jan Willis

"I was delighted to hear this news. It is a major step forward for the profession and many congratulations to you and all your colleagues as I fully appreciate all the hard work that has gone into the building of the Institute to reach this position on our collective behalf."

"That is fabulous news for everyone – just glad to have been a small part of it, but due to many years of hard grind by all of you, so you should all be very proud of where IfA has got to."

"Well done – & many thanks! – to @InstituteArch for securing Chartered status for archaeologists: major milestone."

"Well done to all of you. I can only imagine how much work this was and I know it took quite a few years, so this is just such great news for you and for all of us in heritage."

"This truly is a momentous moment for the profession of archaeology. I hope now this will mean there are proper barriers to entry into the profession with the ultimate benefit of higher wages!"

"I know this has been a long haul, but it is a big achievement and a great step forward."

"It's bound to be a real game changer. In particular, I can only guess at how profound the changes for commercial archaeologists terms and conditions will be, but they will be bound to be for the good."

"Very many congratulations to you and others involved. First Council members will be pleased with this ultimate confirmation of archaeology's arrival – getting it in only 30 years is really quite quick (seriously)."

"This is a great leap forward. Many thanks for all the hard work!!"

"Great news about the Royal Charter, and am happy to see the years of endeavour and successes being acknowledged in this way."

"The move towards @InstituteArch becoming a chartered body, the most significant change to the sector since foundation of the IfA?"

20 YEARS of PLANNING-LED ARCHAEOLOGY in SCOTLAND

Andrea Smith

For archaeology in Scotland 2014 is a significant anniversary. It marks twenty years since the formal introduction of the planning guidance (NPPG5) which made developer-funded archaeology the norm, in line with the 'polluter pays' principle. This has had an enormous impact on our relatively recently formed profession, and it is worth spending some time (and pages in *The Archaeologist*) devoted to a celebration of how far we have come in that twenty years. Archaeologists can be rather self-critical – we often compare ourselves and our achievements unfavourably with the natural heritage lobby – but here is a chance to look back and celebrate what we have achieved in Scotland in the last two decades.

Scotland is unique in having that extraordinarily useful annual national roundup of all archaeological work, *Discovery and excavation in Scotland (DES)*, published by Archaeology Scotland. It provides a swift and concise summary of fieldwork, reported by those who undertake it, each year across the whole of Scotland by Council area. Comparison of a pre-NPPG5 year (1993) with the most recent published summary (2012) is very revealing. Even for those of us who were working in archaeology in Scotland in 1993, it can be hard to remember how things were 20-odd years ago – in politics John Major was UK prime minister and the Scottish Parliament was still five years in the future. At the cinema we were going to see Jurassic Park, and fashion had finally caught up with archaeological style with grunge. I seem to recall having a mobile phone on site for the first time in around 1993, now something permanently attached to our persons, and digital photography, laser scanning and LIDAR were unheard of. So although 1993 was hardly the Dark Ages, we have refined many of our techniques, acquired some new ones and moved on in many ways not even imagined 20 years ago.

In crude numeric terms, the numbers of archaeological investigations recorded in *DES* (not including stray finds) has risen from 295 in 1993 to 889 in 2012. The investigations counted for the purposes of this snapshot comprised field survey, geophysical or other remote sensing surveys, watching briefs, evaluations, excavations and building recording. Fieldwork undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) is reported separately in *DES* and could not be counted in the same way as that by others, so has not been included in this rough survey.

In 1993 just 18% of this work was sponsored by private developers, with 35% of projects funded by central government (mostly Historic Scotland). At this time Historic Scotland was funding SUAT (Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust) to undertake excavations in advance of development in historic burghs, which accounts for much of this figure – such work now is funded by the developer.

By 2012 the tables have turned: 54% of archaeological fieldwork in *DES* was funded by private developers, with just 10% of funding coming from central government (mostly Historic Scotland). The work funded by central government including Historic Scotland in 2012 consists largely of work on properties in State care, plus human remains call-off contract instances. It is difficult to quantify research grant funding by sponsor, as this tends to be partial funding by a number of different bodies, so had to be outside the scope of this quick snapshot.

Reading through the entries from 20 years ago it is also immediately apparent that our terminology on process has become much more specific and refined; in 1993 the term 'evaluation' is hardly used – entries speak of trial trenching; archaeological assessment, which seems to cover both desk-based assessment and trenching; and small-scale excavation. By 2012 the categories of investigation seem much more consistent and the scale of percentages for evaluation has developed. Environmental Impact Assessment had not yet arrived in 1993, and much of the field survey reported in that year related to Historic Scotland-

10 highlights from 20 years of developer-led investigations in Scotland...

- 1 The Mesolithic site at Fife Ness. Discovered in 1996 during work to extend a golf course the site at Fife Ness was important at the time because it confirmed the existence across Scotland of Mesolithic settlement in the 7th Millennium BC. As a short-lived 'camp' site, it provides a significant addition to the repertoire of structural types from Mesolithic and it also, incidentally, shows that developer-funded finds can extend to the most ephemeral archaeology. The site was excavated by Headland Archaeology
© Caroline Wickham Jones



funded pre-afforestation survey. By contrast in 2012, much of the field survey reported relates to EIA walkover work, unknown 20 years previously. Another major growth area has been building recording; whilst three instances of building recording work are mentioned in 1993, it was certainly not the regular feature that it had become by 2012, with 105 occurrences.

Who was requesting and monitoring the planning-led work?

The history and development of local authority archaeological services in Scotland is a study in its own right, and almost impossible to summarise in one paragraph. Each local authority has to some extent found its own way to deal (or not deal) with obtaining archaeological advice for development control. In 1993, prior to the 1996 local government reorganisation in Scotland, there were two-tier authorities; Regional and District. Some local authority archaeological services were based at regional level, such as the Strathclyde Regional Council SMR, which has now evolved into the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. The difficulties this service has had to deal with since 1996 in attempting to keep 12 individual councils on board can only be

imagined. East Dunbartonshire (which covers a large part of the Antonine Wall, now a World Heritage Site) was an early opter-out from the service, joined more recently by North Lanarkshire, and these both now buy in advice from a commercial company. Inverclyde has also left the service with no clear plans as to how it will obtain archaeological advice. The local government archaeological cover in 1993 contained significant gaping holes including the Western Isles and Angus; the city of Perth, known to have urban archaeology of great richness and depth, had no means of obtaining archaeological advice for planning in-house, hence the continuing funding of SUAT by Historic Scotland. For some time Historic Scotland did not directly intervene in councils with no coverage, citing the 'hands off' relationship between central and local government, but an exception was made in 1998 when it part-funded the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust to provide heritage services (see Strachan article below). Some authorities have come to an arrangement with an external trust, such as Orkney and Shetland, which has its pros and cons but has allowed the archaeologists perhaps more freedom to build other connections and develop in directions not solely linked to planning advice (see paper by Gibson below).

Archaeologists can be rather self-critical ... but here is a chance to look back and celebrate what we have achieved in Scotland in the last two decades.

Although we cannot be complacent, and need to continue to fight for archaeology to take its due place, let's take this opportunity to celebrate the work that we do, and the people who do it.

At one time those archaeologists embedded in local authority planning and museum services might have seemed more secure, but no longer. Since 2009 the recession and continuing pressure on local authority budgets means that there are significant concerns about maintaining, let alone developing, local authority archaeological services, vital to the functioning of planning-led archaeology.

Who was doing all this work?

In 1993 commercial archaeological companies carried out 34% of the work recorded in *DES*; in 2012 this figure is 84%. The contributors to the 1993 *DES* included six archaeological companies, including the two university-linked concerns, and lone traders. In 2012 *DES* contributors include 25 archaeological companies and lone traders; both of the original university units have detached themselves and become independent since 1993. There were also some local authorities with active fieldwork units such as City of Aberdeen and City of Edinburgh undertaking development-led work. By contrast in 2012 there are none involved with development-led work, although many services now support community archaeology projects in the field.

Interestingly, the number of *DES* commercial contributors with headquarters based outside Scotland

was 2 in 1993 and 3 in 2012 – hardly any change. In Scotland at least, it seems that the one-time prediction that the mega-units from the south of England would win over all, has not come true, nor has any single home-grown business become totally dominant. The greatest diversity of contributors however is in the Highlands and Islands, with the Central Belt more dominated by the fewer larger concerns.

Speaking of geography, where has all this work been going on?

In this fairly rough and ready survey it is difficult to do more than state the obvious; most planning-led work by commercial units has gone on in the Central Belt and in the cities, but Aberdeenshire and Moray council areas have always had a relatively high concentration of work, as has Perth and Kinross and Highland. To contrast, in 1993, universities were concentrating their efforts in the Highlands and Islands and the north-east, carrying out work in Aberdeenshire, Argyll and Bute, Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Isles with no work at all by universities in the Central Belt, the councils making up the former Strathclyde Region or Dumfries and Galloway. The picture has broadened somewhat in 2012 with work by universities extending to Dumfries and Galloway and Stirling, but still with a large gap in central and western Scotland.

How far have we come?

These numbers all beg the question – so where has all this got us? Is it now a matter of quantity rather than quality? Some of the assumptions made on archaeological mitigation are questioned by Lelong and MacGregor in the article below. And what is happening to all this information – the product? A survey by Philips and Bradley published in 2004 made an early start on attempting to assess the value of developer-funded work for prehistory, and concluded that such work was valuable in providing a counterpoint to academic research that concentrated on the highly visible best preserved and therefore potentially exceptional monuments. More recently, ScARF has begun to provide a research framework within which planning-led work can be carried out, which should help project officers begin to frame research questions for their sites. There is however still a long way to go on more local and practically applicable research frameworks accessible to commercial archaeologists, so that they can ensure that their work fulfils its full potential (but see the article by Mann below). But at least we have the beginnings of such a framework now, which was completely absent 20 years ago.

And finally for product – it would be interesting to look at how many of the investigations listed in 1993 achieved the appropriate level of publication compared with those of 2012. The publication outlets in 1993 were certainly more limited than now – the much reviled 1990s double editions of *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* were one way of addressing a publication backlog, but perhaps not as effective at reaching larger numbers of people than web-based publication. In 2012 we not only have *Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR)* but also *Archaeological Reports Online*, a new web-based journal published by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. Perhaps this is a sign that commercial units may increasingly be taking matters into their own hands when it comes to publication. Print-wise we seem to have lost *Scottish Archaeological Journal* (formerly *Glasgow Archaeological Journal*), almost without trace, but the admirable work of *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal* and its monograph series continues. Historic Scotland is now starting to take notice not only of their own post-excavation legacy, but also that of others (see article by Jones et al below) which may offer encouragement to those with 'stuck' projects.

In conclusion, we're not doing too shabbily, considering the current economic and political climate – the IfA conference in Glasgow this April will offer us the chance to sit down alongside

archaeologists from all over the UK and Ireland, and compare notes on professional practice, research and, most importantly, beer. Although we cannot be complacent, and need to continue to fight for archaeology to take its due place, let's take this opportunity to celebrate the work that we do, and the people who do it.

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Andrea Smith BA FSAScot FSA MIfA 418

Andrea has worked in archaeology since 1981 and in Scotland since 1991. She started out from her degree in Durham working on an MSC scheme for WYAS in Leeds, and then enjoyed many seasons digging in Orkney. Eventually settling in Edinburgh, she has worked in the commercial sector as well as for Historic Scotland and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. She is now freelance and is undertaking contracts for the IfA and ALGAO:Scotland as well as writing and editing.



2 This stone axe hammer, recovered by CFA Archaeology Ltd from near Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, during topsoil stripping operations for a quarry on behalf of Independent Aggregates Ltd, is the first of its kind to be found in Scotland in an archaeological context rather than as a stray find. Axe hammers have been thought on typological grounds to date to the Early Bronze Age, and this example, from a pit cluster containing other material of Bronze Age date, at long last supports this conjecture © CFA Archaeology Ltd



10 highlights...

Developing regional research frameworks – *is it worth it?*

Bruce Mann *Regional Archaeologist, Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus Councils*

Local authority archaeologists initiate, and the commercial sector delivers, hundreds of pieces of work each year resulting in huge volumes of new discoveries. But we can, as a sector, be guilty of not stopping occasionally to think about what all of this new information really means for our understanding of the past. Twenty years of planning policy has created a mountain of data which we now need to approach in a more sophisticated manner. Cue blood, sweat and tears, punctuated by moments of revelation and joy. Developing a regional research framework is a hard slog, but it can deliver that new approach to the data. Even at the midway stage with my own as I write this article, I can at least reassure you that the process is an invaluable one.



One of the first products of the NE Scotland Regional Research Framework, a new distribution map of Mesolithic sites in the area
© Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service



Cameron Archaeology excavating a roundhouse ahead of a housing development in Aberdeenshire. Research based on the Regional Framework is helping to put new discoveries like this into context
© Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service

When it came to developing a regional framework for North-east Scotland (consisting of Moray, Aberdeenshire, Aberdeen City and Angus local authority areas) we considered the lessons learned, and opportunities offered, by what had already been produced across the whole of the UK. England for instance has had a long history of regionally based frameworks in place, but no overarching ‘national’ one. Scotland on the other hand produced a national framework with the launch of ScARF in 2012, but had yet to follow that up with the development of any complementary regional ones.

The first hurdle was of course the scale of the task. Regions in England may have benefited from a dedicated Project Officer employed for several years to help develop a framework, while we were in the position of having no extra resources to undertake the work. Therefore a familiar situation for all of us in the public sector arose, justifying why a certain piece of work, in this case writing the framework, should be undertaken. By undertaking the three step approach to a framework – resource assessment, research agenda and research strategy – new sites are placed more firmly into context alongside old ones. Critically, that context can then be used as a baseline to justify and defend decisions over the future protection and management of the historic environment, particularly as the vast majority of it is undesignated. The days of relying alone on the phrase ‘in my professional opinion’ are fast disappearing, and increasingly demonstrable justification is sought

for every decision. A published framework ably helps fulfil this need. Once the concept of a framework was accepted, the format of the document had to be agreed. Aware of some criticism that has been levelled at the English resource assessments that while providing excellent summaries at the time, they are now outdated, we felt a dynamic lightweight approach was the best way forward.

To deliver this, a new agreed chronology for the area was established, giving each division of the past an agreed span to be followed consistently throughout the process. The lively debate this alone generated was revealing in how our ideas have changed over the last two decades; do we really have a Chalcolithic, when does the Iron Age actually finish, how do we divide up the Early Medieval? Once a chronology was in place the hard work started with a review of all data within HER records, local museum collections and so on for a given period. The results are presented online as a series of lists, those with radiocarbon dates and those without, with URLs linking the entry back to the original site record (I should note here that the HERs for the four local authority areas are all available online). A distribution map based on topography rather than any modern division was also produced, in particular for the radiocarbon-dated sites.

The end product is a simple, accessible, overview list of sites for each period. They do not have the descriptive summaries typically seen in other

Twenty years of planning policy has created a mountain of data which we now need to approach in a more sophisticated manner.

Lower Palaeolithic	40,000 BC – 8000 BC	
Mesolithic	8000 BC – 4000 BC	Transition Period 1
Early Neolithic	4000 BC – 3300 BC	
Late Neolithic	3300 BC – 2500 BC	
Orkney Neolithic	2500 BC – 2200 BC	Transition Period 2
Early Bronze Age	2200 BC – 1800 BC	
Middle Bronze Age	1800 BC – 1300 BC	
Late Bronze Age	1300 BC – 800 BC	Transition Period 3
Early Iron Age	800 BC – 400 BC	
Late Iron Age	400 BC – AD 1	
Roman Iron Age	AD 1 – AD 250	Transition Period 4
Late Roman Iron Age	AD 250 – AD 400	
Early Medieval	AD 400 – AD 900	
Late Early Medieval	AD 900 – AD 1100	

The much debated new chronological table for North-east Scotland © Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

frameworks. We could write a period narrative as currently understood, but it would be caveated with the knowledge that it's likely to change within twelve months. We can live for now with what has already been produced for ScARF nationally. Instead the lists allow freedom for anyone to use them as they see fit, while allowing us the opportunity of keeping them up-to-date within our current workloads without replicating the information held within the HER.

As for the benefits of doing this, the lists bring into focus what we have within the region, quickly informing the context and content of the supplementary research agenda and strategy. Clarity is established as issues make themselves known, such as how many key excavations still haven't been published, or which sites really should have more protection given their rarity or importance. It also helps reconnect the finds and archives generated by developer led work back to the sites themselves, rather than being a forgotten by-product. But be wary of the results, as they will inevitably be biased towards areas that have been developed and built on. Similar to the inherited high-tide mark of upstanding prehistoric sites that survived the land improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries, our assumptions can be skewed if we do not acknowledge the limitations of the data. Almost as a direct counter to developer-led work, initial research questions should look to address the imbalance.

The end result is a more robust environment for research to operate in within the region. Sites can be prioritised both within academic research and within land management, justification for funding bids becomes easier, projects which communities could help with identified, and opportunities for partnership working opened up. Best of all, it creates a golden thread between individual finds and sites and the bigger picture, and ensures that the next twenty years of developer generated work is embedded into our thinking at all times.



Bruce Mann MA FSA Scot MIFA 2536

Bruce is the Regional Archaeologist for Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus Councils, the current Vice-Chair of the Association Local Government Archaeological Officers Scotland and a Council Member for the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Prior to working full time for Aberdeenshire Council in 2003 he undertook a variety of commercial and government projects both in the UK and in Brazil, Panama and Bolivia. He is currently engaged, beyond the normal day job of development management work, in developing regional partnerships for the NE Scotland to create a healthy and active research zone for archaeology.

Dealing with the legacy

Lisa Brown, Rebecca Jones and Rod McCullagh



Prior to the introduction of the National Planning Policy Guidelines for Archaeology and Planning in 1994, the bulk of excavations in Scotland were state-sponsored or conducted through private and university research activities. Before the formation of Historic Scotland in 1991, state-sponsored archaeological investigations in Scotland were mostly funded by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (IAM). Over the first three decades after the second World War, few archaeological excavations were well funded (one exception was the mid-1950s work in the Uists funded by the Ministry of Defence) and were instead impelled by private and university research ambitions to reach publication. From the mid-1970s onwards, such excavations were mainly 'rescue' in nature and were undertaken by IAM's Central Excavation Unit (Scotland), the Urban Archaeology Unit, and by archaeologists recruited from universities, museums, local societies and from ad hoc groups of freelance archaeologists.

The working assumption, operating since the 1940s, was that all archaeologists were specialists who could bring projects to completion. Yet pressures of time, resources and other commitments

on those excavators meant that many of these excavations did not reach publication stage – a legacy with which the sector has been grappling for decades.

- 3** This monumental industrial structure was revealed during excavations by CFA Archaeology Ltd on the site of the Commonwealth Games Athletes Village in Glasgow. It was the boiler house and engine house for the first municipal waterworks in Glasgow, built by the Glasgow Water Works Corporation in 1806 © Hawkeye Photography

10 highlights...





4 Six Roman-period inhumations were revealed by CFA Archaeology Ltd near Inveresk Roman Fort in Musselburgh, on the site of the new Musselburgh Primary Health Care Centre on behalf of Dawn Construction Ltd. All were men and four of them had had their heads removed post-mortem and placed within the grave cuts. The positions of the heads varied from body to body; in this case the head was placed between the knees. The burials are part of a cemetery associated with the Antonine period fort, and are the first identified decapitated Roman burials in Scotland; they are also much earlier in date than similar Roman decapitated burials in England. Post-mortem decapitation probably relates to the belief systems of the soldiers stationed at Inveresk, and isotope analysis suggests they came from parts of northern Europe and elsewhere in Britain © CFA Archaeology Ltd

Previous research

Since the 1970s, Historic Scotland (HS), and its predecessor bodies, have attempted to evaluate the issue of publicly funded archaeological works that remain unpublished. The most recent assessment of the backlog, published in 1995 (Barclay and Owen 1995), was the most comprehensive. In addition to evaluating the scale of the problem, and identifying the reasons for hiatus between fieldwork and publication, they also offered possible solutions for clearing the backlog and contrasted experiences from England and Wales. The basis for this work was Historic Scotland's project database, which

contained, in 1994, the details for 1471 projects (p5). A systematic analysis was undertaken identifying those projects which had been published, those which were making progress towards publication, and those which did not merit publication ('archive only'). They also identified those projects which deserved publication, but had failed to meet this expectation. This 'traditionally backlogged' category comprised 126 projects (p6). Barclay and Owen concluded that active management was essential to help maintain the impetus towards completion. Perhaps most pertinent was the decision to 'manage the backlog project within the normal rescue programme' (p7). This approach has subsequently

helped to complete many of the backlogged projects identified in 1994 and it is one which continues to be utilised today.

What are we doing now?

Following a review of archaeology function in 2012, Historic Scotland recommenced an analysis of its unpublished funded projects in 2013. This builds on the foundation provided by Barclay and Owen (1995) and updates the definition, terminology and methodology of dealing with outstanding projects. The current analysis attempts to avoid using the term 'backlog'. The reasons for a delay in publication are multiple and, for the most part, are not the result of failings by the project manager but due to the way that archaeology was undertaken at that time. Yet, there does need to be a guideline for an acceptable period between the completion of a project and its publication. For the current analysis, a period of 10 years is being used. This is an increase on the 7 years used by Barclay and Owen (1995), and brings HS policy in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Principle 4, rule 4.4. Instead of referring to 'current' and 'backlogged', the following terminology is now used for categorising all projects administered through Historic Scotland's Archaeology Programme:

Active: This term was initially used by Barclay and Owen to classify the reactivation of backlogged projects (1995, 6). It now widened to include all projects which are actively being worked on. This could mean that it has HS (or other) funding for the current year, or post-excavation work is being undertaken (eg finds analysis, illustration etc.), or the publication is being written/ the author is in correspondence with the publisher. As part of active management by Historic Scotland, it is necessary that the grant recipient/ project manager can demonstrate which stage of the process is currently being undertaken, in order that the project can be considered 'active'.

Inactive: A project not currently being worked upon where HS has not agreed to stop the work. It is important that we maintain contact with the grant recipient to determine why a project has stalled and what we can do to help to remedy the situation.

Archive only: These are projects which do not merit publication as a journal article or monograph. This is not a judgement on quality – for some projects, publication may not be the intended outcome.

The task currently being undertaken is to assess each of the projects in the 'inactive' list individually, identifying which might actually be considered 'archive only' and which should be pursued further. This will be carried out in consultation with the grant recipient, project manager, colleagues within Historic Scotland and throughout the archaeology sector.

Creative approaches for moving forward

The final aim for the current project is to try and find the most appropriate outcome for each of the projects on the 'inactive' list, with the objective of clearing all projects. Our initial thrust targets the original project managers, or their executors, and/ or the most obvious or available inheritor, aiming to establish whether the project can still be considered worthy of publication, why the project stalled and help to find a way to re-activate their projects. Where there is no obvious owner or inheritor of a project, or where the condition or importance of the project archive are insufficient to merit pushing for publication, then other options will be pursued. For many the major outcome will result in the project archive deposited in Scotland's national archaeological archive, held by RCAHMS, and made accessible to the public through Canmore, and finds allocated through the Treasure Trove system. This should enable the conservation and accessibility of these assemblages of data for future use by researchers who will no doubt approach these projects from a different angle and will see more or new merit which our current position does not allow. Once projects have been archived, we are exploring further work on these by promoting their accessibility to undergraduate and post-graduate students to use as they (and their academic supervisors) see fit. We also hope to work with colleagues from across the sector to identify Scotland's wider legacy of incomplete projects to see how we can collectively release locked knowledge for current and future generations.

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A systematic analysis was undertaken identifying those projects which had been published, those which were making progress towards publication, and those which did not merit publication ('archive only').

Tourism and archaeology in Orkney: *the Ness effect*

Julie Gibson

More than half of visitors to Orkney make it their destination based on their interest in our archaeological sites. Furthermore, independent analysis of the economic impact of undertaking archaeology in our very rural community has confirmed what has been suspected for a long while: archaeological tourism is a significant point of growth. The impact of the excavation at the Ness of Brodgar has had a positive, measurable, impact upon the tourism industry here.



Neil Oliver (left) filming BB2 TV programme at Ness of Brodgar with Nick Card, director of excavations © Hugo Anderson Whymark

Orkney is a group of islands off the north of Scotland with a population of about 20,000. Money comes into the islands on the back of agriculture, which is a major contributor to Orkney's economy, taking in subsidies in excess of £20 million, and more recently renewables which bring in a lot of external support for generating electricity and for testing new marine technologies. However, surveys of the last few years show tourism to be the most valuable industry, with visitors bringing £31 million in 2013. A separate survey shows that the growing cruise liner industry brings an additional £3 million into the islands.

The archaeology sites of Orkney, and in particular those which are now part of the World Heritage site *The Heart of Neolithic Orkney* such as Skara Brae Neolithic village, or the grand henges and stone circles of the Ring of Brodgar and Stones of Stenness,

have been on Scottish tourist trails since the Age of Enlightenment. There was a general trend of increasing visitor numbers throughout the latter part of the 20th century and while the inscription of the World Heritage Site made little immediate impact on tourist numbers, these sites, in the care of Scottish Ministers, are still the focus of the tourism industry. Only St Magnus Cathedral, a magnificent, medieval, sandstone building in the centre of Orkney's main town, gets more visitors each year. Interest in our sites and monuments has really taken off. The numbers of people coming for a holiday to Orkney now stand at approximately 92,000, with a further 51,000 arriving on the cruise liners. This is pretty good especially considering the weather likely to be encountered here. No amount of quoting the standard Norwegian phrase 'There's no such thing as bad weather, only bad clothes' is going to comfort someone visiting

The numbers of people coming for a holiday to Orkney now stand at approximately 92,000, with a further 51,000 arriving on the cruise liners.

(left) The main trench at Ness of Brodgar, Neolithic complex, in 2013 © Hugo Anderson Whymark

5 A rectangular Anglian timber hall, defined by bedding trenches, was excavated by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Lockerbie. The hall is of a typical form for this period, comparing with sites like Yeavering, and dates to 5th–7th centuries AD, from the period of earliest Northumbrian influence in south-west Scotland. Beneath the Anglian hall was an earlier post-built rectangular building, defined by lines of postholes. The discovery shows the value of large scale green field evaluations, with other remains on the same development site including a Neolithic timber hall and a Bronze Age cemetery © RCAHMS



Skara Brae in a gale of westerly wind. Yet they keep on coming, and a good proportion come back again (and again) — and increasingly the prime reason is to visit our heritage sites.

About five years ago visitor surveys showed that the decision to visit Orkney on the basis of our archaeology/ history stood at 25%, but the 2013 survey indicates this has now increased to 53%. The same survey question asked of visitors to the Western Isles and Shetland comes in at about 25%. So what has made the difference in Orkney in this short time? The answer is 'The Ness Effect', or the results of archaeology's engagement with worldwide media in the immediate dissemination of exciting findings at the Ness of Brodgar excavations. As I travel about the islands I often have anecdotal reports from the tourist industry (such as bed and breakfast operators), about

the increased enquiries received following showings of television programmes including Orkney's archaeology. The old Time Team show featuring Viking graves in the island of Sanday, or the Time Team special at Mine Howe are frequently repeated across the globe. Recently, however, the research undertaken by ORCA (Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology, part of the University of the Highlands and Islands) has had a major impact, and this has been quantified.

'The Ness Effect'

The Ness of Brodgar is a spectacular Neolithic settlement lying halfway between the two henges of the Ring of Brodgar and the Stones of Stenness. The site was discovered due to plough damage (as is so often the case in Orkney's heavily agricultural

landscape). In 2003 a large notched slab was pulled out of the ground by a plough. A geophysical research programme (undertaken by GSB, followed by ORCA) in the World Heritage Area revealed a huge anomaly and the programme of test pitting that followed showed that acres of land were deeply covered in Neolithic buildings, now known to be contemporary with the stone circles and henges. Part of 'The Ness' is now being excavated by ORCA. The research team, directed by Nick Card, has been uncovering large Neolithic buildings, with lots of firsts; evidence of a conglomeration of massive buildings, some with slated roofs, painted stones, painted pots and literally hundreds of decorated

stones, were enclosed by massive walls (the base of which is up to 14m across). It was clearly the focus of some ceremonial activity, and the deposition of hundreds of cattle tibia on a main pathway demonstrates activity involving amazing consumption or distribution. These findings have attracted media attention from Britain and around the world.

The team has also been working on a long-term programme of public engagement, of which tourists are an important part. Several times each day guided tours are run by the research team, and Historic Scotland World Heritage site rangers also help with tours, and they work with children on a (very



Tony Robinson and Francis Pryor speaking to Nick Card, director of Ness of Brodgar excavations for forthcoming Time Team. More than half of Orkney's visitors say that they choose Orkney as a destination on account of the islands' archaeology/history. NoB receives 6,000 visitors a year © Hugo Anderson Whymark

Different forms of engagement include a very strong Art and Archaeology research strand, resulting in new audiences for, and engagement with, the site.

oversubscribed) Dig Club. The team makes sure that times of guided tours go out on the daily *What's on* briefings sent out to accommodation providers by Visit Orkney. We find that many visitors are timing their holiday in order to coincide with the Ness season, and that some visit regularly. Visitors find out about Ness through ORCA's engagement with various media and some local partnerships are key (such as that with Sigurd Towrie, editor of the *Orkadian* newspaper and owner of Orkneyjar website). Working closely with Nick and the team Sigurd writes up the site regularly for the *Orkadian* and hosts the daily excavation blog on www.orkneyjar.com.

The Orkneyjar website has been used as a reliable measure of the effect of the television programming. The first big impact was following the 1 January 2012 showing of the BBC2 programme 'Orkney's Stone Age Temple, A History of Ancient Britain Special' which showed to 3 million British viewers and has been shown in New Zealand and Australia, and repeated in the UK and via satellite out across Europe several times since January 2012. In February 2013 another 3 million watched Nick Card talking about Ness on PBS in America. This was followed by the busiest day on Orkneyjar and nearly 12,000 hits in the week following. Altogether Orkneyjar has recorded 188,000 hits in 2012 and 2013. Orkney Tour Guides have said that archaeological tourism is vital to Orkney's economy and the publicity generated by the (Ness of Brodgar) excavation in both the national and international news media is extremely beneficial.

Several Orkney based tour operators reported a large increase in enquiries and bookings, including one reporting a 700% increase (from 30 to 250) in daily web page visits, as a result of the broadcast in January 2012, and another (Orkney Archaeology Tours) reporting a fourfold increase in website hits

Julie Gibson BA AlFA 1375

I came to Orkney to dig Viking graves at Westness in Rousay in the late 70s. I became County Archaeologist in the mid 90s and helped to establish the archaeology department at University of the Highlands and Islands and that is led by Professor Jane Downes. Archaeology is seen by Orkney Islands Council as a significant economic contributor.

following the February 2013 PBS broadcast. Visit Orkney has said that they are 'in no doubt the publicity generated by the Ness of Brodgar, with the BBC and other channels has ...raised the profile of Orkney as a destination and attracted additional visitors'. It is often said that the 'product placement' shots of Orkney which feature archaeology and in many films, as well as magazine and newspaper articles, provide the sort of publicity that such a small place could never afford.

Different forms of engagement include a very strong Art and Archaeology research strand, resulting in new audiences for, and engagement with, the site. One result has been 'Symbols in the Landscape: Art and Archaeology in Orkney's World Heritage Site'. Another combination of art, archaeology, storytelling and mapping is brought out in Filmmakers/ University of Highlands and Islands/ University of Bradford's collaborative work in the island of Rousay with the school kids there.

Understanding that archaeology can have a significant impact upon the economy of the islands, Orkney Islands Council has invested annually in a grant fund to aid archaeological projects as part of its development strategy. Half of the £40,000 per annum has been reserved for support for the economically and socially fragile islands to the North and South of the Mainland (Orkney's main island). This fund annually supplies seed corn funding for excavation here. The parallel development of a local university department of archaeology (led from Orkney, but with lecturers in Shetland and Western Isles, too) over the last 15 years is making a difference through creating enough capacity to respond to local need.

Working from within a community, but with worldwide collaborations, has meant the impact of the work far exceeds the investment.



6 This short cist was accidentally discovered in September 2011 during the construction of a septic tank at Keas Cottage, Spinningdale, Sutherland and excavated by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. The cist contained the remains of a crouched inhumation of a middle-aged adult female (35–50 years) with signs of spinal joint disease. A tripartite food vessel urn was placed to the west of her skull and most significantly some wool or sheep skin was also recovered from under the skeletal remains. A radiocarbon date of 2051–1911 cal BC and 2151–2018 cal BC was obtained from a bone and charcoal fragments respectively, placing the cist in the early Bronze Age period. The sheepskin or wool discovered within the left arm of the body is the first sample of this kind in Scotland with only two other examples known in the British Isles at the time of writing © GUARD Archaeology Ltd

10 highlights...



Community
archaeology at
Glenshee, Perth and
Kinross © PKHT

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust: *a third sector model for local heritage provision*

David Strachan

Last year saw Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust celebrate its 25th anniversary, having been established in 1988 to conserve, enhance and promote the cultural and natural heritage of the area for the benefit of residents, visitors and future generations. A partnership of the Gannochy Trust, Perth and Kinross Council and Perth Civic Trust, our aims are achieved through the delivery of projects, the administration of grant aid and through the provision of information and advice, including the provision of Historic Environment Record and planning archaeology services to Perth and Kinross Council. More broadly, our work is usually achieved through partnership with a wide range of individuals and organisations at a national, regional and local level, engaging with professionals, community groups, members of the public, and both formal and informal learners. Our emphasis is on bringing economic, social and educational benefit while securing a future for archaeological sites and historic buildings of the area.

From 1988 until 2000 the Trust acted primarily as a building preservation Trust, carrying out Conservation Area enhancements and building conservation projects ranging from cruck-framed long-houses to the c 1830 gatehouse of Perth Infirmary (now the AK Bell Library) which has become its home: the Library Lodge. The Trust's continued remit for architectural heritage has culminated in the Perth City Heritage Fund, following city status for Perth in 2012, with Historic



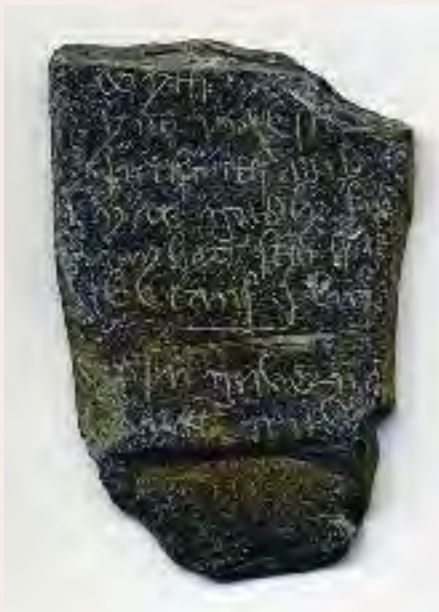
Community excavation at the Black Spout, Pitlochry © PKHT

7 Paisley Abbey excavations, directed by Bob Will in recent years, recovered some very interesting artefacts. In addition to the Paisley Abbey drain itself, material included inscribed slates with inscribed lines, curves, lettering and in some cases possible music on them. A scan of both sides of one of the slates is attached here, this writing was identified as poetry by Graham Caie.

The slates have been scanned to very high resolution recently and this has revealed even more detail than photographs had previously shown © GUARD Archaeology Ltd



10 highlights...



Scotland funding to restore and improve properties within the city's Conservation Areas as part of the Scottish Government and Perth and Kinross Council's regeneration strategy. With a Conservation-accredited architect as part of the team, the Trust has also coordinated the annual Doors Open Days celebrations for the area since 1996, part of European Heritage Days offering free access to historic buildings not usually open to the public. We estimate around 70,000 people have visited buildings over this period, supported by thousands of volunteers who have helped us locally.

From 2000 the Trust developed its archaeological remit and, supported by Historic Scotland (HS), established the first proper Sites and Monuments Record and local curatorial planning archaeology service for Perth and Kinross Council, which until that point had been one of the major gaps in archaeological coverage for Scotland. The SMR at that time was an incomplete paper-based relic unsuitable for curatorial purposes, but this was rectified by the introduction of a GIS-based system and several years of data enhancement, covering both urban and rural data, also supported by HS. In 2003 a week-long predecessor of Perth and Kinross Archaeology Month was introduced to complement Doors Open Days, offering a free programme of digs, guided walks and talks. This annual June event has established itself in the areas cultural calendar.

The success of archaeology month was the basis of one of our early Heritage Lottery Fund supported projects: *Exploring Perthshire's Past!* This two year project delivered year-round activities for locals and visitors alike, demonstrating a demand for similar projects. Since 2005 the Trust has been climbing the 'lottery ladder' demonstrating capacity to deliver a range of conservation and heritage projects. These



Historic building conservation through the churchyards project © PKHT

have included *Bridging Perthshire's Past*, a three-year project launched in 2008 to conserve 18th-century military bridges built by General Wade, while improving access and providing interpretation on site, through publications and engaging with schools through the Curriculum for Excellence. A historic churchyards project, covering the Carse of Gowrie and Strathmore, featured conservation work at over 40 sites while providing learning and importantly training opportunities at many more.

It is fitting that the Trust's logo was inspired by Binn Hill tower, on the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, overlooking the area for one of our most ambitious projects to date: the Tay Landscape Partnership. Developed over 2012-13, in partnership with Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust, the Trust has secured this major new scheme, bringing together local,

The success of archaeology month was the basis of one of our early Heritage Lottery Fund supported projects: Exploring Perthshire's Past!

regional and national organisations to celebrate the unique character of the upper Tay. Delivering a portfolio of natural and historic environment projects, focussing on conservation, community engagement, access, training and education, the scheme will provide long-term social, economic and environmental benefits, within a wider framework of public and private sector initiatives.

The Trust's wider remit has also allowed the development of major research and 'rescue' work, such as the ten-year project to excavate, recover, conserve and display the 9m Bronze Age logboat discovered on the mudflats of the Tay estuary in 2001. Brought to life by a replica prehistoric logboat made on Loch Tay in 2009, the logboat theme has resulted in multiple publications and display of the vessel at Perth Museum and Art Gallery where it was visited by over 80,000 people.



Community-based archaeology projects, relating to local research questions, have also been explored, such as at the Black Spout, near Pitlochry, where a monumental Iron Age round-house, similar to a broch, was excavated from 2005–9. This citizen-science approach not only provides local lifelong learning and educational benefits, but feeds into a wider plan of research which, as highlighted through recent publication, improves significantly to our knowledge of the site-type in the area and hence to our understanding of the Scottish Iron Age as a whole. All of this work is underpinned by a commitment to outreach and education, and the Trust has published a wide range of leaflets, booklets and monographs promoting various aspects of the historic environment of the area, and continues to develop a suite of educational and life-long learning tools.

The strengths of the small-scale, regionally-based, third sector model for the delivery of heritage conservation and outreach are primarily three-fold. While having a long-term fixed geographical area of interest may appear constraining to some in the national agencies or in the commercial sector, it does allow an organisation to gain detailed insight into local priorities, and to develop a wide range of local partners both within the sector, and more importantly, beyond. Our charitable status and regional remit also means that we are well placed to secure funding from 'above' using heritage sector knowledge and from 'below' using local knowledge and partnership working. Perhaps most important, however is the flexible nature of the organisation: both a registered Scottish Charity and a company limited by guarantee, our non-profit making, non-government background is one that both funders and the public can relate to.

David Strachan BA FSA Scot MIfA 1743

David Strachan is Manager of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and oversees the varied work of the Trust encompassing both archaeology and architectural heritage. A graduate of Cardiff University he has worked with Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and the Heritage Conservation Group of Essex County Council. With a background in historic environment records and aerial photography, his interests include inter-tidal archaeology, early technology and turf architecture.

8 The site was a Bronze Age Cemetery at Pier Road, Armadale, Isle of Skye, which we excavated during 2009–2019. The site was discovered during a watching brief undertaken during development of the site for new housing – on behalf of UBC Ltd and Lochalsh and Skye Housing Association, who funded the work © Ross & Cromarty Archaeological Services



10 highlights...

9 This site was investigated as part of a developer-led archaeological evaluation at Broadford, Isle of Skye, in advance of a new Broadford Medical Centre (carried out on behalf of NHS Highland). The image shows the Iron Age souterrain and grain storage pit at the Broadford Medical Centre, Skye. Additional features on site included a second grain storage pit, grain drying kiln and a Early Bronze Age cist containing two beakers © West Coast Archaeological Services



Archaeological assets or shared resources? *Considering the true value of heritage values*

Olivia Lelong and Gavin MacGregor

We want to consider the ways that archaeology now articulates with the historic environment and cultural heritage in Scotland and the implications for how we can sustainably manage a finite resource into the future. We will argue that, more than ever before, the changing context of practice requires us to appreciate the true values of our archaeological heritage as a shared dynamic resource, rather than as a set of fixed assets.

From archaeological asset protection....

State-funded rescue archaeology had been the model for practice in Scottish archaeology for several decades (Barclay 1997) before the introduction of NPPG 5: *Archaeology and planning* and PAN 42: *Archaeology – The planning process and Scheduled Monument procedures* in 1994. These were underpinned by a view of archaeology as essentially an asset which required preservation and protection and driven by the principle that the preferred option was always preservation *in situ*, with preservation by record the second-best option. The loss of archaeological assets was mitigated by the creation of

a proxy equivalent, resulting in site narratives and interpretations that contributed to academic knowledge about the past. This model has been exceptionally successful in some ways, ensuring the recording through excavation and in most cases the publication of sites which previously would have been destroyed without record.

Close on the heels of NPPG 5 came NPPG 18: *Planning and the Historic Environment*. This introduced another range of policy guidelines which recognised that ‘the historic environment comprises more than just the physical remains of the past’ and that ‘social and economic factors contribute significantly to cultural heritage and help define the character of the historic environment.’ The emergence of the concept of setting in NPPG 5 and its subsequent definition also demonstrated that heritage assets articulate with other values in the broader landscape context.

....to sustainable resource management

More recent articulations of public policy, including the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (2011) and PAN 2/2011, continue to develop some of the perspectives expressed in NPPG 18 — with archaeology not simply as a fixed material asset but as a resource which can be drawn upon in multiple ways for education, tourism and leisure and which can influence the design of future developments. Understandably, the focus of these policy documents is on the protection, conservation and enhancement of tangible manifestations of heritage, but they also recognise that the values and significance of archaeology, as part of the historic environment and a form of cultural heritage, extend beyond academic knowledge and have potential to contribute beneficial impacts across various sectors of society.

Looking more widely, these perspectives have much in common with other instruments such as The Council of Europe *Framework convention on the value of cultural heritage for society* (the Faro Convention of 2005). This takes a broad, cross-disciplinary view of cultural heritage as ‘a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify . . . as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions’, with archaeology seen as forming part of this broad spectrum of resources. Thus, the conservation and protection of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, have a central role to play in contributing to sustainable development, cultural diversity, contemporary creativity and quality of life. In a similar vein, the *European Landscape Convention* (ELC 2000) champions the notion of

landscape as an area ‘as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.’ This is an important perspective given the cultural dimensions of Scotland’s landscapes, in which archaeological resources are key components associated with different (and at times competing), tangible and intangible heritage values.

The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2013), the result of a joint consultation by the Scottish Government, refers explicitly to the values of intangible as well as tangible cultural heritage expressed in the *ELC* and the *Faro Convention* (which the UK has not ratified), as well as in the *UNESCO Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage* (2003). It notes that the sense of place and strong cultural identity provided by the historic environment contribute significantly to the wellbeing and sustainability of communities, and it promotes the growth of understanding and active participation in the historic environment across all groups in our society.

The value of values

The loss of archaeological remains to development can be mitigated or offset to some extent by recording, excavation, analysis and publication, which PAN 2/2011 sets out as the secondary objective where preservation *in situ* is not possible. As we have argued elsewhere, however, assumptions that records and publications of individual sites can stand in place of lost archaeology can have the unintended result of deferring higher level interpretations of the human past and of landscape as a dynamic interface between perception, practice and space (Lelong and MacGregor 2012).

When archaeology is lost or destroyed, we lose not just knowledge about the past but all the other ways in which people can engage with heritage. Those other means of engagement can potentially enhance senses of place and identity, expand temporal and conceptual horizons, provide opportunities for skills development, help develop more resilient landscapes and support heritage communities to flourish. When cultural heritage and diversity are seen as comprising one of the four pillars of sustainable development, along with the economic, environmental and social dimensions, it can reflect and support the complexity and roundedness of contemporary society.

From this perspective, it is worth asking: does mitigation under our current model adequately compensate society for the loss of a resource which could produce other valuable social, cultural and



The timber circle at Pittentian near Crieff, excavated by Northlight Heritage in a development control context © Northlight Heritage



Raising the Bar, an arts and heritage project led by Northlight Heritage in Cumnock, worked with community members to excavate the site of Jenny Tear's pub, build an oral history memory bank and hold heritage and art workshops, including screen printing (left) and performance art by Mischief La Bas, appearing here as the Elvis Cleaning Company (above); it also led to the creation of the Cumnock History Group (see www.cumnockraisethebar.co.uk/)
© Northlight Heritage

economic outcomes? (The introduction of PPS5 in England in 2010 shows that the English thought not.) Do we need to develop new and robust methods of assessing the full cultural-socio-economic value of our heritage resources? With such untapped potential, should this loss of archaeological resources not require a response which compensates by producing stronger impacts than poorly disseminated academic knowledge? Perhaps, in the context of development control, society could be compensated

for such losses through requiring broader engagement and developing creative approaches with heritage communities in the recording, interpretation and celebration of our shared resources to produce a richer range of outputs and outcomes.

Editors note: These issues were raised in England through the Southport report (www.archaeologists.net/southport), and formed the basis of a workshop at the AGM of the IfA Scottish group in 2013.

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Olivia Lelong BA MPhil PhD MifA 5119

Olivia has over 20 years experience in developer-funded and research archaeology, with the former Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division and for the last three years as a director of Northlight Heritage in Glasgow. She has directed and managed various landscape-scale and linear route projects and has a particular interest in developing innovative ways to make knowledge generated through archaeology more widely accessible. She holds a PhD on multi-period landscapes in Highland Scotland and, as an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Glasgow, is active in research.

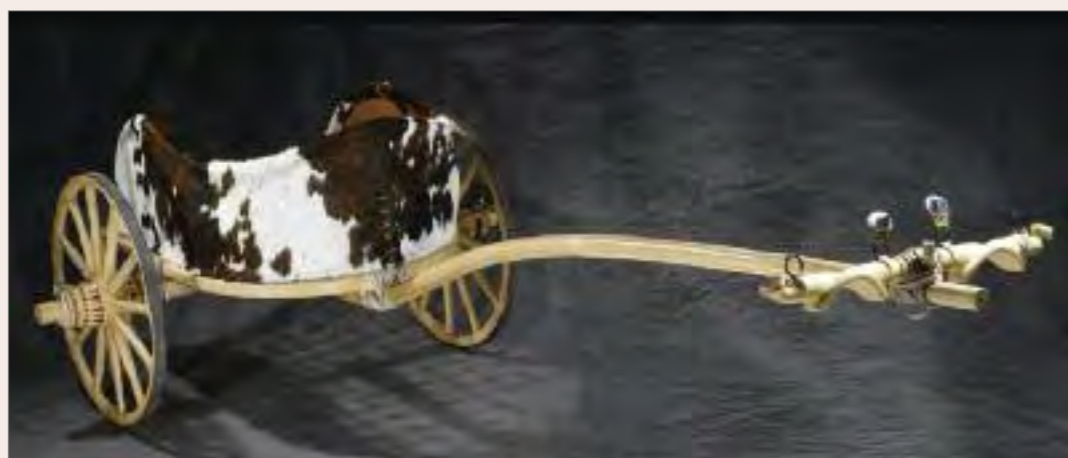


Gavin MacGregor BSc PhD MifA 2038

Gavin has over 20 years experience in developer-funded and research archaeology, much of that with the former Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, where he specialised in linear route and landscape scale projects. For the last three years, as a director of Northlight Heritage, he has been developing approaches which deliver public benefits through engaging with arts, culture and heritage. He holds a PhD on the phenomenological study of prehistory and, as an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Glasgow, is active in research relating to cultural heritage and landscape archaeology.



10 Headland Archaeology were commissioned by Muir Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of an industrial estate at Interchange Park, Newbridge. The close proximity of a known Bronze Age burial mound suggested that there may be other archaeological features in the area and this did prove to be the case. Features were identified ranging in date from Neolithic to modern. The prehistoric features included a human cremation, a group of ring-ditches and an Iron Age chariot burial. The chariot burial is of exceptional interest; it is the first example recorded in Scotland and the closest parallels are in north-east France and Belgium. The Newbridge find contrasts with the only other known area of chariot burials in the UK, in Yorkshire. Here almost all burials are of dismantled vehicles. Dated by radiocarbon to the 5th century BC the Newbridge chariot is also much earlier than the Yorkshire examples
 © National Museum Scotland



10 highlights...

Which sites are missing? Our ten sites from twenty years of developer-led archaeology in Scotland represent a small number of the incredible finds which archaeological investigations have recorded, researched and reported on over the last two decades.

Which finds do you think are missing? If you know of a great archaeological discovery resulting from developer-led work in Scotland, please let us know by sending details of the site, the development context and an image to Amanda Forster (amanda.forster@archaeologists.net).

Advocacy and policy work in Scotland

Peter Hinton and Tim Howard

IfA's Chief Executive Peter Hinton and Policy Advisor Tim Howard make up our advocacy team, lobbying for all the necessary legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks to be in place. Recent proposals, structure changes and consultations surrounding Scotland's policies on heritage have concentrated efforts at various times over the past year, and this article provides some detail as to what those efforts have entailed and where we go from here...

The priorities identified for IfA's advocacy and policy work in Scotland for next year build on last year's efforts, and revolve around

- creating a statutory duty for planning authorities to have access to a professionally supported and maintained Historic Environment Record service
- ensuring that the protection of the historic environment and archaeology are enhanced through the implementation of Scotland's Historic Environment Strategy
- securing the continuation of the functions of RCAHMS and Historic Scotland after their merger
- ensuring that risks to the archaeological resource are not increased by planning reforms and deregulation

En route to the Scottish parliament
 © Peter Hinton



In March, Scottish Government published Scotland's Historic Environment Strategy (www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/11/2642), an overarching approach to the protection and promotion of Scotland's material heritage. The Strategy sets the framework for the historic environment to be mainstreamed, putting at the heart of all policy agenda. It is important to note that the Strategy is Scotland's, evolved collaboratively rather than created by and for Scottish Government. The absence of such a document in England has been frequently raised, and no doubt the Cabinet Secretary will refer to this in her address to the IfA conference in Glasgow in April.

As a partner, IfA has endorsed and will work to the Strategy, and is already engaged in planning aspects of its implementation. The Institute is part of a working group, convened by ALGAO Scotland and involving the Convocation of Scottish Local Authorities and other sector partners, looking at issues relating to the undesignated historic environment. This will provide opportunities to promote statutory HER services and other desiderata.

IfA (in the person of Peter Hinton, IfA Chief Executive) is also working with others drawn from across the sector and led by Historic Scotland on the development of an Archaeology Strategy for Scotland. The Scottish Group of IfA ran a workshop on 'Scottish Southport' at its AGM last October, and the results of that are being fed into the Strategy.

Alongside this is the now advanced work on the Scottish Historic Environment Data strategy (SHED), which seeks to use digital technology to transform the way that information is delivered to the wide variety of people who use it, and has been evolved by all those with an interest in HERs. With obvious implications for thinking elsewhere in the UK, SHED will be an important topic of conversation at the conference in Glasgow.

The merger of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission, after a sticky start, is now widely accepted, and perceived as a well managed process. Key to this has been careful consultation and important reassurances that this is a genuine merger and not a take-over, and that the new body, Historic

Environment Scotland, will take forward all the powers and duties of its predecessors. IfA Policy Advisor Tim Howard is contributing to Built Environment Forum Scotland's Historic Environment Scotland task force, guiding Scottish Government on the scope of the founding legislation. Outside that process, IfA will of course be pressing the new body to apply to become an IfA-Registered Organisation, as RCAHMS is at present.

Planning Policy reform always brings risks to archaeology. During the consultation on a new Scottish Planning Policy last year IfA concurred with initial reactions from sector colleagues that important statements about HERs were missing. Uniquely, initially, IfA identified additional, graver concerns about the tone and balance of the new document, which threatened to undermine existing provisions;

and the Institute did not share colleagues' views that the detailed guidance in PAN2/2011 (unchanged) provided a safety net. Using his extensive experience as a planning lawyer, Tim Howard submitted a detailed response from IfA including extensive redrafting. IfA then had a very constructive meeting with Scottish Government planners, staff of SG's Historic Environment Policy Unit, and Historic Scotland, at which most of our comments appeared to be taken on board.

These processes have built a high level of trust and influence with key policy makers in Scotland, and leave us well placed for 2014's work.

For details of our many other responses to Scottish consultation documents, visit the advocacy pages on our website (www.archaeologists.net/advocacy)

The entrance to the Scottish parliament
© Peter Hinton



Peter Hinton BA FSA FRSA FIAM FSA Scot MIfA 101

Peter is IfA's Chief Executive. Before starting with IfA in 1997 Peter worked for the Museum of London Archaeology Service, originally as a volunteer excavator and later as a senior manager. His special enthusiasms include raising the profile of archaeology, especially with other professions and with politicians.



Tim Howard LLB IfA Affiliate member

Tim is IfA's policy advisor, responsible for advising on the development of IfA policy and assisting the Chief Executive in carrying out the Institute's advocacy function, within and beyond the historic environment sector. He started work in 2005 following a placement with IfA as a student. Prior to that he practised as a lawyer for over 20 years.



A conversation about professional development and practice

Amanda Forster, with Kate Geary and Nick Shepherd



Many of the IfA's key initiatives over the past year have been tied up with professionalism, CPD and maintaining standards. To explore some of those issues, I invited Nick Shepherd (Chair of IfA Professional Development and Practice Committee) and Kate Geary (IfA Standards Development Manager) to a pre-committee meeting coffee to discuss current challenges and opportunities – and think about how IfA might start to break down some hurdles.

Nick kicked us off with his thoughts on professionalism and how it links to CPD, discussing what it means and what tools practitioners have at their disposal to demonstrate their own professional profile.

◆ On IfA, professionalism and professional development

Nick: Working in a consultancy, I can't imagine not being a member of the professional institute. My archaeological colleagues all work alongside professionals and expect to be recognised as professionals themselves through their membership of IfA. In many cases, consultancies can't give work to non-Registered Organisations because their insurers won't let them, so being able to display a professional 'badge' should be important for both organisations and individuals.

If we are setting benchmarks as archaeologists enter the profession, and setting Standards and guidance which they need to adhere to, we need proof and the public needs proof that they are maintaining and developing their knowledge and skills as they go through their careers. We need to demonstrate fitness to practice at every stage of our careers.

IfA needs to keep reinforcing the message about the importance of undertaking and recording CPD. Again, in those multi-disciplinary organisations where archaeologists work alongside other professionals, not undertaking and recording your CPD would be considered unprofessional.

It's inconceivable that archaeologists could be Chartered without CPD. As an example, I think that all Council and committee members should volunteer to be in the first wave when CPD monitoring starts up. Submitting a CPD log could even be part of the process of being elected to Council.

Kate: Perhaps we need to consider making support for CPD a more explicit part of the Registration process as well. I think that panels should be asking staff about CPD, asking to see their CPD logs. Registered Organisations have signed up to the *Code of conduct* on behalf of their staff and that includes the commitment to keeping their skills and knowledge up to date. Recording CPD is a means to demonstrate that thoroughly.

Nick: The message needs to be that we are all professional and absolutely committed to the highest standards and that is what the IfA is here to do — help people achieve high ethical and professional standards. We know it's hard work but we are here to help. For organisations, there is an economic advantage to being able to recruit the best staff, and being recognised for your high standard of work. It might sometimes seem to be all stick but that's a massive carrot for members and organisations.

◆ On developing and maintaining standards of practice

Kate: One of the challenges for IfA is to go beyond the developing standards and guidance and getting agreements across membership, to seeing the provisions implemented and to promoting the fact they are actually being used.

Nick: The older Standards and guidance, currently being revised, do get used, eg finds, excavation, evaluation, desk-based assessment, as members can see direct applicability to their work. The two newest Standards and guidance* are more conceptual, covering roles rather than tasks. Since their publication, we have had very little feedback and there is a concern that this comes from a lack of awareness of their relevance.

Kate: One way to tackle this is to implement a programme of training when new Standards are developed to support their use, possibly through workshops at conference. There is certainly a need to engage members as part of the implementation of new Standards as well as during their development.

* The latest Standard and guidance include *Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services* (October 2013) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment* (October 2013). All IfA Standards and guidance can be found at www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa.

◆ On enforcing standards of practice

Kate: One of the issues with Standards and guidance more generally is enforcement – IfA is often accused of not acting to address poor practice, and of not having 'teeth'.

Nick: On a personal level, I would like to see a lot more policing of the Standards, although I appreciate this is difficult with the resources available. We rely on the profession to report poor practice and breaches in the Standards by making complaints and we audit organisations through the Registered Organisations scheme, but I would like to see IfA take a more proactive role in checking what is actually happening on the ground.

Kate: We need to find a mechanism for a more proactive approach. At the moment, it's very difficult for IfA to act on the basis of informal feedback. Occasionally, instances are brought to our attention where it appears that a very clear breach of the *Code of conduct* or a Standard has occurred but then the complainants are unwilling to pursue a formal complaint, and that can be very frustrating.

Nick: What do other institutes do? The Law Society, for example, clearly sanctions members found to be in breach of its standards, and lists the names of members subject to disciplinary actions – as IfA does. They are active and keen to demonstrate they are doing something about poor practice. Some professional organisations even fine their members!

At an everyday level, the Standards and guidance should be used, and policed, by the sector. What tends to happen is that contacting IfA is the nuclear option – I feel we have reached an impasse and now the IfA needs to step in.

Kate: The Standards and their accompanying guidance are quite clear so a breach is often easy to see but it is the gathering of evidence which can be difficult and complaints must be supported by evidence if they are to have any chance of being upheld.

Nick: Maybe we need an arbitration arm which can promote resolution through discussion but is separate from Standards enforcement and so does not compromise the complaints or disciplinary process if that proves to be necessary? It is a shame the IfA's arbitration service, provided by the Chartered Institute for Arbitrators, is not used.

I would also like to see us providing more information about disciplinary issues, especially in terms of lessons learned. There's no point in having standards if we can't enforce them and help improve practice as a result. We also need to ensure that our Standards and guidance support the work of curators in maintaining standards, particularly in relation to technical issues.

◆ On IfA and challenges for the profession

Nick: I feel that one of the biggest issues for IfA is engagement with the membership and demonstrating the value of being a member of IfA. If we are to develop our influence, we need to represent a greater proportion of professional archaeologists across all areas of the sector. We need to spend more time telling our members what we're doing and showing them how it's of benefit to them. We need to think more about what our members want in terms of support and initiatives — so they can see a tangible benefit to themselves and the profession.

There are so many challenges for us all at the moment, and we have talked about some of the most important ones. I think promotion of training and CPD is some of the most essential work that IfA is engaged in, because it feeds into professional development and increases the standing of archaeologists. It's about establishing our value as a profession, there is a market which requires archaeologists and there is no other way to do it.

It will also be interesting to see what the impacts of higher student fees are on the profession. It's no longer a comfortable and easy option at undergraduate level, there are no guarantees of work or living wages, which will have a considerable impact on skills in the future.

There is a sense that archaeology is experiencing a degree of recovery on the commercial side but, alongside that, there is growing pressure on public services. Without addressing these issues we could easily find ourselves in a situation with more development taking place but fewer applications subject to archaeological scrutiny. So while we all breathe a sigh of relief that economic conditions seem to be improving in the private sector, we have to be mindful of the continued threat to local authority archaeology services. The work that IfA has done strategically and on a case-by-case basis to protect services is very important.

One of the things we have to improve on as the economic situation starts to get better and confidence grows is our investment in skills. Employers have a responsibility to developing staff and making ourselves more stable as a sector – IfA needs to promote CPD, demonstrate the importance of it, provide training tools that organisations can pick up and use a bit of stick waving to the Registered Organisations.

We have to push archaeology on as a profession – we all want archaeologists to be successful, and IfA are in a position to see what they need to do and want to help them achieve that success.

Nick Shepherd BA PG Dip MIfA 5428

Nick is a Director of Archaeology at CGMS. Nick has over 27 years as a professional archaeologist with expertise in consultancy and fieldwork management across a range of major infrastructure and development projects. He has lead and contributed to environmental impact assessments on large scale complex sites such London Gateway Port and Stansted Airport, and most recently has worked on the EIA for Phase 1 of High Speed 2. He is former Chair of the Institute's Professional Development and Practice Committee and Chair of the IfA Pay Working Party.

Kate Geary BA MIfA 1301

Kate is the Standards Development Manager, IfA, responsible for effectively researching, documenting and developing best practice and professional standards for historic environment professionals. She started working for IfA in January 2005. Her background is in curatorial archaeology in north Wales and at Devon County Council. She has been involved with the Young Archaeologists Club, Prospect and development of a research agenda for Welsh archaeology. Her main interests are the archaeology of upland landscapes, especially north-west Wales, and making archaeology accessible to a wide audience.



WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK ABOUT IFA AND PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY? THE IfA'S STAKEHOLDER SURVEY 2013

Rachel Edwards

IfA has carried out a survey to find out how IfA and professional archaeologists are viewed by people those within our sector, and those in related professions and organisations – our 'stakeholders'. This was the first of three surveys to be undertaken between now and 2020, which will chart progress towards some of the objectives of the Institute's Strategic plan 2010–2020. The results also give some indications of how well people understood our profession. As this is the first of three surveys, it provides baseline data with which the two subsequent surveys can be compared. Watch this space – it will become more interesting in 2018.

ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

All respondents agreed that archaeologists have specialist skills and knowledge relating to the study and care of the historic environment and all but one considered that archaeologists are reliable professional people. Just half of those responding had a clear understanding that archaeologists are professionals working with the historic environment, and there was also some uncertainty about where and how most archaeologists work, although nearly three fifths correctly agreed that most archaeologists work in private companies, with their work funded by the construction industry.

WORKING WITH ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Respondents were positive about their experiences of professional collaboration with archaeologists. A high proportion of non-archaeological organisations considered that archaeologists understood the needs of their sector and valued archaeologists' ability to fit into a team and to know the limits of their competence in a multidisciplinary working environment. Around two thirds of responding organisations used archaeologists to add value to their work and to create a distinctive character to their work and products.

Three quarters of all organisations and three fifths of non-archaeological organisations worked within the same sector as IfA and considered that IfA supported the work they do. This positive attitude was confirmed by the relatively low proportion of respondents (13% overall) that considered that the IfA could do a lot more to help support the work of their organisation. Responses indicated an enthusiasm for more collaborative work with IfA, expressed by two fifths of all respondents and by half of the non-archaeological organisation respondents.





PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

The majority of respondents (71%) worked in a sector represented by a professional institute and the same proportion considered that their colleagues or members would expect archaeologists to belong to a professional institute. There was almost unanimous agreement from respondents that 'archaeological works undertaken in advance of development (eg as part of the planning process) should be undertaken by a qualified professional'. The majority of respondents (72%) considered that MIfA membership of IfA would be equivalent to the highest level of membership of other professional institutes, such as RIBA, RTPI, CIOB, and ICE.

Two thirds of respondents and their colleagues would refer to recommended lists or take advice when employing archaeologists or archaeological organisations. The IfA Yearbook featured strongly amongst the sources cited, along with the list of IfA Registered Organisations. Over four fifths of all respondents, and nearly two thirds of non-archaeological organisation respondents were aware of the IfA Registered Organisations scheme.

IfA'S INFLUENCE ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Those working in respondents' organisations were relatively well-informed about how planning legislation works to protect the historic environment. Half of all respondents and of non-archaeological organisation respondents considered that planning legislation and guidance provided adequate protection for archaeological remains against damage or destruction from development.

A large majority of respondents considered that IfA has a strong advocacy role. Respondents were reasonably confident that the IfA can affect UK historic environment policy. Just over a quarter of all respondents believed that IfA has a great deal of influence in UK policy development, and just over half considered it had some influence.

The survey results indicate that IfA is well regarded for its impact on policy development and change in the UK. Most respondents (71%) considered that IfA has had a positive impact on policy development and change in the UK.

ABOUT IfA

Respondents were asked about their colleagues' or members' views about IfA, and all but two (95%) considered that their colleagues would know that IfA is a professional institute representing archaeologists.

Respondents from archaeological organisations unanimously agreed that IfA's work has helped improve standards of archaeological practice. Professional regulation was supported by 86% of respondents and the survey revealed a strong belief in IfA's role in maintaining archaeological standards.

OPPORTUNITIES

The response to and results of the survey indicate that while IfA is well-known amongst organisations that work within the same or similar sub-sectors, there is work to be done to publicise the Institute and its work more widely, especially to the property and development sector (no organisations from this sector responded). However, plans are already afoot for a major publicity campaign following the successful application for Chartership, so by the time the survey is repeated in 2018, the results are expected to show greater understanding and appreciation of archaeologists and their professionalism from all our stakeholders.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

If you already have a commitment to IfA, whether as an individual member or working for a Registered Organisation, do you share this as much as you could with your colleagues and other professional contacts? Are there more opportunities to mention

your own or your organisation's IfA affiliation? If you are ambivalent about IfA – whether you are a member or not – could you find out more about what the Institute is doing now, and what its current priorities are? Priorities and activities change over time, so you might find that IfA is now doing what you always wanted it to. (You may be able to include this as CPD, if it fits in with your Personal Development Plan.) Could you get more involved, to promote any issues you feel need more attention? Whatever your views on IfA, if you consider that archaeological investigation should be done properly, this suggests you have a commitment to high standards, and that you feel those commissioning

work should use appropriately experienced and qualified archaeologists. Could you make sure that this is better and more widely understood?

Do you have ideas for how IfA could raise its profile and that of professional archaeology? Please let IfA know (amanda.forster@archaeologists.net). We do want to know what you think, so please also fill in the survey of individuals which is planned for later in the year.

Further information about the results of the survey can be found on our IfA projects page at www.archaeologists.net/profession/projects.

Rachel Edwards MA MIfA 834

Rachel has been a freelance archaeologist working as Arboretum Archaeological Consultancy since 2002. She specialises in reviews and assessments in heritage management and archaeology. Recent projects have included reviews of archaeological archives in Wales (2013) and England (2012). Her route into professional archaeology started with a Classics degree, followed by two years' digging in Italy and England, then an MA in archaeological practice at Birmingham University. She then worked as an archaeologist for Hereford and Worcester,

latterly Worcestershire County Council in a variety of different roles, mostly in the contracting field unit, but she also gained SMR experience and worked for a while as a planning archaeologist. She has been involved with IfA since 1994, including roles on Council and committees, and more recently collaborating on projects and working as an NVQ assessor for the IfA assessment centre.



Members' news

Kevin Colls BSc MfA 2432 and
Caroline Sturdy Colls BA Mphil PhD MfA 5074

In October 2013, Staffordshire University successfully launched its new Centre of Archaeology. This ambitious venture aims to deliver archaeological services to the region and to undertake cutting edge research and training. Caroline, a lecturer in Forensic Investigation at the University is the research lead of the new archaeological centre and is currently undertaking pioneering research in Holocaust and forensic archaeology. Caroline is also a founding member of the IfA Forensic Archaeology Special Interest Group and now sits on the Committee for this group as Treasurer. She is also a member of the IfA's Forensic Archaeology Expert Panel, which regulates the professional competency of forensic archaeologists working with UK Police forces. Kevin joined Staffordshire University in October 2013 after the closure of Birmingham Archaeology. With a portfolio that includes projects across the UK, Kevin has over fifteen years working in archaeology in the

UK and across Europe and has directed projects for a number of the country's leading units. Having successfully managed the long-term community led archaeological project at New Place in Stratford upon Avon (Shakespeare's final home), Kevin is keen to build upon this success with similar projects in and around Staffordshire. Despite recent trends, even in its early days, the Centre of Archaeology has demonstrated the symbiotic relationship that can develop between universities and archaeologists. Archaeology offers new pathways and impact for the institution, new options for students, and exciting opportunities for archaeologists to collaborate with other disciplines such as forensic science, engineering, computer-aided design, and geography.

Continuing professional development is also high on the list of priorities and a full list of IfA endorsed CPD training courses are available on the IfA website at www.archaeologists.net/training/CPDstaffs and at <http://blogs.staffs.ac.uk/archaeology/professional-development-and-training/>.



Kevin Colls



Caroline Sturdy Colls



Sarah Newns

Sarah Newns BA AlfA 946

Sarah is one of five co-directors of Avon Archaeology Ltd, which grew out of Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd, for whom she has worked, on and off, since 1990. In order to raise the profile of the new company, it was decided that all the staff should become accredited members of the IfA, so that AAL can make its application to become an IfA Registered Organisation.

Having worked largely on excavations in the Bristol area, but also undertaking post-excavation work on archaeological finds, Sarah has an interest in Bristol clay tobacco pipes and post medieval pottery. More recently, she has been developing her skills in understanding and interpreting archaeological landscapes, as a result of completing several desk-based assessments under the guidance of Dr Nick Corcos.

Lawrence Shaw BSc MA AlfA 5622

Lawrence started at the New Forest National Park in 2012 working on the archaeological aspects of Europe's largest Higher Level Stewardship scheme. The role includes the examination of remotely sensed data sets, including Lidar, aerial photography and near infrared, to identify, record and manage archaeological sites found across the 'Open Forest' of the New Forest Crown Lands. These records help to inform wetland restoration and felling works undertaken by the Forestry Commission as part of the scheme, as well as aid in the population of the Hampshire HER. Prior to data dissemination we have a fantastic base of local volunteers that assist with the vital ground verification works required to ensure everything identified through the remote sensing is archaeology. This is done through the use of tablet devices such as iPad minis and free to use citizen science based apps such as FieldTripGB and Google Earth.

Being based in a National Park, Lawrence has access to a wide range of specialist colleagues as well as a huge variety of interactions with different partners



Lawrence Shaw

and interest groups. Upgrading his IfA membership to AlfA means Lawrence's professional accreditation provides an appropriate representation of his work and professional conduct.

S

Andrew Tizzard BA DipArch PhD MIfA 4678

Andy's archaeological career began in 1974 when he joined Southwark Archaeological Excavation Committee as a post-excavation assistant, helping to clear a backlog of unpublished post-war excavation archives. He moved to the Museum of London two years later and continued in post-ex before moving into fieldwork. The recession of the 1980s offered Andy the opportunity to study for his BA degree and after graduation he worked for the Home Office,



Andrew Tizzard

where he combined forensic work with his own PhD research. He returned to mainstream archaeological employment in 1994, working for commercial units in the south of England and gaining experience overseas on

projects in Egypt and France. His association with the then Institute of Field Archaeologists began in 2005 with Andy gaining membership at PIFA level.

Self-employment beckoned in 2008 when Andy established *AS Archaeology & Heritage Services*. The company provides archaeological services and heritage tourism advice and is approved for educational work placements. Inspired by Andy's passion for making archaeology accessible to all, the company has run a number of community archaeological projects and has worked in an advisory and research capacity for TV, film and other media. Andy sits on the IfA's Professional Development and Practices Committee and last year upgraded to MIfA, which he believes should be the aspiration of all who work in commercial archaeology. He regards IfA Registered Organisation status as the industry benchmark and his company is currently preparing an application. Andy is convinced of the need for strong representation and lobbying as the profession moves closer to the commercial sector and urges employers to promote IfA membership to all staff.

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Jennifer Tonkins BA MA PIfA 7550

With a background in history, Jennifer entered into the heritage sector with an MA in Conservation Studies (Historic Buildings) at York, which she finished in September 2012. Aware of the difficult job market, it was with a rather stubborn optimism that she began applying for jobs.

Phew! In November 2012 Jennifer was accepted for an HLF/ IfA Workplace Learning Bursary funded training placement in heritage management, to be hosted by Scottish Canals and the Scottish Waterways Trust. The prospect of moving 400 miles from Essex to Glasgow was a daunting one, but as it was the first rung on the ladder, Jennifer headed north in February 2013.

The placement provided a fantastic training package – she was able to take up a professional role while benefitting from the support and feedback of managers and mentors. As part of the job, Jennifer produced some of the staple tools in heritage management, like setting and impact assessments, consultation responses and scheduled monument consents. She also gained good experience in public speaking, and led on the delivery of four events as part of *Doors Open Day* – Glasgow's built heritage festival. There were also several opportunities for

personal development, including a work-shadow day at Historic Scotland.

During nine months with Scottish Canals Jennifer produced a portfolio of work that justified an upgrade in membership status, and was encouraged by the IfA Workplace Learning Co-ordinator to apply. Jennifer is delighted to have been accepted as a Practitioner, and intends to keep on climbing! Now working as a Heritage Officer for the London Borough of Havering, Jennifer cites the IfA's bursary as an important stage in kick-starting her career.



Jennifer Tonkins

New members

Member (MIfA)

7755 Margaret McNamara
7727 Kevin Potter

Associate (AIfA)

7920 Damien Campbell-Bell
7834 Kevin Grant
7921 Timothy Hamflett
7880 Katie Pack
7885 Jen Parker Wooding
7838 Dennis Payne

Practitioner (PIfA)

7881 Rebecca Emms
7913 Richard Gilmore
7962 Laura Joyner
7912 Heather Pike
7883 Emma Wells
7836 Aidan Woodger

Affiliate

7919 Julia Crimmins
7956 Kelly Domoney
7909 Kimberley Dowding
7940 Jack Easen
7290 Zoe Edwards
7802 Alexander Findlay
7931 Sarah Gearey
7902 Neil Gevaux
7903 Ewan Harrison
7959 Paul Hickman
7879 Klimentini Kontogianni
7904 Mari McKee
7970 Rachel Miller
7460 Martyn Norris
7934 Andrew Partridge
7240 Laura Pearson
7949 Francesco Pedrina-McCarthy

Student

7927 Paul Banton
7926 Grace Campbell
7951 Alasdair Chi Xin Ren
7918 Owain Connors

Student (cont)

7968 Leah Cross
7969 Jamie Davies
7901 Paul Durdin
7939 Shruti Dutta
7941 Joel Geraets
7961 Martin Gilchrist
7957 Dave Grant
7958 Tom Harrison
7900 Frederick Hepworth
7960 Anna Hughes
7942 Shanice Jackson
7944 Lucy Johnson
7953 Rachael Kiddey
7955 Ted Levermore
7985 Shona Lindsay
7914 Patricia McGarrahan
7943 Namrata Neog
7932 Yichung Pan
7948 Manisse Pierre
7981 Victoria Reid
7938 Jaanika Reinald
7916 Luke Roberts
7910 Lowri Roberts
7933 Lucy Anne Robinson
7930 Dawn Robinson
7915 Sara Rogers
7908 Sarah Scott
7947 Ewa Sieradzka
7972 Keith Silika
7945 Ben Sorrell
7328 Zane Stepka
7907 Pat Tanner
7980 David Twomlow
7946 Hannah Waugh
7929 Lauren Wilson

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Upgraded members

Member (MIfA)

6232 Jacek Gruszczynski
2441 Samuel Harrison
5481 Maurice Hopper
5780 Timothy Murphy
5990 Matthew Parker
4678 Andrew Tizzard

Associate (AIfA)

4793 Susana De Sá Pinto Parker
946 Sarah Newns
4916 Greig Parker
7371 Orlando Prestidge
6261 Thomas Richardson
5270 Robert Skinner

Practitioner (PIfA)

5157 Martin Brook
5184 Andrew Burn
5307 Catherine Gibbs
4993 Anthony Hanna
7392 Ian Hardwick
7550 Jennifer Tonkins
7228 Megan Tudor
5712 Alexander Vellet

REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS NEWS

Northamptonshire Archaeology joins MOLA

On the 21 January 2014, Northamptonshire Archaeology transferred from Northamptonshire County Council to MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology). Its business as usual for the 50-strong team based in Northampton, as they continue to work closely with clients to assess and investigate the archaeology and built heritage of the area, as they have for over 25 years.

Taryn Nixon, MOLA Chief Executive and Steve Parry, MOLA Northampton Director and formerly the Principal Archaeologist at Northamptonshire Archaeology



strengths and talents in both organisations is already apparent.

Taryn Nixon, Chief Executive of MOLA, said: *'The two organisations have complementary skills, stemming from our different backgrounds, yet have a strong, shared sense of how best to deliver archaeological services to commercial clients in today's market. Together, we offer a range of services and stronger prospects for our staff.'*

Staff from both regions will profit through new development opportunities to exchange skills and knowledge. Everyone at MOLA is looking forward to extending its award-winning publication programme and its community archaeology work.

Steve Parry, Director of MOLA's Northampton team said: *'The two organisations have already gained from successful partnering and we are looking forward to working together on further developing key services such as geophysical assessment, publication and public archaeology.'*

The changes came about in response to plans Northamptonshire County Council submitted in 2011 to rehouse its archaeological service, to secure its future stability and growth. MOLA was selected by Northamptonshire County Council in December 2012, through a competitive tender process, as the preferred new home for its archaeology team.

Follow updates from MOLA on the website www.mola.org.uk, on twitter @MOLArchaeology or on facebook <https://en-gb.facebook.com/MOLArchaeology>.



The merge enables MOLA to offer clients the benefit of a larger, more robust and more flexible service across a wider geographic area. MOLA brings with it the combined knowledge of 40 years' of practice and 200 staff. Experienced in challenging urban, waterfront and infrastructure schemes; their expertise is complemented by the Northampton team's experience in geophysical survey, rural archaeology and residential schemes. Working in collaboration over the past year the benefits of merging the

Archaeologists from the Northampton team excavating Calverton mausoleum



AB Heritage Limited

AB Heritage began 2014 after a successful expansion programme in 2013, with new offices in London, Swansea, Taunton and Newcastle. Established in 2009, AB Heritage delivers independent archaeological and heritage consultancy services across the UK and beyond.

2013 saw AB Heritage enjoy a period of growth, taking on a number of key team members. These include Phil Bethell, Senior Heritage Consultant, bringing extensive heritage consultancy, museum management and site conservation experience. Senior Project Archaeologist, Glenn Rose, comes from a commercial geophysics background, strengthening the already valuable range of investigation works we provide to our clients, by launching our new Geomatic Survey Team. Providing near surface geophysical survey (comprising earth resistivity and magnetometry), as well as the provision of lidar data. The launch of the Geomatics team forms part of AB Heritage's overall growth strategy, as we continue to meet the needs of our clients through the collation of early site constraint information. These new areas of expertise are also part of our commitment to developing a 'cradle to grave' service, delivering works from early desk-based assessment through to on-site mitigation.

To support our new services and an increasing portfolio of work, AB Heritage has opened offices in Newcastle Upon Tyne and Swansea, adding to our Taunton and London locations. The Newcastle office forms part of our partnership with Shoney (Seonaidh) Wind Limited (SWL) and enables us to provide works across the North of England and Scotland. In addition, our Swansea office offers us a strong base to increase AB Heritage's workload across Wales.

Illustrating our success over the past year, AB Heritage has won several large, nationwide contracts

for 2014. The largest being a contract to manage a major excavation project in Wales. Working with our associates, Rubicon Heritage Services, this work sees AB Heritage project managing the archaeological site works as part of this new build school development in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. The 10 hectare site is rich in archaeological potential, with previous evaluations identifying a section of Roman road, a Bronze Age barrow cemetery and two, possible, Roman practice marching camps. There are also features from the Early Medieval and Post-medieval, plus traces of WWI military activity and a section of railway line with some significant scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints for good measure. This exciting project continues until late April, so catch up with the latest news on our blog or regular social media updates. We are also looking forward to involving the community in this project, as part of an initiative to promote greater awareness of archaeology in the region.

For more information visit www.abheritage.co.uk, or follow us on facebook & twitter @abheritage.



Photograph © G Rose



Photograph © N Hammond

Nexus Heritage

Nexus Heritage is delighted to announce that from the first of February 2014 we will welcome Dr Keith Ray as a Director. Keith is leaving Herefordshire Council where he has been County Archaeologist for 15 years.

Keith is a practised, practical negotiator with over 25 years' experience in mediating the interests of development and the historic environment. With a passion for place-sensitive regeneration and as an advocate for the commercial and social benefits that can accrue from realising the 'heritage dividend', Keith has operated in the private sector as a specialist consultant to the Plymouth Development Corporation, and has been employed as an archaeological adviser to several local authorities. In



recent years he has developed and led a select specialist team within a wider conservation practice in local government in Herefordshire. Among other successes there he coordinated pioneering work in community archaeology, and has successfully concluded a number of major conservation projects and historic asset management plans. Keith holds degrees in archaeology to PhD level from the University of Cambridge, and is a full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. As well as an interest in problem-solving for development works through planning and legal case-work, Keith has experience and interests in broadcast media for heritage; he would welcome approaches from co-professionals in either of these spheres with ideas and suggestions for advisory briefs and/or collaborative ventures.

He has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and was awarded an MBE by HM Queen Elizabeth II in 2007, for services to archaeology and local government in Herefordshire. He has published extensively, is a specialist in prehistory (Neolithic studies), and has undertaken archaeological fieldwork in Scotland, England and Wales; and also in Norway, France, Senegal and Nigeria.

REGISTERED ORGANISATIONS REPORTS

EDP: Roman activity in Somerdale, Keynsham

EDP has been providing archaeological advice to Taylor Wimpey and Mondelez International, regarding the redevelopment of the former Cadbury Factory site in Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset, since the beginning of 2012.

Evidence for Roman activity on the site was first found during the construction of the factory in the 1920s, when a building, interpreted as a villa at that time, several coffins, a well and significant quantities of finds were recovered. The building was recorded in the spirit of the time, removed from its position under 'Block B' within the factory complex and reconstructed at the gate of the new factory, at a reduced scale, where it remains to this day. Although the factory expanded greatly between the 1930s and 1960s, no further significant finds were reported until the 1990s, when the construction of a new sports pavilion and levelling for sports pitches within Keynsham Hams revealed the presence of Roman walls and surfaces.

A review of existing archaeological information revealed that the extent and nature of the Roman remains was not well understood. Accordingly, Taylor Wimpey funded a programme of archaeological investigation, the first part of which was a geophysical survey and lidar data analysis, undertaken by Archaeological Surveys (RO94) on the Keynsham Hams to the west of the terrace on which the factory sits.

The survey covered 60 hectares and located a large number of anomalies, including buildings, roads, tracks, pits and ditches associated with a settlement, the surviving part of which covers at least 8 hectares and is thought to be the remains of the Roman town of Traiectus, listed in the 3rd century Antonine Itinerary.

The survey located a well-defined Roman road running north from the position of modern Keynsham, before turning east, to stay above the flood plain, before crossing the River Avon on the eastern side of Keynsham Hams. The remains of at least 15 buildings have been identified, with the

detail of the survey showing individual rooms and yards associated with many. Evidence for burning may suggest the presence of hypocausts and industrial activity.

At the corner where the road turns, and therefore overlooking the Hams, a circular structure is present measuring 9.3 metres in diameter and enclosed by a rectilinear boundary ditch. Associated with two outbuildings, it may represent the remains of a temple or shrine. Away from the core of the town, the survey found extensive evidence for paddocks and boundaries, the majority of which are likely to be of Roman date.

Test trenching confirmed the extent of the settlement remains, as well as their depth and confirmed that the Roman town was confined to edge of the flood plain, with approximately half of the settlement, possibly including the river crossing, having been destroyed by the construction of the factory. The trenching also identified evidence for prehistoric activity within The Hams and to the south of the factory.

Bath and North East Somerset Council development control committee have recommended the planning application for approval, albeit with conditions and English Heritage are likely to schedule the below ground remains of the Roman town in the near future.

EDP continues to work with the Archaeological Advisor to Bath and North East Somerset Council, English Heritage, Taylor Wimpey and Mondelez International to ensure that the nationally important archaeological remains are protected in the long term, via a heritage management plan, and that less significant deposits are properly mitigated during the construction programme.

Jo Vallender MA AIFA 2129
Principal Consultant, Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)



The magnetometry survey at the former Cadbury Factory site in Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset (c) Archaeological Surveys Ltd

A Mesolithic 'Persistent Place' at North Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey

Phil Jones
2013, Woking: Surrey County Archaeological Unit SpoilHeap Publications, Monograph 8

£20.00 pp122 + xiv pages
ISBN 978-0-9576509-0-9

Review by Alan Saville BA FSA FSA Scot MIFA 53



Archaeological investigations in advance of large-scale quarrying have led to several campaigns of evaluation and excavation of multi-period remains on the Greensand north of Bletchingley in Surrey. Following recognition of spreads and concentrations of Mesolithic flints across the infilled head of a valley at North Park Farm, an area roughly 130 x 90m in extent, the results of targeted excavations in 2002

and 2005 are reported in this monograph. In addition to various archaeological and geological evaluation trenches, some 453m² were individually examined by hand excavation and selective sieving, producing a collection of more than 50,000 Mesolithic flint artefacts, including over 1000 microliths.

Phil Jones comprehensively describes the background to the project, the earlier fieldwork, and the main excavation season in 2005, drawing together in understandable form a complicated set of twelve sub-site interventions, each with its own idiosyncrasies of archaeology, stratigraphy and recording. The three pull-out pages of coloured plans and sections are invaluable for following the text description.

No doubt much to the frustration of the excavators, however, actual Mesolithic features proved elusive. Although several 'hearths' and a 'fire-pit' are mentioned, their status remains equivocal, in part because of the paucity of carbonized residues as identified by Lucy Farr in the macrobotanical-analysis section of the report, which itself raises very interesting questions in view of the near total dominance of oak charcoal and the relatively low presence of burnt hazelnut shell. One of the hearths, context 122 in Area 9, with 15 sandstone hearthstones, is described as the 'best preserved example' (p108), but in the absence of any detailed plan, section or photograph of this feature that is difficult to judge. In fact, other than the general view on the front cover, there is a complete absence of site or feature photographs in this report, the only photographs being those of the 'natural' in the sections on geology (Chris Green *et al.*) and OSL dating (Nicholas Branch *et al.*).

As one would expect with a site of this nature, without any faunal remains, the central chunk of the volume, and a large part of the final discussion, is given over to Nick Marples's work on the flint artefacts. The published 'flint report' is, however, reduced to a short general text accompanied by numerous plots, diagrams and artefact illustrations. Instead, the detailed text, together with the essential tabulated data (for this and other parts of the report), are published separately in a 'digital supplement', downloadable via the Surrey Unit website.* Marples provides an admirable analysis of this large lithic collection, but some comments on the presentation are warranted. The eight pages of distribution plots

(Figs 5.3–5.18) across the whole site are rather uninformative, and individual, more detailed area plots would have been more useful. The decision to illustrate the artefacts photographically works well with the adze flakes, the large core tools and the refits, but is far less successful with the smaller retouched tools and hopeless for the microliths. The outline microlith drawings used in Fig.5.31 are acceptable, but there should have been more – for example the important Horsham points (only 10 of them) could with benefit all have been illustrated, as could the nine 'tanged points' (not good terminology) and the 30 inversely retouched points.

The flint report is complemented by a very interesting use-wear study (by Randy Donahue and Adrian Evans). From a sub-sample of 500 artefacts, 158 were examined in detail, of which 48 exhibited use-wear. The latter include 28 microliths, of which 16 were interpreted as armatures, with the remainder having uses for hide cutting (2), hide piercing (2), butchering (7) and hafting (1).

The excavators seem to have appreciated quite early on that they were dealing with a palimpsest situation at North Park Farm where the lithic debris from multi-phase activity (i.e. the 'persistent place' of the title) had accumulated. The microlith types suggest Mesolithic people were present – no doubt sporadically – from the Early Mesolithic (plain obliquely blunted point microliths) through to the Late Mesolithic ('rods' and 'tanged points'). Although it was obviously well worth the try, regrettably no definitely homogeneous single-phase scatters were identified. The 25 radiocarbon dates, all on charcoal samples, do not provide a single conclusive date for a particular activity episode or lithic assemblage. In fact the radiocarbon report (Peter Marshall *et al.*) is in places a little disingenuous and potentially misleading, eg 'Fig.9.1 shows that hearth 161 is early Mesolithic and dates to the second half of the eighth millennium cal BC. This is in agreement

with the flint evidence that indicates straight-backed bladelet microlith manufacture taking place in its vicinity' (p.102). This claim is considered more fully and less dogmatically by Marples in the supplement (pp.32–34), but a critical reader might feel that the charcoal fragments no more provide a convincing date for the 'hearth' and the microliths than do the microliths represent a unitary, indicative tool-kit. Over the course of the many millennia that this location was visited and used by Mesolithic people there will have been many episodes of burning, both anthropogenic and natural, the residues from which would inevitably have become widely dispersed and potentially commingled. In fact, one might query whether the cost (£5000? – £10,000?) of these 25 dates and their inconsequential Bayesian analysis, might not have been better spent on publishing the full lithic artefact report, together with more artefact drawings (and in a properly, not 'perfect', bound volume).

My judgements are the stuff of hindsight of course, and I do not wish to undervalue the effort and skill involved in bringing this work to publication, for which congratulations are warranted. This is a report for specialists, and all those working on the Mesolithic period in the UK will benefit from it. In terms of how to deal with the challenges of 'landscape' Mesolithic archaeology, or large flint-scatter sites in general, this report can be seen as an interesting experiment without providing a definitive model.

*The full URL for the PDF supplement, not stated in the actual publication, is given here. Those wanting to print-out the supplement should be warned that it is 109 pages long.

<http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/recreation-heritage-and-culture/archaeology/surrey-county-archaeological-unit/a-mesolithic-persistent-place-at-north-park-farm,-bletchingley,-surrey>

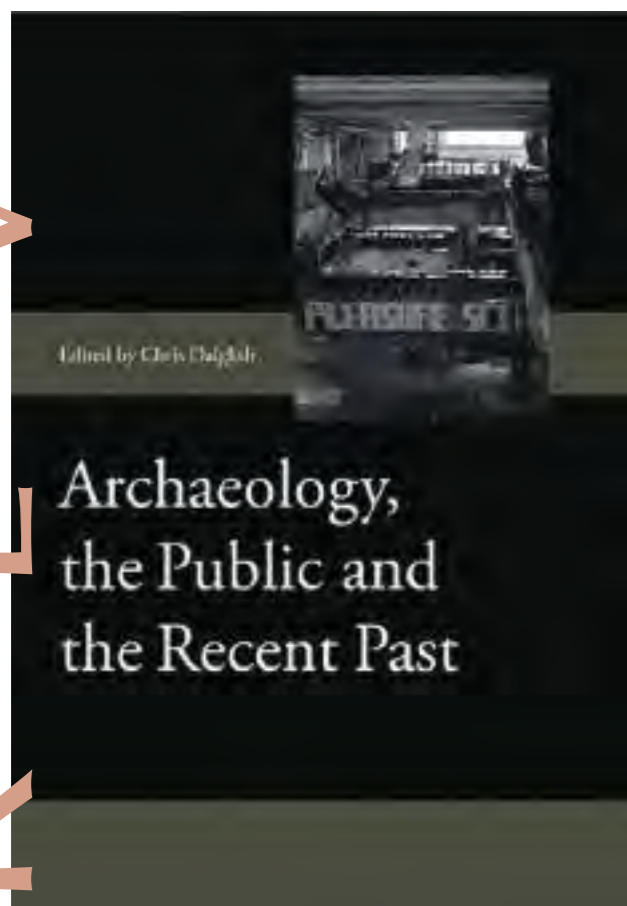
Archaeology, the public and the recent past

Chris Dalglish (Ed.)
2013, Woodbridge: The Boydell Press
ISBN 978-0-9576509-0-9

*Review by Mary MacLeod Rivett BA MA MA PhD
FSA Scot MifA 2086*

This book of nine selected papers from the 2010 Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology conference *Engaging the Recent Past: Public, Political Post-Medieval Archaeology*, is presented with an introduction by the editor, Chris Dalglish, and a concluding chapter by Siân Jones, making a compact and focussed book of about 180 pages. As the title of the conference, though not the book, makes clear, it is about politically engaged archaeology, and its public role, and has therefore a tendency to concentrate largely on the ambiguous and complex nature of public engagement with archaeology, rather than the material culture itself, a point made by Jones in her conclusion (p172).

The papers come from across the British Isles, and are split into two sections, the first of which looks at memories and communities. The first two papers, by Catriona Mackie and Harold Mytum, look at the



archaeology of the Isle of Man; Mackie considers the role of the open air museum in Cregneash in creating a unified, and over-simplified cultural and national identity for the island, whilst Mytum looks at the use of a distinctive Manx identity in war memorials relating to the First World War, and the parallel forgetting of the island's use for internment of enemy subjects. The three papers following this, by Melanie Johnson and Biddy Simpson, Michael Nevell, and Robert Isherwood, consider case studies of the role of the public in archaeological projects, and how these projects allow individuals and groups to create memories, and explore new identities through the past.

A second section, themed around the engagement of the past in the present, opens with a particularly interesting paper by Audrey Horning about the politics of material culture and archaeology in a dichotomous community, in Northern Ireland. This is in marked contrast to the second paper, by James Dixon, which proposes the use of archaeological techniques for the analysis of modern political problems. The two following papers, by Powers et al and Wilson et al (two papers largely by the same authors), consider a particularly sensitive aspect of post-medieval material culture, the analysis of human remains, and argue for consistent strategies and a research framework for approaching the material.

This is particularly relevant book at the present time. A shift in the priorities of archaeology has been taking place over the last 20 years, shaped only partly by archaeologists themselves. Research-led archaeological projects are now frequently funded or part-funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, and as a result, public involvement must be built in from the start. And this is not a small thing; a project built around the public has a different shape and priorities from one led purely by academic demands, not least because public interests and concerns are frequently not those of the professional discipline. Increasingly, we have to ask, right at the beginning of the project 'who are we doing this for?', and pick our way through the complex issues involved in integrating professional, academic and public values in the structure of our work. This book, aimed at the professional or academic, makes explicit some of the pitfalls and problems along the way, and also some of the benefits, both obvious and unexpected, for all concerned.

Dirty Diggers. Tales from the Archaeological Trenches

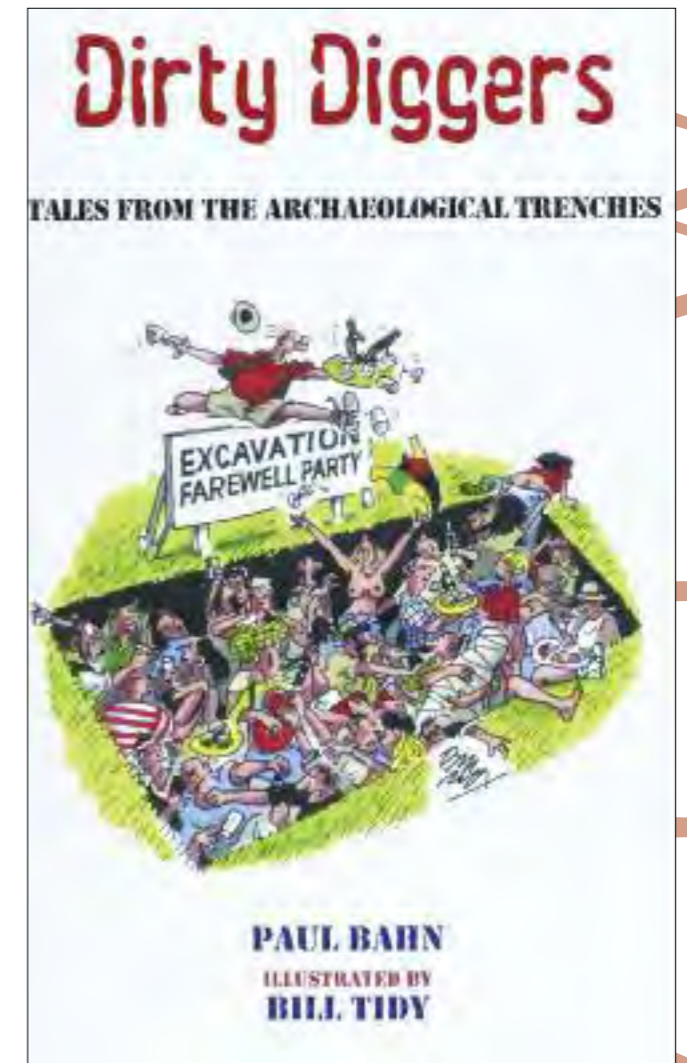
Paul Bahn (illustrated by Bill Tidy)
2013, Left Coast Press: Walnut Creek, California

£14.95 pp120 pb
ISBN 978-1-61132-978-0

Review by Gavin Speed MA BA PhD MifA 7429

Every archaeologist knows an amusing story of a strange, funny and/ or dangerous event at an earlier excavation, but these stories rarely make it outside of the site hut. This compact book offers a tongue-in-cheek approach to redress this by seeking to reveal what really happens on excavations.

Archaeology (and archaeologists) can often be presented (or perceived) as serious and dry, notably in the media, yet excavation sites are often filled with interesting, weird, and wacky characters. The book is essentially a collection of short tales (provided to the author from a long list of contributors) featuring stories that never appear in official reports. The six chapters broadly group the stories: 'fieldwork fun' and 'excavation encounters' both offer stories from the excavations; whilst 'dig dialogues' has stories of questions asked from the public and strange explanations often given by archaeologists (this section could have been much larger!). Some of the more amusing tales can be found in the latter chapters: stories on food, drink, and toilet humour can be found in 'food and grog and after-effects'; and 'archaeology after hours' includes some post-watershed adult tales; 'back in the office' ties things up neatly.



The stories are supplemented by some great cartoons by illustrator Bill Tidy that bring out the humour in some of the funnier tales. Generally the stories are a very hit-and-miss affair, this is worth reading for a bit of a giggle, but hardly laugh out loud funny. Students may enjoy this to entice them into fieldwork, and older (more experienced) readers may enjoy reminiscing on similar situations past.



NOTICEBOARD

Project Management: a new IfA Special Interest Group

Steve Haynes MIfA 4835

Founding Chair, Project Management SIG

The new IfA Project Management Special Interest Group will provide a forum to discuss and promote project management theory and practice within the profession, drawing on experience from the sector and on that of other professions and associations. The group aims to dispel misconceptions about project management – that it requires complicated and contrived processes, that it does not apply to some projects and not at some stages, and is only practised by entitled ‘Project Managers’.

Within the profession we have long established frameworks for the delivery of specific types of projects, notably MoRPHE and MAP2, which while widely used are almost silent on the principles, tools and techniques that underpin project management as a discipline, principles our clients expect us to understand. This has led project management in archaeology to become synonymous with paper work and something of a burden, instead of an accepted means of managing a wide range of types and sizes of project efficiently, to client requirements and to high standards.

Confusion as to what good project management is actually about is compounded by a lack of training in the sector, which needs to draw on the experience, knowledge and practice of other project based professions and associations. Often in archaeology appointment of project managers is in title only, as opposed to appointment based on possession of the skills and competencies required to ensure successful project delivery. This situation can be changed with proper training.

With these issues in mind the objectives of the Group are to:

- promote project management as a distinct discipline with its own skill set
- update thinking about when proper project management is required
- provide a knowledge hub for good practice
- deliver training
- provide the opportunity for mentoring and coaching
- draw on outside expertise to develop our own standard for best practice

The inaugural meeting of the group founding committee, at which a roadmap for the SIG was established, was held at Hampton Court Palace on the 22 January 2014. Officers will be formally elected at an AGM in March. Come and find us at Conference or join the group if you’d like to be involved.



Left to right – the founding committee members; Daniel Jackson, Andy Crockett, Brian Kerr, Steve Haynes, Nicky Powell, Andrea Bradley and behind the camera, Lianne Birney

