

The Archaeologist

Issue 95
Summer 2015

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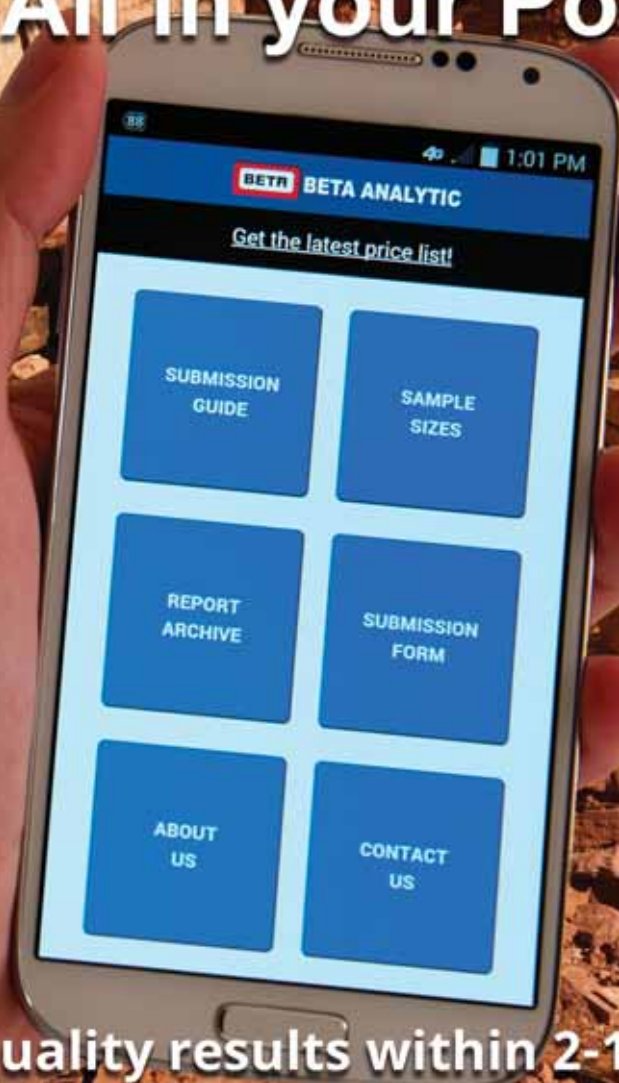
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Themes and deadlines

T496: Activism; what are our responsibilities to the communities, individuals, and institutions directly implicated by archaeological work? And, how can activism help advocate for the historic environment?

Tell us about the great work you've done or seen around archaeological activism.

Deadline for abstracts and images: 14 Sept 2015

Deadline for full article (if selected): 1 Oct 2015

Contributions to *The Archaeologist* are encouraged. Please get in touch if you would like to discuss ideas for articles, opinion pieces or interviews.

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

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

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EDITORIAL



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It's nearly impossible to read, watch or listen to anything these days without hearing the word 'innovation', normally in reference to a new miraculous gadget or service that's going to change our lives forever. Certainly, archaeology has benefitted from many sustaining technological innovations that have helped us to do our jobs better; but are we making the most of disruptive innovation (time-saving, financially efficient and diverse yet inclusive new ways of doing things) in the same way as sectors outside of archaeology such as finance, travel, human resources, and more?

We decided to follow up the announcement of our new chartered status (TA95) by looking at how and where innovation is being implemented by the profession. The results were surprising, and the two features selected for this issue highlight innovation at both ends of the spectrum, from the very widest, horizon-level perspective right down to hyper-local work with grassroots communities. It's a fantastic reminder of how Cifa members are working from the top down and the bottom up, meeting in the middle to build a more resilient sector ready for the future.

To carry through this issue's theme, Tim Howard's update on Cifa's advocacy priorities celebrates some recent big wins but also takes stock of the changes headed our way, to which we will need to respond as a sector. What will the new Advisory Council put forward as the priorities for this work? With discussions under way now, results will be forthcoming in the next few months. Want to know more? Get your questions ready, and drop in on one of the road-show sessions Raksha Dave and Kate Geary will be holding across the UK in the next few months.



It's been an absolute pleasure to take the reins of the magazine during the Royal Charter process, and work alongside Cifa staff during the transition. Now that the dust has settled, however, I will be stepping down as Interim Editor of *The Archaeologist*, although I hope to continue my input to the Institute in other ways. Don't forget that TA is also available to members online via the website. You can help Cifa reduce costs at the same time as reducing your carbon footprint by opting to receive TA online only. If you are interested in doing this, just complete the TA online survey at www.surveymonkey.com/r/Cifa_TA_online.

I know why archaeology matters to me, and why I've chosen it as my career path; hearing those perspectives from other archaeologists, and publishing their stories over the past year, has been an inspiring and energising job. I look forward to reading future issues of TA and hearing about all the great work at Cifa conferences and events. See you soon!

Lisa Westcott Wilkins
Interim Editor

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MAKING AN IMPACT IN A POLITICAL WORLD

How ClfA's advocacy supports archaeology, professionalism and our members



Tim Howard

Tim Howard LLB, Senior Policy Advisor, ClfA

Advocacy is a vital part of the work ClfA undertakes on behalf of members, promoting archaeology and professionalism in the historic environment. In this short article I will provide some background to our current approach and step back a little to reveal the bigger picture for our work across the UK and Europe.

As a professional body, one of ClfA's primary roles is to raise the profile of archaeology and its importance to society, as well as championing the work of professional archaeologists.

We do this by different routes. Sometimes, we send information directly to the audience we want to reach, by publishing papers like our recent client guide (see this issue) to promote the value of archaeology to business, or by sending details of our professional members to the developer sector via the ClfA Yearbook.

Members of staff represent ClfA on various forums in order to share knowledge about professional archaeology. These include groups within the political sphere of government (such as APPAG – the All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group), as well as those representative of the entire sector, such as the Archaeology Forum. Much of our work is continued and reiterated through more informal meetings and conversations with policy advisors, members of parliament or via consultations. Where possible, we let members know what we are up to via our Twitter feed (@InstituteArch, #ClfAadvocacy), or by posting responses to consultations on the website (see www.archaeologists.net/advocacy).

Policy aims are often taken forward on an opportunistic basis according to national government and other timetables outside our control, and it is important for ClfA to establish its own priorities so that we can, wherever possible, proactively influence the public agenda and continually evaluate our own activities. To this end, the Institute's advocacy priorities were first published in 2013 in T487 (p51) and our 2014 advocacy priorities were agreed by IFA's Council early in 2014. The priorities for 2015 were recently considered by ClfA's newly-formed

Advisory Council in April 2015. Once agreed, these will be widely disseminated.

Our platform for advocacy work, our policy position, is currently built on two principal objectives:

- to maintain or improve the protection and management of the historic environment
- to maintain or advance, in the interests of the public and clients, the quality of archaeological practice, particularly where occasioned through planning or other processes managing change to the historic environment



Taking questions at ClfA2015. Involving members and non-members in discussions about ClfA's work is an important part of getting feedback. Tim Howard and Peter Hinton (ClfA Chief Executive) with Gwilym Hughes (CADW) and Ken Skates AM, Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism. © ClfA.



Members of CIfA's Advisory Council and Board of Directors discussing advocacy priorities for the Institute at a recent workshop run by Tim Howard © CIfA

To give a flavour of how these two objectives are addressed on national and European scales, our full list of advocacy priorities for 2014 are listed in the table opposite. Some of these priorities have come to fruition, and some will be updated following the recent election. Some may also bow to more pressing issues as they arise. The list is an important guide for us, enabling prioritisation of the opportunities for influencing outcomes that meet our current wishlist.

Concentrating our efforts in this way leads to successes, and I am pleased to say that recent months have seen the fruits of our labours in Scotland, England and Wales in three key areas where our work and input have had a substantial impact. In Wales, the newly published Heritage Bill includes a statutory duty with regard to

Historic Environment Records – a timely demonstration of what is possible elsewhere in the United Kingdom, and a big tick on our list of achievements. CIfA's significant input via advocacy work in Scotland was also recognised in the recent development of a Historic Environment Strategy ('Our Place in Time' www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/8522) and an Archaeology Strategy (www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/archaeology-strategy-consultation.pdf).

The substantial input from CIfA's Chair Jan Wills, Policy Advisor Stewart Bryant and Chief Executive Peter Hinton (alongside other staff and members) to Historic England Good Practice Advice notes (see links below) resulted in real progress in the formulation and articulation of planning policy in relation to archaeology and the historic environment.

This guidance represents a considerable improvement on the advice in PPG16 and the PP55 practice guide (now to be withdrawn). GPA2 makes a robust case for the need for local authorities to have access to HERs and makes it clear that they must be dynamic, maintained records managed and interpreted by specialists. It gives a strong steer towards the use of CIfA standards (including compliance by local government with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological advice to historic environment services*), and advises on the use of Registered Organisations and CIfA-accredited individuals.

The Institute's policy priorities direct all our advocacy, and aim to reflect members' concerns and ambitions. Our recent Advisory Council meeting discussed the priorities noted from 2014 and provided some thought on directions for the coming months, providing an example of the direct impact members have on the work CIfA undertakes. As soon as the current set of priorities has been updated, we will circulate them via eBulletin and the website. As always, the Institute would welcome the thoughts of individual members.

Links

Historic England Good Practice Advice notes – three documents on the planning advice pages of Historic England's website covering local plans (<http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/>), decision taking in the planning process (<http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>), and setting (<http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>)

Scotland Historic Environment Strategy – Our Place in Time, www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/8522 and Archaeology Strategy, www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/archaeology-strategy-consultation.pdf

Wales Heritage Bill – www.archaeologists.net/news/150505-new-bill-protect-our-past-wales-tomorrow-introduced



Raising awareness of CIfA and professionalism in archaeology to politicians and policy advisors is an important part of the advocacy team's work. Here Tim Howard, Peter Hinton (CIfA Chief Executive) and Jan Wills (CIfA Hon Chair) are pictured with Ken Skates AM, Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism and Gwilym Hughes (CADW), after the opening address of the CIfA 2015 Annual Conference in Cardiff © CIfA

Cifa Advocacy Priorities

England

- A statutory duty for planning authorities to have access to a professionally supported and maintained HER service
- Ensuring that risks to the archaeological resource are not increased – preferably reduced – by incremental changes to planning and other safeguards
- Ensuring that risks to the archaeological resource are not increased by the red tape challenge
- Promoting restriction of commercial and sensitive work to Registered Organisations or professionally accredited individuals working to Cifa Standards
- Continuation of functions of EH functions in Historic England
- Marine licensing and Marine Protected Areas designated on heritage grounds
- Treasure Act reform – extension of criteria for Treasure and appointment of Coroner for Treasure

Wales

- A statutory duty for planning authorities to have access to a professionally supported and maintained HER service
- Promoting restriction of commercial and sensitive work to Registered Organisations or professionally accredited individuals working to IfA Standards
- Continuation of functions of RCAHMW
- Marine Protected Areas designated on heritage grounds

Scotland

- A statutory duty for planning authorities to have access to a professionally supported and maintained HER service
- Ensuring that the protection of the historic environment and archaeology are enhanced through the Historic Environment Policy review
- Promoting restriction of commercial and sensitive work to Registered Organisations or professionally accredited individuals working to IfA Standards
- Improving the quality and profile of archaeology through the Archaeology Strategy
- Continuation of functions of RCAHMS
- Ensuring that risks to the archaeological resource are not increased – preferably reduced – by deregulation
- Marine licensing

Northern Ireland

- Promotion of concept of increasing public benefit from archaeology, including the deposition of and public access to archives from commercial excavations, eg through review of licensing criteria and processes
- Ensuring that risks to the archaeological resource are not increased – preferably reduced – by deregulation
- Marine Protected Areas designated on heritage grounds

UK

- Ratification of Hague Convention
- Ratification of UNESCO Convention on Underwater Heritage
- (Implementation of ratified Valletta Convention is addressed nationally)

EU

- Maintain/improve heritage protection through CAP reform especially Pillar 2
- Maintain/improve heritage protection through EIA reform, especially the requirement for accredited professionals

FUTURES WORK

archaeology and the

Owain Lloyd-James MCIfA
Local Government Analyst, Historic
Environment Intelligence Team, Historic
England

How can archaeology be better prepared to face the changes brought about by technology, climate change, human intervention and the unknown unknowns of the future? Historic England is using foresight and the 'So what?' test to identify and understand emerging threats and opportunities in their long-term commitment to the protection of England's historic environment.

emerging practice of foresight

Elevated view of Trafalgar Square.
© English Heritage Photo Library



We live in uncertain times. There is every sign that technological change will be the defining characteristic of the 21st century. Innovation is driving knowledge-based economies such as research and development, software, and cultural and recreational services. These changes are already having profound impacts on how people live their lives as the concepts of social contact and place evolve.

The escalating scale of climate change and 'global weirding' (www.globalweirding.is/here) is forcing us to look at how we have been living, and ask challenging questions about sustainability. Technology is driving change to nearly every facet of life from what we eat to how we socialise, and what we can expect from life. The balance of economic power in the world is slowly but perceptibly, shifting away from the traditional power-

houses of the West. All of these factors will influence, in some way, archaeology and how others perceive it. What we hope to achieve, through the employment of foresight, is an ability to be better prepared for what the world has in store for us, to be able to respond to challenges appropriately, increase our resilience to change and be in a better position to take advantage of opportunities as they emerge.

Foresight is a developing discipline, used throughout the public and private sectors. In 2007 the House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee recommended that Parliament increase its capacity to think ahead and to engage with the practice of 'Futures work' (www.parliament.uk/documents/post/postpn332.pdf). Since then the Government Office for Science has been established as a central point for this type of work within the public sector.

The importance of Futures work was recognised in the first iteration of the National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP). The NHPP Action Plan incorporated approaches



What we hope to achieve, through the employment of foresight, is an ability to be better prepared for what the world has in store for us, to be able to respond to challenges appropriately, increase our resilience to change and be in a better position to take advantage of opportunities as they emerge.

to foresight that allow information and intelligence to be fed into future corporate planning, facilitating a long-term approach to planning for the protection of the historic environment.

Foresight does not predict the future, but instead identifies possible future scenarios based on available evidence, functioning as an early warning system. The development of foresight in Historic England is led by the Historic Environment Intelligence (HEI) Team, whose responsibility it is to look strategically at information and data from a wide variety of sources and then examine the implications for the historic environment. Our foresight function focuses on the production two types of document

- *Horizon scans*, designed to flag emerging and developing issues and to identify their possible implications on the historic environment
- *Assessments*, more detailed documents that look in-depth at a particular emerging issue, examining the issue itself and proposing possible courses of action.

These are not strategic planning documents in themselves but represent the start of a process which results in the development of a response. Subjects already covered include the changing shape of local government; public attitudes to the sea and the marine environment, and changes in woodland management to 2060.

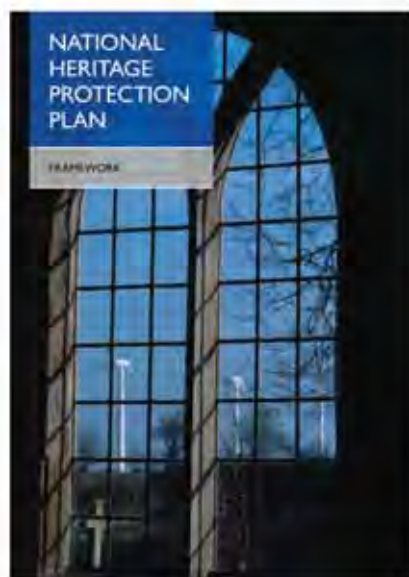
To develop foresight capability, the team has focused its attention on 'drivers', or macro level issues which cause change. They are not difficult to identify: environment, population, technological change and the economy are the most commonly referenced. While none is independent of the others, they each have the power to influence all aspects of life. Through their analysis, we are able to identify possible future scenarios.

We can then look at the likely impact on the historic environment and plan responses. This allows us to focus on finding solutions that increase the resilience of the historic environment for the future, rather than simply responding to change.

In some cases, early awareness and prompt action may enable us to avert or minimise a threat, or capitalise on an opportunity. In others we can better manage the consequences of change that are unavoidable. That is why embedded into the

HEI Team's work is the 'So what?' test. Everything needs to be linked to its potential impact on the historic environment. When looking at a particular issue, we need to ask: so what?

For example, we know that incidents of flooding will continue to increase, but – so what? This forces us to draw meaningful links between 'drivers', their effects and subsequent impact on the historic environment. It is these links that ensure that this work has real implications in strategic planning for the historic environment sector.



By way of illustration, it is useful to examine each of the drivers that the HEI team is tracking, and draw some tentative conclusions as to what they might mean for the future of archaeology in England. The content is based on the team's recent publication, *Facing the future*, which articulates in more detail the issues associated with foresight and proposes potential responses.

The drivers Environment

The term 'environment' is deliberately broad, comprising natural and cultural elements and incorporating the land and the seabed. The defining environmental narrative of the last 50 years has been the developing understanding of climate change and its impact on nearly all facets of life. The shift in climate will inexorably change the character and timing of the weather we can expect, and will alter a wide range of environmental processes, often by accelerating or intensifying their impact.

The UK is becoming increasingly familiar with the risks of flooding and coastal erosion; it is the frequency and location of these processes that climate change affects. Despite this, there is no consensus on how to mitigate or adapt the historic environment to climate change. Adaptation policies and plans may be prepared but the commitment to implement them is likely to fluctuate depending on resources and political decision-making.

The environment 'So what?' test

- Buried archaeology comes under increasing threat from the erosive power of high energy flood waters
- Poorly understood marine burial environments are vulnerable to temperature and pH changes, altered tides and currents, and the movements of alien species
- Desiccation of soils and lowered groundwater levels will also increase the risk of decay to waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.

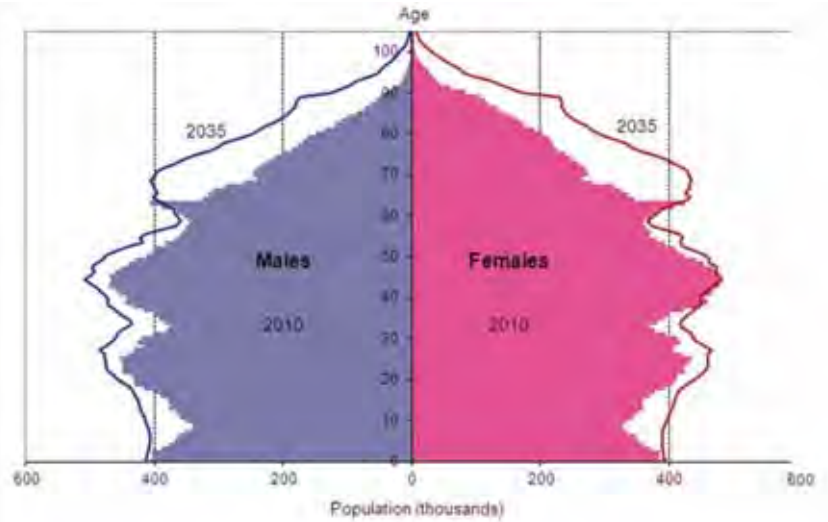
Population

The global population has been characterised by phenomenal growth, which will continue to create commensurate pressure on world resources, energy, society and infrastructure.

Within the UK, current trends show a loss in population from many northern areas compared to significant gains in London and the southeast. There is no evidence to suggest this trend is likely to change in the near future and this is likely to result in heightened pressures on land, housing and resources within areas of increased population. Where a loss is experienced, one result could be a reduction in resources, leading to neglect in those areas being depleted. It is not just the size of the population that is increasing pressure on housing. Work commissioned by English Heritage has shown that between 1851 and 2014 the number of dwellings increased by more than 6.5 times, whilst the population has only increased by 2.5 times (from the *Future of Rural Settlement* project by the University of Sheffield and English Heritage). Some projections envisage an increase from 21 to 31 million homes by 2060 (www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288843/10-63f-land-use-futures.pdf).

By 2020, one fifth of the UK's population will be over 65. As a result, age-related public spending is set to increase significantly. Local authorities predict that the proportion of their budgets spent on social care is likely to rise from 40% to 60% by 2019/2020 (www.local.gov.uk/publications/-/journal_content/56/PUBLICATION).

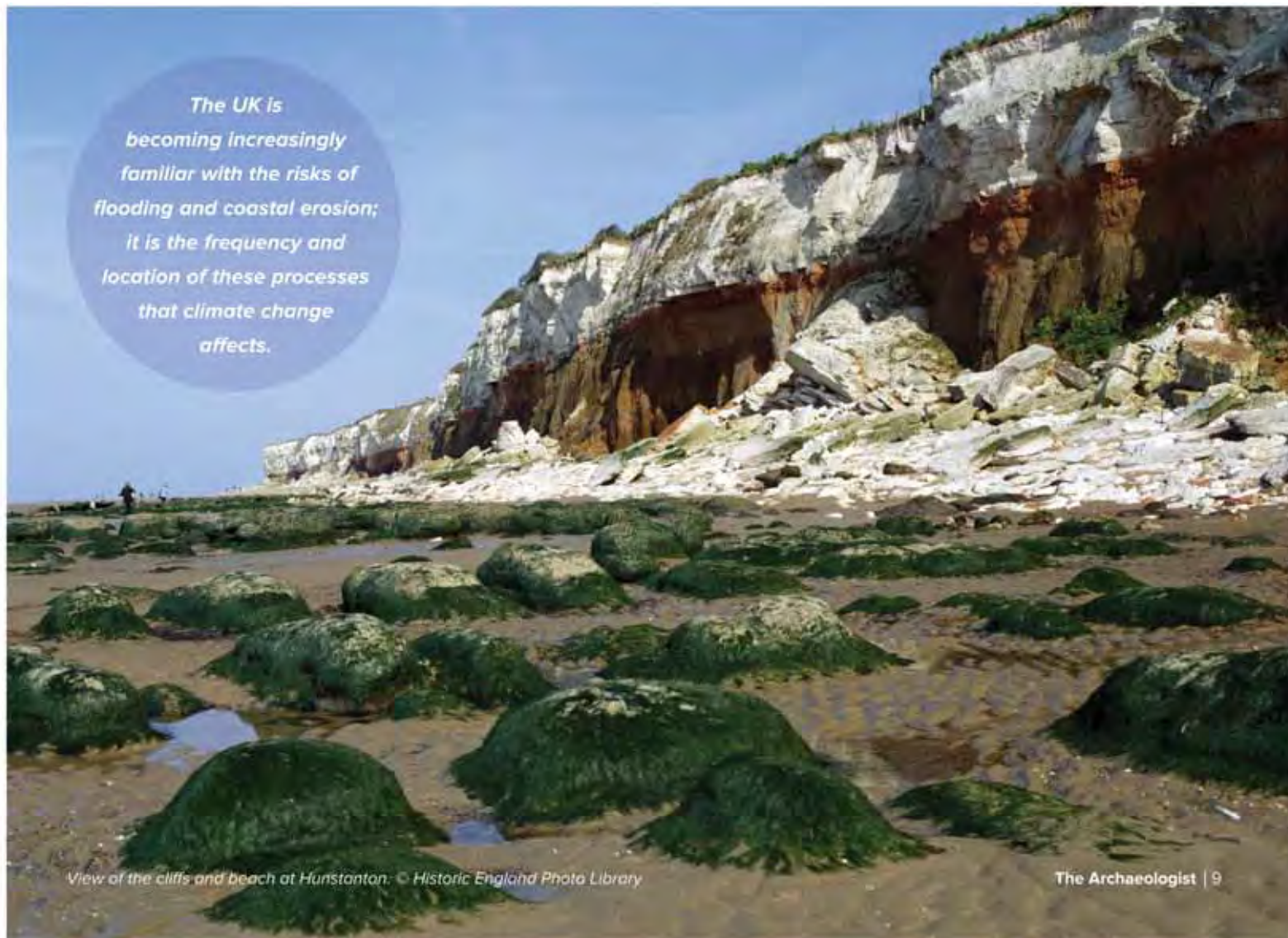
The 20th century has also seen unparalleled shifts in the breadths of faiths adhered to in England. Evidence for this



Estimated and projected age structure of the United Kingdom population, mid 2010 and mid 2035

was provided by the 2011 census, which saw a decrease from 72% to 59% in the number people identifying themselves as Christian since 2001. During the same period, the number of people who reported that they did not have any religion rose by 10%. These shifts look set to continue in the medium term, which is likely to have a significant impact on our built heritage, much of which is based around the Christian faith.

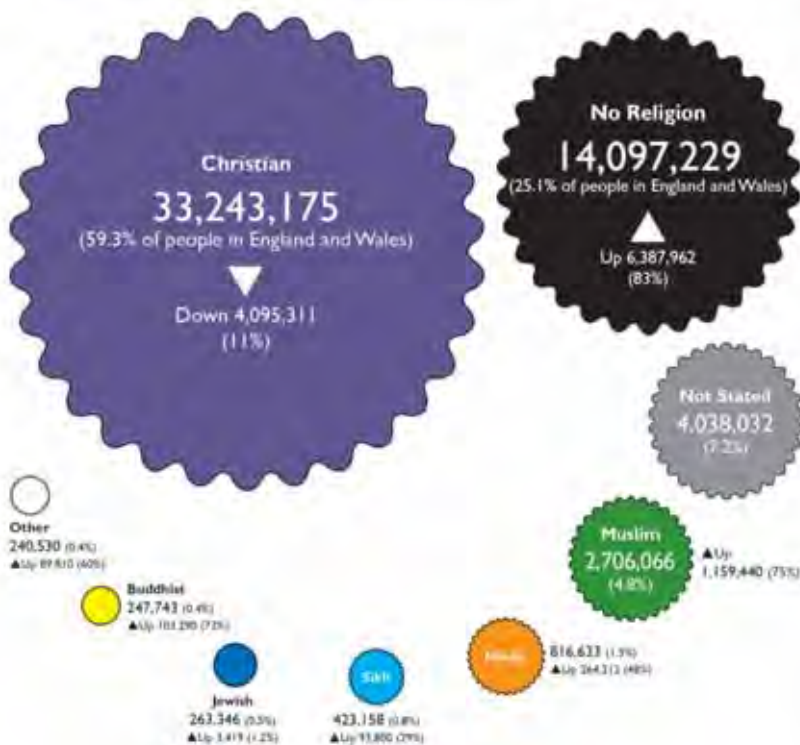
The UK is becoming increasingly familiar with the risks of flooding and coastal erosion; it is the frequency and location of these processes that climate change affects.



View of the cliffs and beach at Hunstanton. © Historic England Photo Library

Population by faith

People in England and Wales by self-described faith, showing % change on 2001



Population by faith, changes between 2001 and 2011. Source: Guardian Data Site

The population 'So what?' test

- The need for housing and improvements to infrastructure will place pressure on resources and sector capacity (especially factoring in the shrinkage of archaeological skills base caused by the downturn in construction post 2008)
- Given the major role that local government has in the conservation and management of the historic environment, the shifts in resourcing, structure and priorities of local authorities are extremely significant
- The shifting faith profile of the UK will have an impact on those places where people worship, many of which have historic as well as religious significance. Thought will need to be given to how these will be used in the future if current uses prove unsustainable.

Technological change

An example of the impact that technological change can have on our lives is the Smartphone – a single device where telephony, internet and photographic technologies have all been combined into a single highly portable device. The ever-increasing functionality of these devices is likely to result in applications that we haven't yet even considered.

The need to curb greenhouse gas emissions is also driving advances in the field of energy capture. These include the emergence of wind farms and solar photovoltaic panels, which have the potential to shape large tracts of English landscape and seascape. The Government predicts that 4% of the UK's annual electricity could be provided by solar power by 2020 (www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-32028809)

The hyper-connectivity of mobile technology has changed practices and expectations. Different research methods are increasingly explored through a combination of gamification and crowdsourcing, for example Cancer Research UK and the Play to Cure – Genes in Space game (www.cancerresearchuk.org/support-us/play-to-cure-genes-in-space). Such methods have evolved into a crowdsourced research tool, enabling a level of analytical accuracy higher than currently available on computer.

The technology 'So what?' test

- The opportunity for the analysis of big data, and collaboration of sets of disparately owned data is significant for all areas of research.
- Increased functionality of mobile devices (eg Smartphones) may present opportunities for portable working and recording of archaeological work, as well as improving access to archives and collections.

The economy

Despite periods of boom and bust, the UK economy has grown on average by 2% per annum for over 150 years. The driving force behind the government's current economic policy, and one which will continue to dictate what governments can and can't do for the foreseeable future, is the size of national debt. Politicians and some economists believe that the current level of debt is unsustainable, which has led to a long-term downward shift in levels of public spending.

It is probable that the economies of Brazil, China and India will emerge as global superpowers. Whilst the impact of these developments on the UK is unknown, what is clear is the contribution that Chinese tourists make to the substantial income the UK derives from heritage tourism. Additionally, we can see a clear link between national and local economic well-being and how heritage assets and landscapes are perceived. For example, a buoyant economy sees higher levels of both public and private investment. Recent history tells us that the reverse is also true.

The development of the UK's infrastructure is heavily influenced by each of the drivers referenced here. The National Infrastructure Plan highlights the number of nationally significant infrastructure projects currently in development (this list does not include HS2). The number of projects that require development will place pressure on all associated resources.

The economy 'So what?' test

- Many of the most cherished historic features of protected landscapes have been functionally redundant and unmaintained for generations and now rely on public subsidy, a model that is increasingly difficult to sustain. Alternative methods of care may have to be identified
- The high number of large scale development projects currently in the pipeline will demand continued and intense engagement from an already stretched archaeological sector

- The need to draw more direct links between sustainable growth and the historic environment will grow ever stronger. Whilst the link to tourism-derived income is established, there is a need to strengthen the relationship between local character and inward investment.

Futures work and the employment of foresight allow us to identify and understand emerging threats and opportunities, and focus on finding solutions that increase the resilience of the historic environment. The protection of England's historic environment is a long-term commitment, encompassing the care and protection of terrestrial marine, natural, built, discovered and undiscovered heritage both ancient and modern. It is our responsibility in the present to ensure that the past is preserved for the future.

Owain Lloyd-James MCI(A) is the local government analyst in the Historic Environment Intelligence Team in Historic England. After training as an archaeologist, he worked for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for six years working largely on policy related to portable cultural property. Since joining English Heritage in 2007, he has been responsible for managing the network of Heritage Champions and supporting the coordination and development of the organisation's work with local government.

The need to curb greenhouse gas emissions is also driving advances in the field of energy capture. These include the emergence of wind farms and solar photovoltaic panels.

Professional Archaeology: a guide for clients

Amanda Forster BSc PhD MCIfA FSA Scot
Standards Promotion Manager, CIfA

In March 2015 CIfA launched a new client guide – a short document aimed at anyone using the services of archaeologists. The message is very simple: by working with accredited professionals, clients will increase their chances of reaping benefits from archaeological work and avoiding some of the possible hazards of working in the historic environment. The guide describes how archaeologists contribute to projects, and recommends that any piece of work which involves archaeology includes consultation with an accredited archaeologist or Registered Organisation.

The guide is short and directs people towards specialist professional advice early on in the project. It does not provide a roadmap for the completion of archaeological projects, but shows clients how and when to find the appropriate professional to help navigate the process as part of the project team. The appropriate professional is described as an accredited archaeologist – someone who is a member of a professional body, who has demonstrated their technical and ethical experience and who is accountable and part of a regulated

profession. As the leading professional body for archaeologists, this is one of CIfA's key messages – archaeology adds value to business and to society and developers need to work with accredited archaeologists and Registered Organisations to ensure that potential is met. CIfA's role is to champion professionalism in archaeology across many different platforms, including archaeological practitioners, planning advisors and clients. The client guide is an important stepping stone to many of those audiences.

To date, there has been a positive reception from developers and we are exploring potential avenues of dissemination. At the moment, CIfA is promoting the guide directly to those whom it is aimed at – and we'll be doing this through a number of routes over the coming months by talking to other professional bodies in order to reach planners, architects, engineers, chartered surveyors as well as those working in the natural environment. We will also be getting in touch with colleagues at ALGAO to discuss the client guide, and sending copies out to all our Registered Organisations. But we need your help too and, as always, our members are a key part of the plan.

In order to achieve the aim of the guide (to get accredited archaeologists and Registered Organisations into planning discussions at the beginning of any project) we need keep repeating the message as much as possible. To some extent, this is a collective task – the profession has to take on board and promote those same messages in order to have a bigger impact. Below are some of the questions we discussed when developing the content for the client guide. Some of the answers made it into the published version, and I am sure most reading this will have their own examples as well.

- *What is the ideal time to involve an archaeologist in a development project?*
- *When working with colleagues from other professions, how should you make the people you work with aware of your own professional accreditation, or that of your organisation?*
- *What messages can practitioners promote to potential and current clients about archaeology, and how do you underpin those messages in your day-to-day work?*
- *How does archaeology contribute to a client's corporate social responsibility?*
- *When clients ask about the benefit of archaeological work, are there examples of case studies or examples of projects which have provided value to the development and the community?*



When looking for a front cover image for the client guide, we thought this one from MOLA's excavations at Bloomberg summed it up
© CIfA

We hope the client guide gives all members some assistance in communicating the importance of professionalism in archaeology – and the importance of archaeology to society. If you feel there are opportunities to raise awareness to the guide which we are missing, please get in touch and let me know. Finally, if you would like to receive a hard copy of the guide to pass on to clients, just ask!

You can access the client guide online at www.archaeologists.net/find/clientguide. If you want to get in touch about the client guide, please email Manda directly at amanda.forster@archaeologists.net.



Amanda Forster



The message is very simple: by working with accredited professionals, clients will increase their chances of reaping benefits from archaeological work and avoiding some of the possible hazards of working in the historic environment.



We wanted to provide some examples of the benefits of archaeology to the wider community, so clients could see case studies from a variety of different project types. We are hoping to add to the examples we have in the hard copy of the guide on our website, so if you have a good example from your organisation, please let us know! © CIFA



The Local Heritage Engagement Network

Get involved!

New strategies to encourage local response against threats to the historic environment

Rob Lennox and Lorna Richardson, Local Heritage Coordinators, Council for British Archaeology

The Local Heritage Engagement Network (LHEN) is a four-year project run by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and funded by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, which aims to build advocacy capacity at a local level and develop connections with local stakeholders and interest groups.

The LHEN project aims to support new strategies to link the current threats to archaeology and heritage to the strong public interest in the past, and the many benefits that derive from local authority historic environment services.

The CBA's core responsibility is to protect and celebrate public interest in archaeology and the contribution that it makes to our collective heritage; the work of the LHEN is part of this mission and delivers an innovative set of approaches to accessing and supporting grassroots audiences, and enabling local action to communicate messages to local government decision-makers, as well as national government.

The work of the LHEN helps to enable people and communities to engage in advocacy. In order to do this, we aim to increase the level of public understanding of the work of archaeologists and heritage professionals, which often takes place 'behind the scenes' of local government or behind the hoardings of the development process. This allows communities to better understand how and where to focus their efforts to get involved with their historic environment and achieve greater influence over decision makers.

The perception that archaeology and heritage are non-essential, backroom services that do not provide a public value has contributed to the downward trend in depth and quality of historic environment specialists in local authorities.

Heritage and archaeology services, such as Historic Environment Records (HERs) and archaeological planning advice, are public services. They provide opportunities for education and enjoyment, social and cultural engagement, improvements in social equality and cultural cohesion and effect the conservation and enhancement of local environments, making better places to live, work and visit. The perception that archaeology and heritage are non-essential, backroom services that do not provide a public value has contributed to the downward trend in depth and quality of historic environment specialists in local authorities.

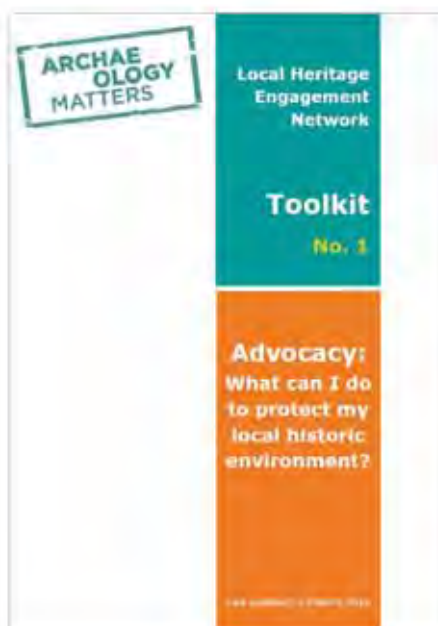
There will always be a place for advocacy reliant on the expert voices of sector bodies who work through various channels to try to convince government of the wisdom of preserving and enhancing these services. The pursuit of popular backing is an important supporting element of this work, both politically, because the traditional power of expert advisors has decreased over the last parliament, and ethically, because we adopt rhetoric which suggests that we do heritage and archaeology because people value it, and that such value should be represented as part of the democratic process.

The LHEN project addresses this by targeting members of the public and local groups that engage with or value the historic environment, from community archaeology groups to civic societies and resident's associations. The LHEN can provide information about how public services that support engagement with

The project is also developing ways in which the sector shares resources and promotes its expertise to the public. This will help make all sector-wide professional advocacy efforts more effective, and put local activists in the best possible position to raise the profile of the historic environment with government.

The landscape for local heritage

In the context of government cuts, increased pressure on public services and fears about housing shortages, heritage and archaeology issues can often feel like small matters in a world of very big problems. We believe, however, that heritage is a fundamental issue that matters to people, a view consistently supported by evidence (for example, HLF 2015 *Values and benefits of heritage: a research review* (www.hlf.org.uk/values-and-benefits-heritage)).



the historic environment work as well as outline the risks if these services are lost. The project aims to support and enable these groups to take an active role in advocacy and campaigning efforts to protect the services that matter to them.

Reaching people

There are several stages to public engagement, each of which comes with inherent difficulties for resource-strapped professional archaeologists. The public need to have access to a basic level of information about the type of services which exist, and how cuts and downgrading will affect them. This is a 'top-down' education role, which can be achieved through good communication, but also requires a network of contacts with grassroots communities, which are not always easy to access.

The LHEN project takes a proactive role in the improvement of how the archaeological sector achieves this. We aim to foster a network, for national organisations like the CBA and ClfA to be able to connect with regional and local groups (for example ClfA Registered Organisations or regional CBA Groups) as well as with local heritage, archaeology and civic groups, community groups, school teachers, and individuals with an interest in local issues.

The LHEN works with groups such as Hands On Middlesbrough (www.handsonmiddlesbrough.org/), a community action group



Hands Off Old Oswestry Hillfort campaigners at an event in February. © E Pope.

established to campaign against their local council's negative attitudes towards heritage, in response to a number of key planning decisions that have adversely impacted heritage sites in the area. These types of grassroots groups can command considerable democratic power at local level. The LHEN project is looking to promote exemplars like Hands on Middlesbrough, and encourage others across the country to take up similar campaigning stances. Supporting these groups has the potential to foster huge benefits for local communities, as local

passion for the historic environment can be nurtured through access to professional advice and guidance, which in turn gives local groups the confidence to act.

There are many opportunities to reach out to new people, find new audiences, and support involvement with advocating for the historic environment. At the highest level, seeking impactful coverage in national newspapers and radio is one way to take this strategy forward. We encourage regional CBA groups to build advocacy messages into



Regional partners are key to intelligence gathering and reaching people – Regional CBA groups meet at Wessex Archaeological Field Academy



Digger at Acklam Hall, the only Grade I listed building. Community Group Hands on Middlesbrough have been campaigning against short sited Council development and damage to heritage and archaeology. © S. McBride

their publications and events; doing this encourages stakeholders to develop their voice without having to undertake overtly political advocacy, which can seem difficult, intimidating, or simply not interesting.

The next stage of engagement includes practical support to undertake advocacy work, through the provision of advice and guidance. The LHEN project toolkit provides advice and support to help promote public understanding and the ability to advocate. These documents contain targeted advice that helps to limit the resource burden of groups in the network, and can maximise the dispersal of information to wider audiences. The guidance documents include general advice on current threats to archaeology, advocacy and campaigning tips, as well as guidance for media coverage. The toolkit aims to point to all of the dispersed resources from other relevant organisations from whom we can benefit, such as Civic Voice, the Town and Country Planning Association, the Campaign to Protect Rural England, and Locality.

The Network also seeks to stimulate better knowledge and use of advocacy techniques which bring local groups into the process of more traditional advocacy. We work with a range of groups to enable them to set up local historic environment forums, ensure that local councillors and heritage champions are engaged with local activities, and see that

advocacy messages are communicated. We want to ensure we share information as effectively as possible and contribute to collaborative research, letters, or other forms of communication with decision makers.

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An innovative and agile approach

Creativity and innovation in the way we think about what advocacy is also an important part of our work. The Hands off Old Oswestry Hillfort campaign (oldoswestryhillfort.co.uk/) has taken its own momentum and helped to feed into wider national social media push to highlight the strength of feeling towards heritage, as people pledge to 'hug their heritage' and share photos of their favourite heritage site online, or send them to their local councillors via Twitter.

There is no single simple way to engage and support members of the public who are concerned about their local heritage. It is hard enough to get beyond the archaeological silo, and the usual patterns of limited engagement with the 'already-converted'. The LHEN approaches communities as comrades and supporters, working alongside our networks of professional archaeologists, who can



approach local groups with information that taps into their interests and concerns, whether or not they are specific heritage groups. We hope this strategy can build synergies between what we can offer as a project, what the communities we engage with find of value in their historic environments, and what we can all *do* about it together. These connections not only stimulate grassroots action, but can also support the legitimacy of action further up the chain, where national campaigns such as the CBA's *Archaeology Matters*

(new.archaeologyuk.org/Content/downloads/3149_70_years_of_the_CBA.pdf) can link into the expanded base for local action.

An innovative and agile approach to the pursuit of grassroots advocacy is only one of the elements needed to ensure the survival of many of the archaeology and heritage services that are currently under threat from austerity cuts. Deepening the archaeology sector's ties with the public will help people understand the work we

do, connect their own values to these functions, and contribute to collective engagement with our heritage – both in terms of engagement, fundraising, and prominence of the historic environment on the political agenda.

You can find out more about the work of the LHEN project at the website, new.archaeologyuk.org/local-heritage-engagement-network/, follow the project on Twitter (@cba_lhen) or Facebook, and sign up to the monthly e-bulletin.

Lorna Richardson and **Rob Lennox** are the Local Heritage Team at the Council for British Archaeology. Lorna is a public archaeologist and experienced champion of community heritage as well as an expert in digital presentation and communication. Rob is specialist in heritage policy and advocacy, has experience in community planning matters and is also Cifa Policy Advisor.



Hug a Hillfort event © Jason Bingham

GROUP PROFILE

Diggers' Forum

Diggers' Forum is a special interest group of the ClfA, formed in 2004 to promote the views, aspirations and professional requirements of field archaeologists, in addition to campaigning for improvements in pay and conditions within the profession more generally.

We believe that the views of those new to a career in archaeology, or who are employed at the lower rungs of the job, are under-represented in the industry. Diggers' Forum aims to redress this balance and keep the concerns of its membership at the top of the ClfA agenda.

In recent years, we have been collating information about life in the field. Our survey on away work, travel and subsistence (2011/2012) recommended changes to job advertising, travel and away work, and resulted in changes to ClfA's jobs bulletin. We hope to review changes in practice around travel and away work soon (report: www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/awaysurveyreport.pdf). More recently, we examined CPD and training in the UK, and are finalising the report and results for publication.

Diggers' Forum serves as a platform for news and information through our newsletter and involvement within ClfA. We work together with ClfA, BAJR, Prospect, RESCUE and many others to improve working conditions in archaeology. Key priorities for us are

- setting and increasing ClfA recommended salary minima, to maintain a base level of pay and to better reward experienced staff
- highlighting and reporting issues with Zero Hours Contracts, lack of pension provision, below minima advertising, travel pay and training, and gathering empirical evidence through member surveys
- reporting bad practice and poor standards across the profession so that the ClfA can inspect and begin disciplinary proceedings against companies undermining other peoples good work
- representation, input and debate by encouraging Diggers' Forum members to get involved with ClfA governance – including Advisory Council and other ClfA committees.

Diggers Forum: our new Committee for 2015

Paul Riccoboni, Acting DF Chair. We are all committed to representing site staff and collectively have extensive experience of the issues facing us all. The current committee have all been involved in fieldwork across the UK and Ireland – and most are still actively involved in field archaeology.

Samantha Boyle, DF Treasurer, has worked in research and commercial archaeology across Ireland, Italy and England, and taught international students at Achill Archaeological Field School. Samantha works with Bristol Museums having completed a CBA Community Archaeology Training Placements. Samantha believes archaeology deserves to have the same professional recognition as other chartered professions, which will only be achieved through improved training, working conditions and pay.

Richard Bradley has worked in commercial archaeology for over eight years, gaining extensive and varied experience. Training projects with Cambria and Birmingham Archaeology led to employment with Cotswold Archaeology and now Worcestershire Archaeology. Richard believes DF represents the views of archaeologists across the country, and plays an important role in campaigning for living wages, better working conditions, improved training and standards and quality of work.

Charlie Enright works as a field archaeologist for Dyfed Archaeological Trust in South Wales. His interests include forensic archaeology and geophysics – skills which both come in use whilst working in Ukraine locating mass graves from the Holocaust era. In the past Charlie has completed a CBA community archaeologist training post with the National Trust, South Wales.

Cat Gibbs, DF Secretary and DF Rep on CIFA Advisory Council, has been employed in commercial archaeology for eight years and is currently with MOLA as an archaeologist/assistant supervisor. The majority of Cat's archaeological experience is from urban sites, specifically London, and she has also volunteered in museums excavations. Cat joined the Digger's Forum to fight for change, and she hopes that by being on CIFA's Advisory Council, diggers' voices will be heard and will help make real changes in the profession.

Kelly Madigan is currently a partner at L – P: Archaeology and was previously a digger with PCA in London. Kelly's work is based in consultancy and research. She took the opportunity to join the committee of the Diggers Forum in order to campaign for a sustainable profession, clear career support, acknowledged value of archaeology to society and also for a wage befitting the skills, education, knowledge and craftsmanship of a professional archaeologist.

Gemma Ward graduated from the University of Winchester in 2009 and is currently employed in commercial archaeology with Archaeology South East. Gemma spends summers teaching archaeological methodology abroad to UK and international students. She stood for DF committee as she would like to see the opportunities for all expanded, as well as improved working conditions for those already employed in the sector.

Robin Weaver, joint DF newsletter editor, has been an archaeologist and researcher for ten years, and a field archaeologist for two. Robin completed his PhD in 2013 at the University of Birmingham and is currently employed by Border Archaeology. Robin has worked for a number of companies, experiencing the anxiety of short-term contracts, low pay, long commutes and temporary relocations. Robin joined the DF committee out of concern for the constant threat to the standards of pay within archaeological workplaces.



Samantha Boyle



Gemma Ward



Paul Riccoboni



Kelly Maddigan



Richard Bradley



Robin Weaver



Charlie Enright

We believe that the views of those new to a career in archaeology, or who are employed at the lower rungs of the job, are under-represented in the industry. Diggers' Forum aims to redress this balance and keep the concerns of its membership at the top of the CIFA agenda.



Cat Gibbs

Members' news



Kerry Massheder-Rigby PCIFA 5695

Kerry Massheder-Rigby is currently the Heritage Development Officer at Lister Steps in Liverpool. She is working on a HLF funded project to regenerate a Grade II listed former Carnegie library and engage the local community in consultation and heritage-themed activities. Kerry is also a part-time PhD student within the Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology Department at the University of Liverpool. Her research looks at the combined investigative approach of archaeology and oral history to enhance our understanding of the late 19th and early 20th centuries working-class housing experience. She holds a BA (Hons) and an MA from the University of Liverpool and an NVQ Level 3 in Archaeological Practice. She is also a former CBA Community Archaeology bursary holder based at the Museum of Liverpool, serves as the student representative for the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology, and helps to run the Mersey and Dee branch of the Young Archaeologists' Club.

Amy Smith PCIFA 8331

Amy's keen interest in architectural history was awakened during her years as an English undergraduate at Durham University, where she focused her studies on the significance of the visual arts in literature. She then undertook an MA at the Courtauld Institute of Art, where she specialised in the architectural language of the seats of the Northumberland gentry.

After her studies, Amy had the opportunity to complete a Historic Environment Placement with the Assessment Team at English Heritage. By supporting the team with research for a wide variety of historic buildings casework and strategic projects, she gained an insight into buildings archaeology, heritage protection and the principles of assessing significance.

Amy has now joined the Standing Buildings team at MOLA as a buildings archaeologist, and in her spare time enjoys volunteering as a researcher for SAVE Britain's Heritage. Being a CIFA member has enabled her to establish aims for her professional development, access information about training opportunities, and reflect on her progress.



Members' news



John Lord, MCIFA 2274

John Lord has recently joined Cifa as Standards Compliance Manager. He is responsible for managing Cifa systems for measuring applicants, members' and Registered Organisations compliance with membership criteria, including Cifa standards and guidance and regulations. John has wide experience of the historic environment sector, having worked at a senior level at a multi-disciplinary consultancy, in local authority and for English Heritage. John's historic environment interests include landscape archaeology, in particular methodologies for placing sites within their wider landscape setting to strengthen our understanding of linkages between sites, and how an understanding of inherited character can help to enhance landscapes through the management of change.

Michael Tomiak PCIFA 8276

Michael is a recent master's graduate attaining an MA in Cultural Resource Management and GIS, (University of Minnesota USA) and a BA in Archaeology and Ancient History (University of Nottingham, UK), with research in GIS, data analytics, geodatabase admin, and geophysics for archaeological and heritage management purposes. His interests focus on harnessing innovative techniques and tools, such as magnetometry, GPR and Lidar to aid archaeological research and preservation.

Another area of his research has included investigation into the relationships and communication between various parties involved in archaeology. Analyses of case studies involving government bodies, private business, public groups and archaeologists have displayed inefficiencies in work and highlighted areas and methods for improvement. Michael believes that integration of new techniques could aid old problems through new perspectives. Michael is also an advocate of open-source software (e.g. Postgres DBMS and QGIS) in a time when SaaS subscriptions are often detrimental to a project's budget.



New members



Member (MCiFA)	Affiliate	8313	Simon Parsons	8400	Emma Devereux
8259 Philippa Adams	5902 David Ashby	8352 Aleksandra Pieniasek		8414 Thomas Dew	
8205 Alison Baldry	7387 David Astbury	5883 Benjamin Raffield		5593 Sarah Dewar	
5565 Michael Bamforth	8301 Sarah Barnett	8397 Anooshka Rawden		8367 Rumen Dimov	
8281 Louise Iles	8395 Joshua Brabbs	6553 Kevin Redgate		8274 Sarah Drewell	
8385 Ian Milsted	8353 Frances Bradbury	6192 Leslie Rimell		8291 Stephanie Duensing	
8335 Darryl Palmer	5767 Lisa Brundle	6338 Julie Roberts		8326 Danielle Farrar	
8345 Laura Ratcliffe-Warren	8380 Riccardo Caravello	7764 Esther Robinson Wild		8348 Anna Geier	
8203 Michael Walsh	7613 Gareth Chester	8411 Michelle Rushe		8329 Mike Gill	
	8152 Hanno Conring	8219 Simon Scruton		8413 Caitlin Godfrey	
	7775 Constantinos Constantinou	2645 Matthew Smith		8305 Stefan Haas	
	8343 Abby Cooper	7980 David Twomiow		7478 Rhiannon Harte-Chance (nee Harte)	
	8401 James Dance	8334 Liz Walder		8346 Stewart Hawthorn	
	8094 Claire Davey	4802 Katharine Walker		8327 Emilie Hayter	
	8339 Kim Devereux-West	7355 Stewart Wareing		8371 Rowena Henderson	
	6641 Annamaria Diana	7407 Denise Wilding		8383 Danielle Hill	
	6688 Robert Dunn	8416 James Wilkins		8402 Matthew Hitchcock	
	7733 Bernard Elms			7715 Honza Horak	
	6667 Laura Evis			8405 Jonathan Hunter	
	8312 Mathieu Ferron			8234 Iunn Jenn Ong	
	6536 Giovanna Fregni			8298 Bridget Johns	
	7578 Alistair Galt			8330 Janos Kerti	
	7630 Josh Gaunt			8406 Rory MacEwen	
	8213 Heather Gordon			8257 Hannah MacGuire	
	8421 Sam Green			8396 Sharon MacKay	
	8364 Zofia Guertin			8378 Robert MacKintosh	
	7336 Janette Henderson			8358 Debbie May	
	8382 Geoff Hill			8404 Stephanie McCulloch	
	8370 Michael Hughes			8246 Katie McCutcheon	
	7953 Rachael Kiddey			8294 Raoul Meadows	
	8373 Marie Kolbenstetter			8374 Gregory Miles	
	8279 Pier Paolo Mariani			5898 Janis Mitchell	
	7295 Matthew Maries			8423 Janet Oke	
	237 Anne Marriott			8324 Norma Oldfield	
	8361 Thomas McCarthy			8325 Alice O'Mahoney	
	7741 Mark McKerracher			8226 Luca Ottonello	
	8336 Kirsten Morrison			8271 Joe Phipps	
	7560 Celia Orsini			8315 D Pickup	
	8379 Rupinder Padde			8323 Macrina Zoe Pollock	
	7559 Heather Papworth			8357 Ana Predoi	
				8355 Sophie Rose	
				8333 Anne Schmidt	
				8351 Ludovic Scott	
				8285 Deborah Seymour	
				8347 Michaela Stones	
				8307 Claudia Strange	
				8408 Susanna Tarvalnen	
				8398 Edward Tolley	
				8420 Penny Trichler	
				8310 Joseph Turner	
				5437 Peter Twinn	
				8415 Jasmine Vieri	
				8296 Colton Vogelaar	
				8403 Liya Walsh	
				8349 Michael Ward	
				8368 Charlotte Willis	
				6474 Joanna Winfield	
				8328 Emily Wright	
				8354 Emily Young	

Upgraded members

Member (MCiFA)	Associate (ACiFA)	Practitioner (PCiFA)
2468 Hannah Cobb	2460 Joanne Barker	6168 Rupert Birtwistle
5983 John Duffy	6057 Anthony Haskins	
1570 John Halsted	6414 Charlotte James-Martin	
2477 Richard Hankinson	5421 Victoria Park	
2935 Sarah Louise Jago		
1462 Nigel Page		
2194 Andrew Taylor		
486 Kevin Wooldridge		



Registered Organisation NEWS



Cotswold Archaeology opens in Exeter

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has opened its fourth office in Exeter. CA has always been active in the South West peninsula and the new office provides an opportunity to further develop our portfolio of projects in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset. The office will be led by Laurie Coleman MCIFA, who is currently managing a major excavation of a henge monument near Exeter. Laurie is a very experienced Principal Fieldwork Manager with CA and has a long association with the south west. The contact details for the office are: Cotswold Archaeology, Basepoint Business Centre, Yeoford Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 8LB. Tel: 01392 826185. Email: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk



Laurie Coleman MCIFA

Deciphering the tombstone's inscription. Neil (centre left) is being filmed and interviewed by the BBC, whilst Tom and Jay are sponging back the inscription, and the client observes. Dr Richard Reece (left of Neil) is on hand to aid the translation (he was also instrumental in the original excavations), and to the right of him is the Corinium Museum's Collections Development Officer, Dr Alison Brookes.

© Cotswold Archaeology



Deep trench excavation of Roman ovens and ramparts at GLOSCAT (Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology), Gloucester. © Cotswold Archaeology



Screened excavation of a post-medieval tabernacle in Bristol city centre (members of the field team wearing full PPE and enclosed within the tent). © Cotswold Archaeology





Discussing stratigraphy with volunteers during the HLF 'Kingsholm: History on your doorstep' project.
© Gloucestershire County Council



Site tours of back garden test pits during the HLF 'Kingsholm: History on your doorstep' project. © Gloucestershire County Council

Gloucestershire County Council news

Gloucestershire County Council and Gloucester City Council has been operating a joint Historic Environment Record from 1 April 2015. This change was made in order to provide improved quality and format HER data for Gloucester, and so that heritage data for the entire county is available from one source. HER data for Gloucester will continue to be managed and updated by the Gloucester City Archaeologist, but it will be held on the existing County Council HER. Search requests for Gloucester should be made via the county website from 1 April 2015 (www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/her).

Work on transferring data from the City HER into the County HER is being funded by English Heritage and is likely to take two years to complete. Subsequently some HER requests in the district will receive a mix of data sets in the short term, although every effort will be made to avoid duplication. Monument records for Gloucester will be made available via Heritage Gateway as they are transferred.

Andrew Armstrong ACIFA (Gloucester City Archaeologist) and Toby Catchpole MCIFA (Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council).



Teaching volunteers to take levels during the HLF 'Kingsholm: History on your doorstep' project. © Gloucestershire County Council



Registered Organisation UPDATE

John Lord MCifA, Standards Compliance Manager, CifA

New registration year 2015 – 2016

The new registration year for CifA Registered Organisations started on 1 April 2015. At the time of writing we have 70 Registered Organisations, and it looks like it will be a busy year. Over the next few months CifA will need to conduct 19 inspections for renewing organisations renew their registration and we also have interest from three organisations wishing to register. The team at CifA are working to arrange dates for these inspections and put together inspection panels which include a cross section of the profession to ensure a robust peer review of the organisation. Panels tend to include a staff member to record the inspection, a curatorial archaeologist (usually from the local planning authority) and one or two individual members or specialists. If you are interested in taking part in an inspection or sitting on the Validation Committee (Organisations) contact Jen Parker Wooding on jen.wooding@archaeologists.net to note your interest.

Report on the activities of the Registration Committee (Organisations) in the past year

In the past year, the Validation Committee (Organisations) has undertaken 26 inspections of organisations. These resulted in 14 conditions for continued membership, which varied from implementing a plan for dealing with archiving to updating report templates to ensure compliance with CifA *Standards and guidance*. These conditions have to be implemented within a given timeframe. The most common condition over 2014 relates to the implementation of training plans by the Registered Organisations concerned. This is an aspect

of the scheme that the Validation Committee (Organisations) looking at closely. Identification of a Condition does not indicate a breach of the CifA *Code of conduct*, rather the identification of a piece of work or procedure which – if allowed to continue – is likely to result in a breach of the Code.

In addition to Conditions, the Committee can also identify recommendations for improvement on organisations, and 2014, 56 recommendations were made. A recommendation is the identification of a piece of work or procedure that whilst not relevant to the Code of Conduct is viewed to be below best practice. Neither a condition nor a recommendation will automatically result in the removal of the organisation from the Register. Normally a time period is allowed for the organisation to implement changes that allow for the condition to be discharged or the recommendation to be removed. However, should more than two conditions be imposed upon an organisation within its three year registration period, this would result in the removal of the organisation from the Register.

Inspection panels also get the opportunity to highlight examples of good practice, and the whole process provides CifA with access to some great examples of best practice in archaeology.

Report on disciplinary cases and complaints against Registered Organisations

Allegations against individual accredited members of CifA are dealt with in accordance with the *Professional conduct regulations*. Following the most recent report

(TA94), CifA has completed a further two disciplinary cases against individual members in the last six months. One of these cases was dismissed and the other resulted in an advisory recommendation to the member involved. These investigations, along with any other allegation made against an accredited member of the Institute, are carried out by a panel of accredited members of the Institute with support from solicitors who advise on the process to be undertaken. All panel members are asked whether they have a potential conflict of interest before taking part in any consideration of evidence. All follow the prescribed process as outlined in the *Professional conduct regulations* (see www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ProfconductJan15.pdf).

Complaints against a Registered Organisation are investigated through the *Regulations for the registration of organisations complaints procedure*. CifA has completed a two investigations into complaints against Registered Organisations since the last report (TA94), one of which was dismissed and the other resulted in two recommendations for improvement. These investigations follow a similar process as those for allegations against individual members, again with support from solicitors. The process is outlined in the *Regulations for the registration of organisations complaints procedure* (www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/RO_complaints_procedure_Jan15.pdf).

Project SPOTLIGHT



CITIZAN

coming to a coast near you soon

Andy Sherman, CITIZAN Archaeologist for Training

The intertidal zone of the English coastline forms one of the largest archaeological sites in the country, teeming with features ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the modern, and in rarity from the unique, such as Seahenge, to the ubiquitous, like World War II pillboxes.

Wind, waves and tidal scour continually erode sites the English coastline. At times this erosion can be sudden and dramatic, with new features exposed and then eroded surprisingly quickly. Previously known (but unrecorded) monuments are often destroyed over night. In the future this situation is likely to worsen with the effects of climate change and the emergence of policies

of managed retreat. To quote Bob Bewley, former Director of Operations at the Heritage Lottery Fund: 'Our coasts are an enormous hidden repository of the remains of war defences, industry and ancient settlements. Coastal archaeology gives us a fascinating insight into the history of our island nation but much of it is at risk of being washed away.'

The Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network (CITIZAN) aims to empower local community groups around the coast of England to help turn the tide against this loss of knowledge. To this end CITIZAN has received a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, generously matched funded by The Crown Estate Marine Stewardship Fund and the National Trust. Across the three years of the project, the staff of CITIZAN will train local volunteers to recognise and record features on cliff tops, beaches and the foreshore.

Morecambe Bay





Andy and Megan in recording coastal archaeology in Northumberland

CITIZAN is managed by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) who has established three offices across the country; in York with our partners at the Council for British Archaeology, in Portsmouth with the Nautical Archaeology Society and in London at MOLA's headquarters.

The philosophy of CITIZAN is based on the success of two award winning community archaeology projects: Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project (SCHARP) and MOLA's own Thames Discovery Programme. Similarly to SCHARP, CITIZAN is creating a Smartphone App that will enable our volunteers to record the features they identify and to upload their photographs and records to a publicly accessible website, from where the information will be disseminated to regional Historic Environment Records. As well as making life easier for our volunteers the app will lead to a standardised system of survey, monitoring and web-based recording, fully compatible with that already in use in Scotland; helping us create a network of citizen scientists, who we hope will one day ring the entire British Isles, providing protection to our fragile intertidal archaeology.

I am the CITIZAN Archaeologist for Training in the North of England. My mother was from Yorkshire and I am a graduate of the University of Hull, so I'm thrilled to be able to explore the coastal archaeology of the North and help community groups learn the skills necessary to record it. For the fifteen years prior to CITIZAN I was based in the south of Wales with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology Trust, where I worked on the Arfordir scheme, Wales's community based coastal archaeology project and one of the Welsh Trusts' most successful outreach programmes to date. During my time in south Wales I was privileged to

be able to work on excavating boats, trackways, bridges and much more from its foreshore and tidal rivers, learning many lessons as I went, and I hope to put the things I learnt on those Welsh beaches to good use on the English coast. My personal ambition over the next three years is to follow in the footsteps of EV Wright and Robert Van de Noort and to try to discover a Bronze Age sewn plank boat on the banks of the River Humber, to go with the vessels from Fernby, Brigg and Kilnsea. Ambitious I know, but I'm hoping our volunteers will look forward to the challenge.

The CITIZAN project has a particular emphasis on involving people aged between 16 and 25 in archaeology, an age group which is currently sadly under-represented in community archaeology. As a Community Archaeology Training Placement graduate and Young Archaeology Club leader, my colleague in the north, Megan Clement, is particularly keen to enthuse these folk. Between us we hope to get our volunteers as excited about recording their coastal heritage as we are. The English coastline has been estimated to be over 5600 miles in length and contains over 70,000 features. I'm greatly looking forward to seeing what our volunteers uncover and helping them to record it. Who knows, maybe one of these sites will be a second Seahenge or even that new Bronze Age, sewn plank boat.



The CITIZAN project begins recruiting volunteers to join the network later this summer. For more information visit mola.org.uk or email citizen@mola.org.uk

NOTICEBOARD



Save the date(s): Cifa AGM 2015 and Conference 2016

We are pleased to announce dates for two major events on the Cifa calendar – our AGM and our annual conference. Both events have tough acts to follow – our Cifa launch event and inaugural AGM last December was a great success, with over 200 members attending. The recent conference in Cardiff attracted nearly 400 delegates – and the buzz at the event and feedback since has been really positive. We are hoping to maintain these positive vibes and make these two forthcoming events just as successful.

AGM and day conference, Tuesday 13 October 2015

Critical mass; working together for a better archaeology. A joint CBA/Cifa conference, followed by Cifa's 2015 AGM.

Our 2015 AGM will be held in York, preceded by a joint Cifa/CBA day conference and workshop on public archaeology and the contribution of the voluntary sector. The conference programme will include keynote speakers to inspire and set the scene for a number of themed discussions which will help inform the re-launch of our Voluntary and Community Group in 2016. More details will follow, but if you want to be involved in that discussion, make sure you have the date in your diary. Our AGM will be followed by a wine reception at one of York's premium archaeological heritage spots – Jorvik – with the kind support of York Archaeological trust.

Cifa 2016 Annual conference and training event, 20–22 April 2016

Archaeology in context

Hosted at the University of Leicester, expect to find our 2016 event packed with sessions, training and networking opportunities! We will have our usual three-day programme, this time exploring the broad theme *Archaeology in context*. We are hoping to turn the spotlight firmly on archaeology and archaeologists – what is the role of archaeology in society, or within the wider landscape that cultural heritage occupies? How should archaeology be embedded within the teaching curriculum, or within sustainable development projects? We are keen to involve a diverse audience to explore archaeology and its contribution to a whole host of differing contexts...

Archaeology in context is a very broad theme – but the reason for that is simple. We want to hear your ideas about the role that archaeology has across the many sectors it can sit within. We are very keen to develop a programme which is driven not just by practicing archaeologists but from those who work with, benefit from or fund archaeological investigations. If you know of community groups, clients, teachers, museum curators (the list is endless!) who you feel might be interested in contributing, please pass this call on. The call for sessions is now live and all the details available at www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016info.

If you missed the Cardiff conference, or want to catch up on sessions or papers you couldn't attend, the majority of the programme was recorded for us by Doug and the team at Landward Research Ltd. You can find the links at our conference pages (www.archaeologists.net/conference) or direct from the YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/c/RecordingArchaeologyVideos

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- Historic photographs of England (Viewfinder)
- The NMR Excavation Index
- Information of historic parks, gardens and historic landscapes (Parks and Gardens UK)
- Data from the Public Monuments and Sculptures Association
- Designation Decision records

Please visit www.heritagegateway.org.uk

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