

The Archaeologist

Issue 97
Spring 2016



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Themes and deadlines

TA98: Celebrating PPG 16 – can you reflect on times pre-PPG 16? Have you been involved all the way through? And how do you think it has shaped the profession?

Deadline for abstracts and images: 1 April

Deadline for full abstract (if selected): 14 April

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

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

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

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Cover photo: Volunteers excavating the site of Burtle Priory in Somerset. © South West Heritage Trust



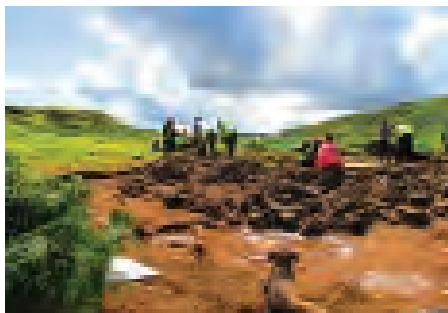
EDITORIAL



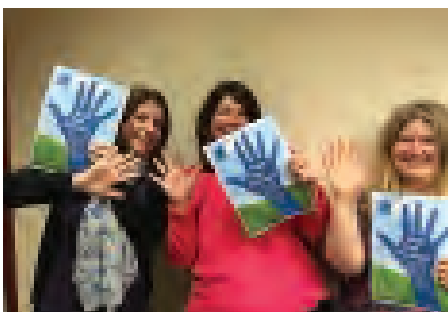
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Believe it or not, it's been over twelve months since the formal launch of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Back in December 2014 at the Museum of London we talked about the benefits chartered status would bring and the opportunities we would be taking to promote why we exist, and why those commissioning work should look to our members and Registered Organisations as reliable and trustworthy professionals. Some of the work we've been doing is highlighted in the articles in this edition of *TA* – particularly on our external communications work, where we have been promoting the benefits of early, strategic involvement of accredited archaeologists to bodies such as the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Federation of Master Builders. We have also been discussing, as part of the *Critical mass* workshop, opportunities for partnership working with the public, private and voluntary sectors and how these promote good practice and deliver public benefit. Both these initiatives support one of our key messages – that ClfA champions professionalism in archaeology by setting standards, measuring compliance, promoting best practice and sharing knowledge.

These are only a couple of the initiatives we've been working on over the past year and more information about the other areas of ClfA work we have been undertaking can be found in our *Annual Review 2014/2015* (available as a pdf at www.archaeologists.net/about) or through our regular ebulletins. At the Annual Conference in Leicester we'll also be reporting on the opinions we've gathered from members about Chartered Archaeologist status, based on our series of consultation workshops that have been taking place throughout the country. More information about booking for the conference is on the Noticeboard page.

We always welcome content from members to include in *TA*, so if you have anything you want to share please get in touch.

Alex Llewellyn
Commissioning Editor

Equality and Diversity Group article: clarification

Following the release of *TA96*, I received a call from Nick Shepherd, Chief Executive of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) about the article for the Equality and Diversity Group. Whilst wholly supportive of the establishment of this group, and of its aims and objectives, FAME members had been surprised by the paragraph which said '*In the current climate, pressure for archaeological companies to make themselves financially competitive leads to them making discriminatory choices*', and had concerns that this statement, and the examples provided, would give the false impression that many organisations are in breach of employment law.

ClfA and FAME would like to clarify that to their knowledge organisations are not acting illegally and no formal complaint or action has been brought against any RO or FAME member about these issues.

FAME's concerns were discussed at the more recent Equality and Diversity Group meeting and committee members were happy for this to be clarified. The group is very keen to work with FAME as one of the key forums to help them address the issues of equality and diversity in archaeology.

Don't forget, ClfA's policy statement on equal opportunities in archaeology is on the our website at www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/PolicyStatements.pdf

A call for the mobilisation of ClfA talents and capabilities to participate in the protection of World Heritage Sites and resources under threat

Frank Meddens and Gerry Wait

In recent decades there has been a steady onslaught of destruction of archaeological sites and cultural heritage assets around the world resulting from war, targeted intervention by militant groups, the antiquities trade, ignorance, greed and natural disasters.

Examples of such events include in Afghanistan the demolition of the stupa-monastery complex of Tepe Shortor, and the sites of Bactres and Tepe Marandjan, Hadda in Gandhara, and Ai Khanoum, all during the 1980s. The destruction and looting of the National Kabul Museum in the 1990s resulted in the loss of some 70 per cent of the items on display and constitutes a major loss of World Heritage assets. Its collections until then had been among most important ones of Central Asia, comprising well over 100,000 objects. On the positive side, international efforts in this case have so far resulted in the recovery of about 8000 artefacts.

The destruction of the giant Buddhas of Bamiyan, at the site of several Buddhist monasteries along the Silk Road in Afghanistan in March 2001, received perhaps the most international press coverage. These



Sites in Yemen and the Citadel of Aleppo in Syria prior to their recent destruction. Credit: Richard Hughes

statues were dynamited on orders of the then government of Mullah Mohammed Omar. They comprised two 6th-century Buddhas carved into the sandstone cliffs, and originally embellished with painted plaster. Until their destruction they were the largest examples of standing Buddha carvings in the world. Previous unsuccessful attempts at demolishing the statues had been made by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in the 17th century and again in the 18th century by the Persian king Nader Afshar, with the Afghan king Abdur Rahman Khan destroying the face of the larger of the two statues in the late 19th century. The scale of the sculptures triggered the imagination of those who saw and heard of them, with the larger statue figuring as the malevolent giant Salsal in medieval Turkish fairy tales.

The destruction in 2012 of historically important mausolea and some 4000 manuscripts from Timbuktu by militant group Ansar Dine took place as part of the group's efforts to implement Sharia law across the area under its control.

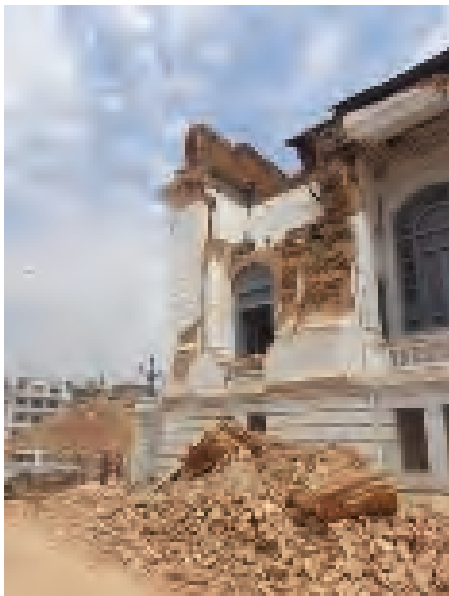
The looting of ancient sites and the National Museum in Baghdad, as well as the burning of the National Library and Archives and Central Library of the University of Basra of Iraq following the 2003 war, resulted in losses of 70 per cent of its archives, with the Mosul

University libraries similarly suffering losses of in the order of a third of their holdings.

Many years of neglect have followed, with recent further looting of sites taking place, as well as the active destruction by elements of Islamic State of the ancient cities of Hatra and Nimrud, Shia religious centres and the collections of Mosul Museum.

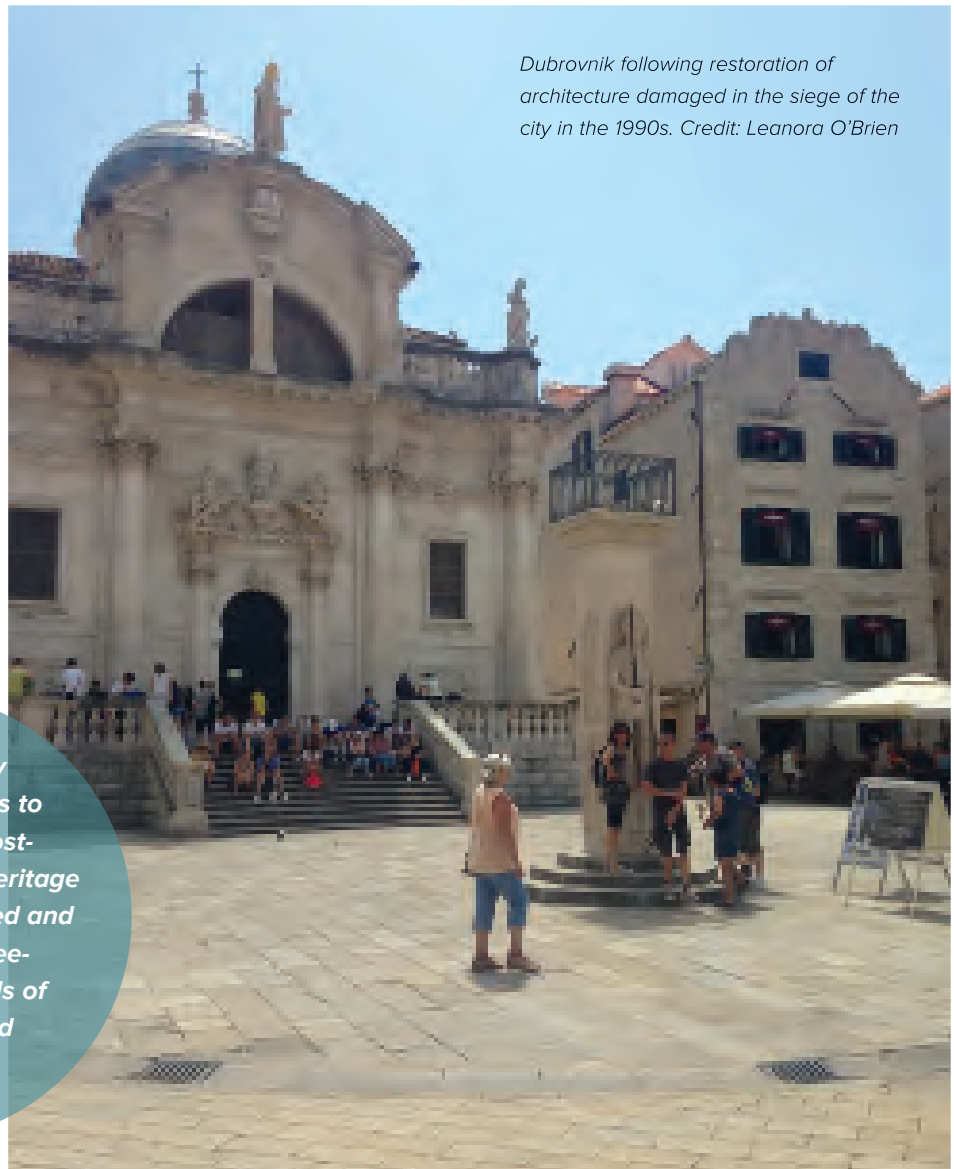
The looting and destruction of ancient sites in Syria has resulted in major damage to World Heritage Sites including Mari and Tell Sheikh Hamad, with the ancient city and World Heritage Site of Palmyra suffering extensive harm and Aleppo being devastated as a result of combat. Da'esh's impact in Iraq, Syria and Libya also includes the ruination of Sufi shrines in the latter country. This narrative of heritage obliteration continues unabated, and by the time you read this article our notes of effects will probably be outdated.

The harm done to the cultural heritage of the former state of Yugoslavia during its civil war in 1991–99, the destruction and damage to parts of Sarajevo, including its 16th-century market, its Turkish baths, the Kuršumljia Muslim school and the Gazi Husrev-begova mosque, has been well documented.

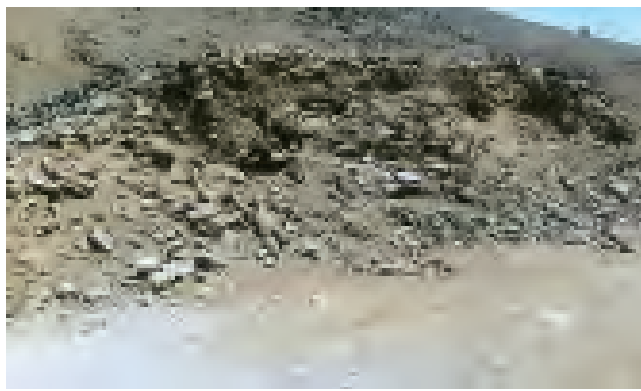


Recent earthquake damage to the heritage of Nepal.
© ICOMOS

New technology offers opportunities to carry out rapid, cost-effective surveys of heritage sites to create detailed and very accurate three-dimensional records of existing sites and monuments.



Dubrovnik following restoration of architecture damaged in the siege of the city in the 1990s. Credit: Leanora O'Brien



Parts of the El Paraíso complex of some 13 pyramids spread over 60 ha, on the Central Coast in the Chillón Valley, Peru, dating between 3790 BP to 3065 BP, before and after being bulldozed in June 2013 by Provelanz E.I.R.L. y Alisol S.A.C., a company wanting to develop the site for construction. Credit: Bernardino Ojeda

The impact of natural disasters include the effects of El Niño on archaeological sites along the coast of Peru, for example the ancient Moche sites of Batán Grande, Huaca El Taco in the Lambayeque valley and the site of Túcume during 1997–98, as well as the latest impact of a series of major earthquakes on ancient palaces and temples forming part of the heritage of Nepal.

Greed and ignorance get a look in with the bulldozing of 4000-year-old pyramids at the site of El Paraíso, north of Lima, in Peru in 2013 by construction companies seeking to free the land up for redevelopment. Ignorance, or perhaps not caring, is demonstrated by the damage done by construction of a military base on the ancient site of Babylon by the US army in 2003. Despite repeated requests to the military authorities to desist, heavy earth-moving plant damaged the site during the construction of a helicopter landing pad, the setting up of fuel tanks, the erection of a range of concrete walls, and the excavation of numerous deep trenches.

As we write this, reports are coming in of the destruction of part of the Old City of Sana'a in Yemen, another World Heritage Site, in an airstrike; the list is long and unfortunately growing rapidly.

The potential for similar events impacting the world's cultural heritage in the future certainly does not look likely to diminish. Global warming is set to further affect climate and increase competition for resources. The threat of both natural calamities and conflict damage to the world's heritage is ever increasing, and includes impacts to sites in the UK.

The authors believe that ClfA has a role to play. ClfA has in it ranks a great deal of expertise and experience which could be deployed to be active in prevention, support and training as well as damage control, recovery and reconstruction. New technology offers opportunities to carry out rapid, cost-effective surveys of heritage sites to create detailed and very accurate three-dimensional records of existing sites and monuments. Technologies that facilitate using historic imagery to create virtual reconstructions of what has been lost offer significant potential. Core funding possibilities seeking to support the targeted deployment of relevant expertise will need to be explored and potential links with existing organisations with overlapping goals will be pursued.

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ClfA is actively involved in advocacy and policy work, supporting campaigns for the UK ratification of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Properties in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Protocols, and highlighting the importance of cultural heritage in times of humanitarian crisis. At the ClfA Advisory Council meeting on 24

September 2015, there was unanimous support for ClfA to apply to become an associated organisation of ICOMOS-UK and ICOM UK.

ICOMOS-UK is the UK national committee of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), which has a special role as official adviser to UNESCO on cultural World Heritage Sites. It encourages contact between heritage and conservation professionals, providing links with the international network of ICOMOS members. ICOMOS works for the adoption and implementation of international conventions, participates in the organisation of training programmes for conservation specialists on a world-wide scale and puts the expertise of highly qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community.

ICOM UK, the national branch of the International Council of Museums, is the global organisation of museums and museum professionals committed to the conservation of the world's natural and cultural heritage; it also raises awareness of international issues such as intangible heritage, restitution and combating illicit trade. ICOM UK is a conduit for conversations and action on international issues such as material cultural heritage at risk in zones of conflict, intangible cultural heritage, professional development and ethical standards to guide practice in a changing world.

If you are interested in playing a part in heritage disaster response, please consider joining the International Practice Special Interest Group – contact groups@archaeologists.net and provide some information on your areas of interest and any expertise that you may be able to contribute.

Masato depicts the combined effects of desertification and burning of scrub leading to erosion in the Upper Senegal River Valley.
© Nexus



For more information, please see:

ICOM UK – <http://uk.icom.museum/>

ICOMOS-UK – <http://www.icomos-uk.org/>

UNESCO Observatory of Syrian Cultural Heritage – <http://en.unesco.org/syrian-observatory/>

UNESCO Emergency action in Syria – <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/safeguarding-syrian-cultural-heritage/>

UNESCO Emergency action in Iraq – <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/emergency-actions/iraq/>

Reducing Disasters Risks at World Heritage Properties – <http://whc.unesco.org/en/disaster-risk-reduction/>

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Richard Hughes for helpful comments and to Richard and Rodolfo Monteverde Sotil for help in accessing relevant imagery.

Frank Meddens MCIfA (1825)

Frank Meddens was born in the Netherlands; he got his PhD from the University of London, and is one of the directors of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Prior to this he was Assistant Curator at the Passmore Edward Museum and Newham Museum Service, worked for the Department of Urban Archaeology at the Museum of London, and at the Ancient Monuments Laboratories of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. From 1977 on he has been engaged in numerous archaeological projects in the Andes, mostly in Peru in the departments of Ayacucho, Apurimac and Cuzco. He has published extensively in academic journals and books as well as regularly lecturing on a varied range of archaeological subjects. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a Research Associate of the Institute of Andean Studies, and an Honorary Research Associate of the Department of Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London and has been a member of council of a number of heritage-related societies and bodies.



Gerry Wait MCIfA (771)

Gerry has over 30 years of experience as an archaeologist and heritage consultant. His real passion is in finding ways to make the past relevant to people and communities in building their future, with the belief that successful communities have firm roots in their past. Gerry is an expert in conservation and management planning, heritage site management and interpretation for the general public. He has undertaken Environmental and Social Impact Assessments in the UK, USA, and many European, African and Asian countries. He has also undertaken due diligence for sponsors and lenders on a number of projects in Europe and Africa. He was seconded to South Stream Transport B.V. as cultural heritage advisor, overseeing three international ESIA's and associated cultural heritage investigations in Russia and in Bulgaria, both terrestrial and maritime.

Gerry served as Chairman of the Institute for Archaeologists (and remains a full Member) and is a long-term member of the European Association of Archaeologists. Gerry has a BA in Anthropology, an MA in Anthropology and Archaeology from the University of Missouri-Columbia, and a PhD in European Archaeology from the University of Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of many other professional and academic associations.



25 YEARS OF PPG 16

From 1990 to 2015 – 25 years of development-led archaeology in England

Roger M Thomas MCI(A) (255), Historic England

For archaeologists of a certain age, 21 November 1990 stands out as a date to remember – a date on which, in a sense, everything changed. On that day, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning* – ‘PPG 16’, as it became almost universally known – was published.

Until then, ‘rescue archaeology’ (a phrase which sounds oddly old-fashioned now) had been funded primarily by central government. Funds were limited, and important sites could be lost without record, or with only a very inadequate one. Most significantly, archaeology lay outside the planning process; planning permissions were generally given without any thought for their archaeological consequences.

PPG 16 changed all that. Its key principles, now incorporated into the National Planning Policy Framework, seem unsurprising today: that the archaeological effects of development should be properly assessed before planning permission is granted, and that responsibility for the archaeological work made necessary by a development lies with the developer. At the time, they marked a radical departure from what had happened before.

Twenty-five years on, it is a good moment to take stock of what has been achieved. As part of that, Historic England, in association with sector partners, has produced a short, accessible publication titled *Building the Future, Transforming our Past – Celebrating development-led archaeology in England, 1990–2015*. It is available at this link, along with Historic England’s summary:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/news-and-features/news/25years-archaeological-discovery>

The publication aims to explain, for non-specialist readers, how the results of 25 years of intensive work have transformed our view of England’s past. It also highlights some striking and interesting individual discoveries, and emphasises that development-led archaeology yields a range of public benefits. A foreword from the Chief Executive of the British Property Federation, Melanie Leech CBE, underlines the central message: that the policy introduced in 1990 is good for developers (it reduces risk and can yield good PR) and is also good for society.

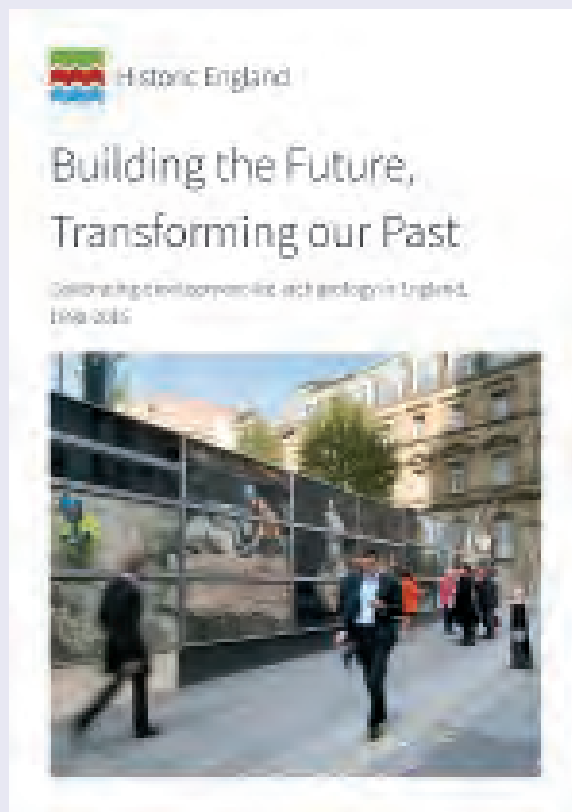
The publication was launched at a Parliamentary briefing, hosted by the All-Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group (APPAG) on 23 November 2015 – 25 years, almost to the day, after PPG 16 was published.

The June 2016 issue of *The Archaeologist* will be on the theme of ‘25 years of development-led archaeology in England’. Suggestions for contributions are welcome – please send these to Alex Llewellyn at alex.llewellyn@archaeologists.net by 1 April 2016.



Roger Thomas MCI(A) (255)

Roger is a member of the Historic Environment Intelligence Team at Historic England. He led the production of Historic England’s *Building the Future, Transforming our Past* publication.



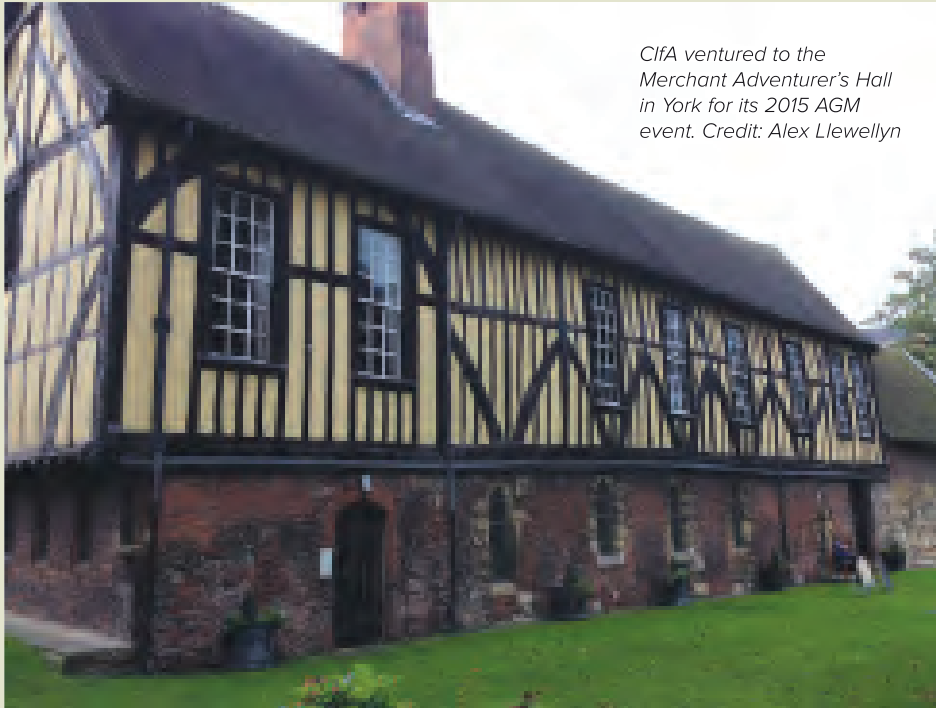
Building the Future, Transforming our Past – Celebrating development-led archaeology in England, 1990–2015 publication. Cover image Archaeology on display – hoardings around the Bloomberg Place development site, City of London. © MOLA

Critical mass workshop: *what happened and what next?*

Kate Geary, MCIfA (1301), ClfA Standards Development Manager



Kate Geary



ClfA ventured to the Merchant Adventurer's Hall in York for its 2015 AGM event. Credit: Alex Llewellyn

This year, ClfA ventured to the Merchant Adventurer's Hall in York for its 2015 AGM event, a workshop to discuss a range of issues around the general theme of community archaeology.

Jointly hosted by ClfA and CBA, with support from Archaeology Scotland and the York Archaeological Trust, the aim of the workshop was to bring together practitioners from across the public, private and voluntary sectors to identify opportunities for greater partnership working, for promoting good practice in all aspects of community-driven archaeological work and to emphasise the importance of public benefit underpinning all archaeological endeavour.

Outside our sector, concepts of active citizenship, 'Citizen Science' and the localism agenda have been widely promoted. Within development-led archaeology, we are starting to see a much more positive emphasis on public benefit, in the form of increased access, knowledge and

understanding arising from archaeological work. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) has, through its funding programmes, facilitated increased public engagement with and access to heritage, particularly amongst 'non-traditional' audiences.

Perhaps inevitably, concerns have been raised about standards, both in terms of the skills needed by paid 'community archaeologists' to support and facilitate public engagement with the past and in terms of the quality of work undertaken on 'community archaeology' projects. And while examples of excellent practice on both counts exist, the mechanisms for sharing them, and for learning from the less excellent examples, may not.

The skills required by community archaeologists were the focus of the HLF-funded Community Archaeology Training Placements scheme run by the CBA between 2011 and 2015. The work undertaken by many of the CBA trainees, along with high-profile projects like Operation Nightingale, demonstrated the potential of archaeology to engage and rehabilitate sections of the community that may be disadvantaged, disenfranchised or excluded.

There were many issues to discuss: skills and training, funding, evaluation, the role of ClfA, professional standards, monitoring, the



Back garden 1m test pits in the Saxon burgh at Lyng, Somerset. © South West Heritage Trust

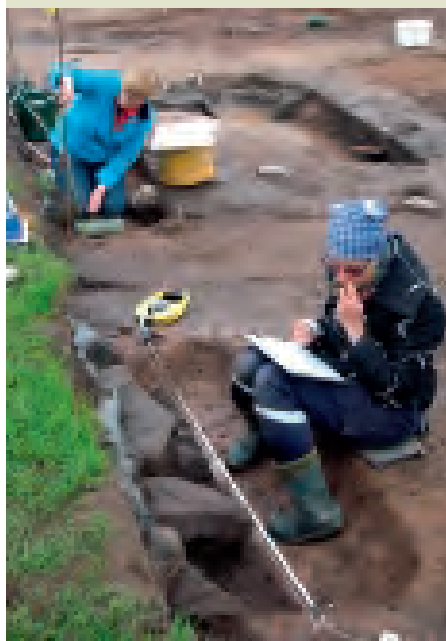
pressure on curators, the potential of archaeology as 'therapy' and the contribution of community archaeology to wider research priorities. The enthusiasm for debate was demonstrated by the numbers attending; the workshop was filmed to allow those not able to attend to engage with the discussion after the event and a sign-up list for a revamped joint ClfA and CBA special interest group for Voluntary and Community Archaeology was quickly filled. I've tried to give a flavour of the discussion below but for more detail, you can access the videos on our website: <http://www.archaeologists.net/groups/voluntary>

Communities as practitioners: building capacity across the UK

Following presentations from Wales and Scotland on the Arfordir and SCAPE coastal recording volunteer projects (respectively), the roundtable discussions identified a wide range of potential funding sources but noted difficulties around capacity to develop funding bids and the restrictions of short-term project-based funding, which may not be sustainable when funding comes to an end. The need to think beyond traditional funding sources was highlighted – archaeologists need to be tapping into other agendas, particularly around poverty, health and education. Evaluation was identified as being key and should be built in from the outset using a range of frameworks rather than a single model. The museums sector was cited as a good example and we should be looking to learn from them. The importance of identifying training needs and of understanding the audience was noted.



Training excavation at Maryport: local school children learning the basics of trowelling and finds recovery. © Oxford Archaeology



Training excavation at Maryport: drawing sections. © Oxford Archaeology

The need to think beyond traditional funding sources was highlighted – archaeologists need to be tapping into other agendas, particularly around poverty, health and education.



Volunteers excavating the site of Burtle Priory in Somerset. © South West Heritage Trust

Fieldwork training, particularly, could be offered across current sector boundaries to include volunteers and career entrants alike.

Bridging development and community

The aim of this session was to explore the interface between 'community' and 'commercial' archaeology and to consider how we can ensure that development-led archaeological work is genuinely delivering public benefit. With examples from Hungate in York and from Greater Manchester, and some initial thoughts from HS2 on community engagement, we considered how to ensure that community engagement becomes standard practice and not an afterthought, who should be responsible for monitoring quality and outcomes and what the role of ClfA should be.

The feedback highlighted a need for closer working between ClfA and CBA and the importance of partnerships at a regional and local, as well as national, level; ClfA's role as a standards-setting body and the need to ensure that standards and good practice guidance are accessible to all through better promotion of ISGAP (*Introduction to standards and guidance in archaeological practice*, <http://www.isgap.org.uk>); and the importance of getting the right balance between top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Knowledge creation, contribution and access

This session discussed how community archaeology can be better integrated into wider research frameworks – from the early project planning stages to end of project dissemination. Presenting a model of community-led projects, it considered how we can utilise this contribution to create new archaeological knowledge as well as ways of supporting communities to produce 'good' archaeological resources. Dan Miles from Historic England considered the contribution of community-generated research and Helen Johnston, a volunteer with the Thames Discovery Programme, described a programme of volunteer-led research on the Thames foreshore.

The discussion emphasised the importance of HLF's role in requiring adherence to standards and highlighted capacity issues for local authority historic environment teams. Sustainability and the dangers of short-term project-based funding were also highlighted.



*Community on Shapwick Burtle – 1m square test pits looking for early prehistoric flint.
© South West Heritage Trust*

Involving community groups in the design of projects and in the dissemination of results, and not just in the data gathering exercise, was felt to be vital in delivering true 'Citizen Science'.

Next steps – getting involved

We identified a number of actions to take forward as a result of the workshop, chief of which was closer working between ClfA, CBA and Archaeology Scotland as a means of delivering the others. Relaunching the Voluntary and Community Special Interest Group as a joint ClfA and CBA group is also key, as it provides an active network through which to share experiences and disseminate good practice and lessons learned.

ClfA clearly has a role in terms of quality monitoring and in promoting the importance of accessible standards to funding bodies like the HLF. The potential of major infrastructure projects like HS2 to promote new ways of working centred on public benefit may also be the catalyst for better partnerships between paid and volunteer archaeologists, producing better archaeology as a result.



If you would like to get involved with the Voluntary and Community Special Interest Group, please contact Lianne Birney at lianne.birney@archaeologists.net. Membership is free for ClfA and CBA members and costs £10 for non-members.

GROUPS

Surveying the King's Knot: an AGM with a difference!

Matt Ritchie MClfA (6429), ClfA Scottish Group

The ClfA Scottish Group got together on a sunny Saturday in September for a most unusual AGM. The King's Park surrounds Stirling Castle in Scotland and dates from the 12th century. It was a royal pleasure ground where the medieval royal court enjoyed jousting, hawking and hunting alongside extensive gardens, orchards and farms. The garden earthworks known as 'the King's Knot' were probably laid out in advance of Charles I's 'homecoming' for his Scottish coronation, which eventually took place in 1633. These elaborate gardens, one of the best examples in Scotland, represent the final major phase of royal investment in Stirling before attention focused on London.

The AGM followed a multi-disciplinary skills-sharing workshop that used the King's Park as the focus of a range of archaeological presentations and spirited discussion with a mixed audience of students and early-career professionals. Attendees enjoyed the demonstration of a range of survey techniques by AOC Archaeology; learned about ferrous small finds with an excellent presentation by the Treasure Trove Unit; took part in an integrated archaeological metal-detecting survey with members of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group; and participated in a conservation management workshop run by Stirling Council Rangers. A total of 31 participants took part in the event, representing 18 organisations, with a further 30 members of the public spoken to on the day – doubling attendance from the 2014 AGM. The workshop even made the BBC news with an online article promoting the work of ClfA in Scotland.

The workshop was organised by members of the ClfA Scottish Group committee.

We aim to

- represent and assist ClfA in Scotland
- represent and assist ClfA Scottish Group in the wider UK context
- coordinate the ClfA Scottish Group communication framework (members and non-members, including recruitment)
- advise on the CPD needs of Scottish archaeologists.

Cara Jones, Scottish Group Chair, explains further: 'We feel that our collective purpose is to assist in implementing the ClfA Strategic Plan in Scotland. We aim to promote ClfA's professional standards and guidance by providing a range of forums within which ClfA Scottish Group can effectively communicate, facilitating debate and celebrating success. We advise on CPD events



In 1625 William Watts was despatched from London to be 'maister gairdiner to his Majestie at the Castell of Stirling'. Watts was soon engaged in 'plattung and contryveing his Majesties new orchard and garden'. The King's Knot comprises an octagonal, stepped grass-covered mound rising to over 3m in height. It fell into neglect after Charles I's return to England – until Queen Victoria ordered its restoration following her visit in 1842. These hill shaded terrain models (derived from terrestrial laser scanning by AOC Archaeology) capture the beautiful regular geometry of the site – the first time this important site has been surveyed in such detail.

(presently delivered through a grant provided by Historic Environment Scotland) and assist ClfA recruitment activities.'

With these objectives in mind, the ClfA Scottish Group committee undertakes to

- organise and promote the ClfA Scottish Group AGM
- publish a regular ClfA Scottish Group newsletter and encourage contributions
- coordinate the ClfA Scottish Group Facebook discussion forum
- coordinate a members' survey every third year, collating and distributing the results
- ensure and coordinate ClfA Scottish Group and ClfA Registered Organisation representation, promotion and recruitment at relevant conferences, careers fairs and other events
- develop ClfA Scottish Group promotional literature and input into all ClfA material that is produced for a Scottish audience.

We plan a similar 'Adopt-an-AGM' event next year – another day of conservation work, archaeological recording, skills sharing and social networking, aiming to make a difference by action. Sounds fun? Get involved! Email groups@archaeologists.net



Matt Ritchie © Forestry Commission Scotland

External relations at ClfA

Stephen O'Reilly, Loud Marketing
Peter Hinton MCIfA (101), Chief Executive, ClfA

In preparation for the launch of the Chartered Institute we commissioned work on a marketing communications (marcomms) strategy, and plan to build on the existing communications plan and the objectives of our Strategic Plan. The marcomms strategy sets out a framework for us to implement marketing and communications about ClfA and its members in the key areas we identified. One of these areas is to focus on our external relations to promote that accredited members are skilled in the study and care of the historic environment, and that by working with accredited professionals, clients will increase their chances of reaping benefits from archaeological work. To assist us with this we have commissioned Stephen O'Reilly of Loud Marketing.

Overview

External relations is a business function that strategically manages communications to audiences outside an organisation's immediate sector.

Day-to-day communication with members is critical, as is the advocacy work which targets policy makers, influencers and stakeholders in the archaeology/heritage sector. But, like all professional bodies, ClfA also looks beyond its members and the heritage sector.

This is important, because no profession can live in isolation. ClfA members often work on complex projects, but even the simplest will involve a whole range of people. Working alongside others in a team is simply part

Cotswold
Archaeology field
team heading onto
site at a multi-phase,
collaborative
evaluation project in
Oxfordshire.
© Cotswold
Archaeology



Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust recording a brick works ahead of a coal mine extension near Merthyr Tydfil.
© Adam Stanford, Aerial Cam

of the day-to-day professional lives of most accredited archaeologists. The external relations work carried out at ClfA mirrors this collaborative approach.

Building relationships with our audiences

There are a number of audiences outside the heritage sector that are crucial to the continued successful development of the archaeology profession.

ClfA believes it is important to build effective and complementary working relationships across politics, the media, business and society. It plays an active role in demonstrating how archaeology adds value.

One of the most important external audiences is government, legislators, regulators and others who influence the policy environment in which accredited archaeologists operate. Much work is already carried out under the advocacy banner. The media is also another important external audience and ClfA actively works with the press, TV and other media outlets where the Institute can add value.

The current focus for external relations at ClfA is on co-professionals and trades and the objective is to reach them through their associations. For example, ClfA works closely with the Royal Institute of British Architects so that architects will get a better understanding of accredited archaeologists.

External relations working in practice

By working with the Federation of Master Builders, ClfA is improving awareness and understanding amongst small to medium-sized construction companies and their senior management. For example, the FMB is working with ClfA to ensure its members understand that using accredited archaeologists assures clients that the work will meet their needs and the needs of the public.

ClfA is also working with the Institution of Civil Engineers on a number of initiatives, including helping to improve the knowledge base of engineers. The ICE is transforming the way it delivers relevant, timely and accessible engineering knowledge to its members through lifelong learning. For example, their library space is changing into a multi-purpose interactive learning zone in 2016 and ClfA is well placed to assist the ICE by providing up-to-date information, advice and other compelling content to the civil engineering community.

Compelling content is a key aspect of external relations, especially when reaching out to other professions and trades and the wider business community. Although it could be described as patchy, many professionals and businesses that come into contact with accredited archaeologists have a basic understanding of how archaeologists work, what they do, and the archaeological obligations inherent in many construction and engineering projects.

What they don't necessarily think about are the opportunities that archaeology can bring. ClfA is working on a series of case studies that show how construction and engineering projects can benefit from the early, strategic involvement of accredited archaeologists. Examples of these benefits include public consultation, community relations, corporate social responsibility and development marketing.

Benefits for members and the public

The objective of external relations is to use opportunities like collaboration with the FMB and ICE, developing case studies and working with the media to enhance the recognition, reputation, impact and influence of the Institute and its members.

This is done through managed communications with audiences where there is a clear link with archaeology, focusing on co-professionals and trades who directly or indirectly influence the procurement of archaeological services.

ClfA is actively working with organisations that represent these stakeholders. This demand-side emphasis is an important aspect of external relations.

Ultimately, the benefit to ClfA members, and to the public, is that co-professionals and businesses working in construction, property development and civil engineering (amongst others), will have a clearer understanding of importance of ensuring that competent professionals carry out archaeological work to recognised industry standards.



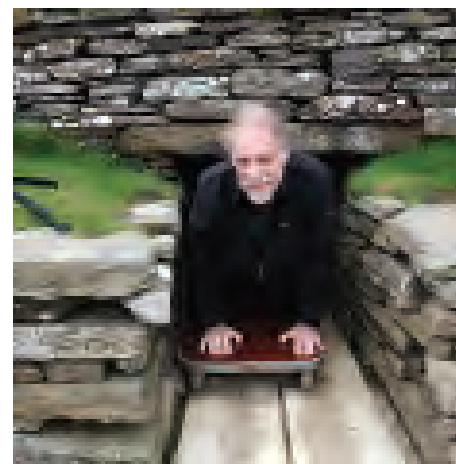
*Urban development,
Bloomberg London.
© MOLA*

What can you do to help?

As always, we welcome your support in all the activities we undertake. If you are in contact with external bodies or the media, as mentioned above, and have the opportunity to mention ClfA, then we would encourage you to do so and to share those contacts with us. The article in this issue from the Scottish Group about King's Knot is a great example of where professional archaeology, and the skills and techniques we use, can be included in mainstream news.

Also, if you have any suggestions of case studies we can use to promote how construction and engineering projects can benefit from early, strategic involvement of accredited archaeologists, please contact Peter Hinton at peter.hinton@archaeologists.net.

And finally, don't forget to use your post nominals and promote the fact that you are an accredited professional!



Peter Hinton

About Loud Marketing and Stephen O'Reilly

Stephen O'Reilly is a professional marketer. Through his business, Loud Marketing, he provides a flexible extension to his clients' resources, helping them to develop and grow. Clients include professional bodies, trade associations and other membership organisations. Loud Marketing is media-neutral and specialises in strategy, market research and marketing communications services. Stephen leads the team and manages all client projects.



Stephen O'Reilly

VISIBLE DIGGERS: studying learning through research

Matthew Hitchcock, Stephanie McCulloch, Liya Walsh, University of Manchester

The QAA Benchmark Statement requires archaeology students to undertake archaeological fieldwork. Training in archaeological fieldwork is never an arbitrary task – one can never just dig a hole for learning's sake. Instead, archaeological fieldwork will always involve work that sets out to answer a research question. This means that all students undertake real-world research when training in archaeological field practice, and in turn, learn about the techniques and methods of the profession, and about the period of the site they are working on. But the question is, how much do archaeology students themselves recognise this? And does this matter?

To investigate these questions the *Visible diggers* project was formed. The project is funded by the University of Manchester's *Learning through research* fund, which aims to enhance undergraduate student learning through a specific piece of research. The team is comprised of three Level 2 undergraduate students (the authors) and a member of staff (Dr Hannah Cobb), and the research is student led. The team drew upon Everill's (2009) critique of the *invisibility* of diggers in the commercial world to explore the position of student diggers on training excavations.

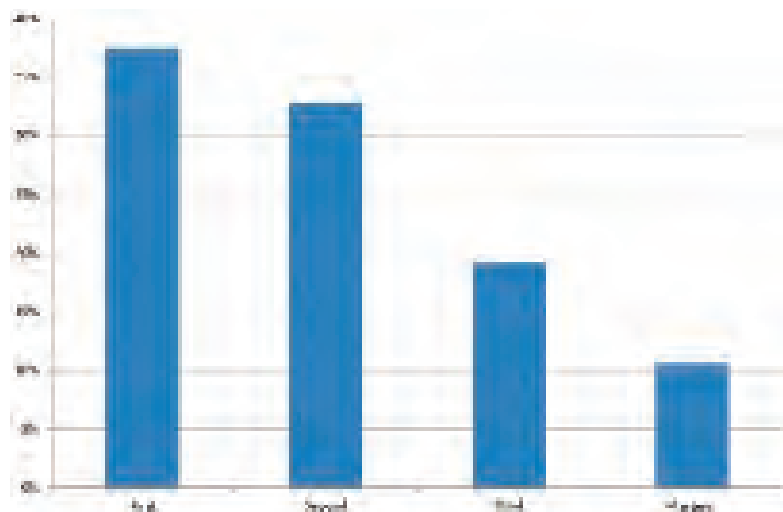
Survey participants

The study has taken the form of an online questionnaire, which had 22 questions and was kindly distributed by the Universities of Bournemouth, Bradford, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Chester, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Reading, UCLan, Winchester and York.

A total of 104 students took the survey, of whom 31 per cent were male and 69 per cent were female. The questionnaire asked students to recall the fieldwork they were engaged in during the summer of 2014. Respondents were mostly in the first or second year of their undergraduate studies that summer.

Additional anecdotal information was collected through a focus group meeting, held at the University of Manchester in February 2015. A summary of some of our key findings is presented here.

Fig 1. The study year of all respondents



Interpretation matters

It has been demonstrated that interpretation takes place 'at the trowel's edge' (Hodder 1997) and in acts such as scale drawing, writing context sheets and taking formal photographs. All of these are acts that students undertake on training excavations. The crucial question for this study was whether students were aware that they were producing new knowledge and making interpretations about the past.

It's important to ascertain this because other studies have shown that giving students responsibility within the interpretive process can enhance student experiences of fieldwork and beyond (Croucher et al. 2008). Our research corroborates this, and adds to this body of work by

showing explicitly that those who felt they added to the interpretation of the site enjoyed their fieldwork experience more, particularly if they were involved in finding a significant artefact. Of the students who enjoyed or mostly enjoyed their fieldwork, 86 per cent made a significant archaeological find. Of those who did not or mostly did not enjoy their fieldwork, only 25 per cent made a significant archaeological find.

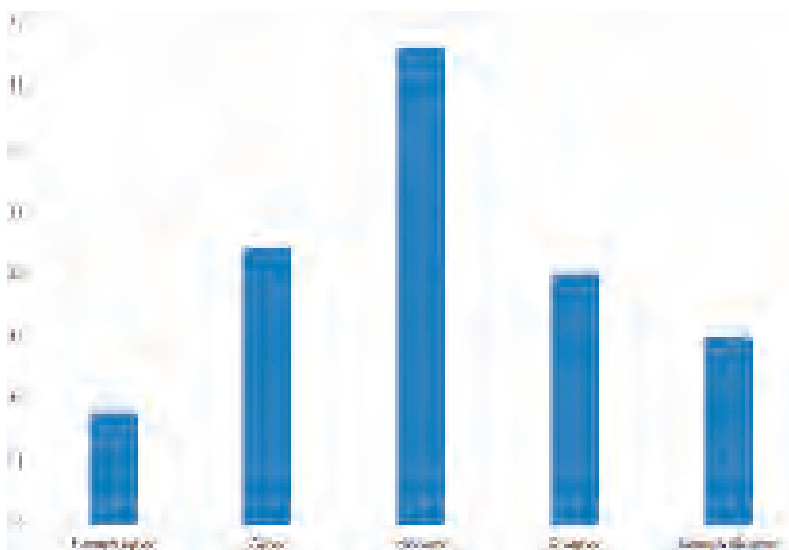
Being part of the interpretive process is fundamental to student field training in terms of educational value, as well as simple enjoyment. Yet our study showed that 70 per cent of respondents were either unsure or did not feel they contributed to the interpretation of the site.



Our study shows that 70 per cent of respondents were either unsure or did not feel they contributed to the interpretation of the site.

Students from the Universities of Manchester and Leicester being trained on the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project. Credit: Liya Wals

Fig 2. Did you feel that you contributed to the interpretation of the archaeological site?



This is a shocking statistic, particularly when we found that these students were explicitly involved in interpreting. Of those who were unsure or felt they did not interpret the site, all had completed context sheets, taken photographs and completed planned drawings.

This raises two important points: if students do not know that they are actively engaged in the interpretation of a site, even when they are, their learning experience is bound to be negatively impacted, and inevitably this will affect their empowerment (or lack of it) as visible diggers (*sensu* Everill 2009) when

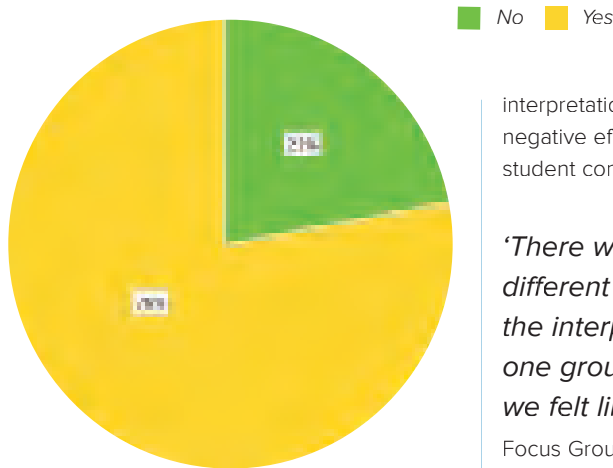
they graduate. To challenge this issue, then, we examined the various barriers affecting student engagement with the interpretive process.

Who affects whom?

We found that interpersonal dynamics played a fundamental role in affecting student interpretations. Whilst many students were able to communicate their interpretations with supervisors (Fig. 3) and sometimes were acutely aware that their work contributed to the interpretation of the site, their relationship with supervisors prevented this. For example, Participant no. 16 commented:

'There was no opportunity for students to contribute their own interpretations of the site or offer ideas. An individual on our site who did ... was criticised for doing so in private discussions and considered "rude" for giving an opinion that differed with the site director's.'

Fig 3. Did you feel that you were able to communicate your interpretations of the archaeology with the supervisors?



In contrast, where students were actively encouraged to be part of the interpretive process, especially where they felt this was valued, this positively affected their enjoyment of the learning experience and engagement with the site.

But it is not just supervisors who affected student learning and interpretation. A major finding of this study is just how much students affected one another's learning experience and confidence in offering

interpretations. Sometimes this could have a negative effect, where cliques damaged student confidence and morale:

'There were tensions between different groups of students ... the interpretations of those [from one group] were not as valued ... we felt like an irritation.'

Focus Group Student

However, students affected one another positively as well – where students worked together collaboratively and supportively this enhanced their engagement with the interpretive process, learning and experience of fieldwork.

Conclusions

As we have shown here, it is crucial that students are part of the interpretive process, yet many are unaware that they are. In conclusion we offer a series of best-practice suggestions (which come from students who

participated in the study themselves), not only to enhance training, but to enhance the student experience and the visibility of students in the interpretive process.

- Communication is key!
- Show students how they are producing new knowledge
- Value and encourage their input into this
- Explain to them why this is important
- Let them know the outcomes after the excavation
- Have an awareness of how group dynamics affect student confidence in interpreting.

References

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Everill, P, and Nichols, R, 2011. *Archaeological Fieldwork Training: Provision and Assessment in Higher Education*. Winchester/HEA

Hodder, I, 1997. 'Always momentary, fluid and flexible': towards a reflexive excavation methodology. *Antiquity*, 71: 691–700

Where students worked together collaboratively and supportively this enhanced their engagement with the interpretive process, earning and experience of fieldwork.



Students from the Universities of Manchester and Leicester being trained on the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project. Credit: Liya Walsh

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by the University of Manchester's *Learning through research* fund and we are grateful for their support. We are also very grateful to all of the universities who distributed the survey and to all of the students who kindly gave up their time to contribute.

Read more about our project at: <https://visiblediggersmcr.wordpress.com/>

Twitter: @Visdigs

Accreditation of field schools

In response to demand from the sector, ClfA has developed criteria for accrediting training delivered via training excavations and field schools. ClfA accreditation is only awarded to field schools which can demonstrate that they are delivering appropriate skills and learning linked to the National Occupational Standards for Archaeological Practice, have appropriate student to trainer ratios, offer support for individual CPD and have processes in place for evaluation of aims and objectives. In addition, accredited field schools or training excavations must be underpinned by genuine research questions and carried out in accordance with ClfA standards and guidance, as well as complying with health and safety and insurance requirements.

If you are interested in applying for ClfA accreditation for a field school or training excavation, please contact Kate Geary at kate.geary@archaeologists.net.

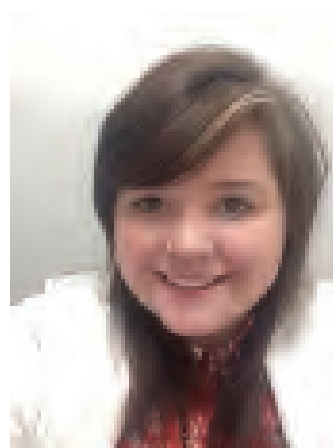
Matt Hitchcock Student (8402)

Matt is a third year undergraduate archaeology student at the University of Manchester, museum liaison for the UoM Archaeology Society and also a student member of ClfA. Excavations include Castell Henllys Iron Age fort, Neolithic structures at Dorstone Hill, and more recently the Bronze Age Kissonerga-Skalia settlement in Cyprus and the Buille Hill Historic Park community excavations in Salford. Matt has a strong interest in museology and has worked with Manchester Museum on cataloguing the anthropology collection and has collaborated on a display in the museum's new study area. He is currently conducting research in the UK and Japan for his dissertation on Edo period Japanese fans.



Stephanie-Adele McCulloch Student (8404)

Stephanie is a third year undergraduate student at the University of Manchester and Vice Chair of the UoM Archaeology Society. She is a student member of ClfA and has excavated at Dorstone Hill, Herefordshire; on the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project (ATP), Western Scotland; and was part of the geophysics team on the Ashton Park project in 2015. Alongside doing work for her dissertation, which is on Iron Age–Early Roman figurines made by the Parisi Culture found in East Yorkshire, she has recently featured in a television episode on the 'That's Manchester' Freeview channel discussing *Queer theory in archaeology* alongside being part of a team of students and alumni organising the *We are archaeology* MCR initiative. Twitter: @Stephadelemccul



Liya Walsh Student (8403)

Liya is a third year archaeology student at the University of Manchester, the publications officer for the UoM Archaeology Society and a student member of ClfA. Excavations that she has attended include the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project in the summer of 2014, and most recently the Bronze Age site of Kissonerga-Skalia, Cyprus, under the direction of Lindy Crewe. She is greatly interested in pursuing archaeology after graduation, and is currently studying the Hittite Empire and their collapse during the Late Bronze Age for her dissertation.



High Five Heritage!

Sarah Ward, Prospect negotiator

As the union representing specialists in heritage and archaeology, we knew that the Chancellor's 2015 autumn statement would be significant.

While no one could have been surprised at our findings around longer working hours, pay stagnation, redundancies and reorganisations, we were particularly struck by the verbatim reports. We gathered pages and pages from members concerned not just about their own jobs, but genuinely concerned about the future of the sector.

It was also interesting that heritage work not directly funded by public money was also feeling the effects of austerity.

During 2015, I met several finance directors and chief executives who explained that while it had been tough in 2010, they had managed to make some savings.

But this was absolutely not the case this summer. People too senior to mention had been asked to model cuts of between 25 and 40 per cent. They all said that further cuts would be devastating to a sector already cut to the bone.

We decided that we needed to run a simple campaign to illustrate the lack of logic behind further cuts.

We wanted to make the point that even if you accept the need for austerity and balancing the books, cutting an industry that generates money is not a sensible move. Unlike the work of Prospect members in engineering, this was not rocket science!

So we came up with the 'High Five Heritage' idea. We encouraged members to tweet us with #high5heritage as the hashtag.

We asked them to take and send us photos of people high fiving their support for heritage. We wanted to remind people that for every £1 of public money invested, the UK gets up to £5 in return. This was based on a wide range of research including reports from Arts Council England and Oxford Economics.

George Osborne recognised this multiplier effect when he told the Commons: '£1 billion a year in grants adds a quarter of a trillion pounds to our economy – not a bad return. So deep cuts in the small budget of the



We gathered pages and pages from members concerned not just about their own jobs, but genuinely concerned about the future of the sector.

As our 2014 report, *Heritage in a cold climate*, illustrated, the impact of austerity and government cuts has been extremely significant for heritage workers.

Our report wasn't based on vested interest, ie 'union asks for higher pay'. It was our analysis of the impact of austerity on the day-to-day work of our members in the heritage sector.

Department of Culture, Media and Sport are a false economy.'

He announced increased funding for the Arts Council, maintained funding for national museums and galleries and his commitment to retaining free museum entry. All in all, a much better settlement than we'd feared and had been widely expected.

We are really grateful to everyone who embraced our campaign. People showed a great deal of imagination – we had everything from muddy high-fiving archaeologists to selfies featuring cats and even a shark!

It's great to see that all this support seems to have had an impact. Even though there are still some very difficult roads ahead and more cuts in the sector, we can enjoy

the knowledge that that we played our part in a wider campaign that helped common sense to prevail.

We didn't do it alone. The Museums Association, the National Museum Directors' Conference and others all ran excellent campaigns too. What we can say is that together we made a difference.

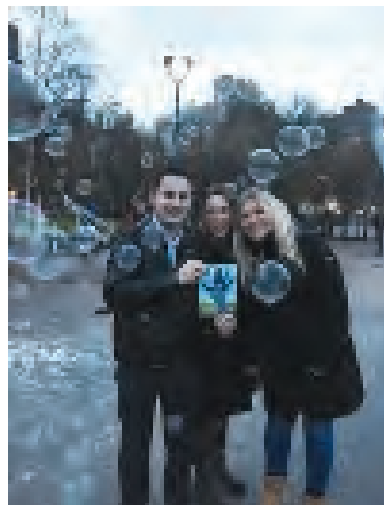
How the campaign unfolded on social media: <https://storify.com/Prospect>

The benefits of investing in heritage: Oxford Economics <http://bit.ly/1ThuwzC>
Arts Council England <http://bit.ly/1e4Ha5x>

People showed a great deal of imagination – we had everything from muddy high-fiving archaeologists to selfies featuring cats and even a shark!



Prospect staff, Robert Lauder, organiser, Sarah Ward, negotiator and Louise Staniforth, organiser stopping outside the Science Museum to promote the campaign. Credit: Sarah Ward



Last stop of the day at Tate Modern braving the rain, tourists and bubbles #high5heritage. Credit: Sarah Ward

CiFA staff Lianne Birney, Jen Parker Wooding and Anna Welch show their support. Credit: Laura Beasley

SPOTLIGHT



AECOM

URS and AECOM combine

URS was taken over by AECOM in 2014. The team, originally registered as URS Scott Wilson in 2011, integrates staff from previous companies URS, Scott Wilson, Bullen and Faber Maunsell.

As part of such a large company, we have been busy getting to know each other and many of our new colleagues across the UK and further afield. Working in multi-disciplinary offices is one of the great advantages of working for a big company and we are lucky to be able to work alongside experts from almost any field of design, environment and engineering.

Our project experience this year has included contributions to large infrastructure schemes such as Crossrail, HS2, A1 Leeming to Barton, Thames Tideway Tunnel and the Wessex Capacity Upgrade, managing the archaeology and advising on historic buildings and structures. We have also been busy on a range of other schemes including conservation and research projects.

One of our favourite locations this year has been Plymouth, where we have several projects underway, including advanced works for the development of Sherford New Community, the development of South Yard in Devonport and repairs to some of the Palmerston forts.

Palmerston forts

These fortifications in Plymouth are a series of artillery forts and other associated works that were built to defend both the land and seaward approaches to Plymouth from a perceived threat of invasion by the French. The forts were planned and constructed in the mid and late 19th century, following a major review of Britain's defences undertaken by a Royal Commission set up under the instruction of Lord Palmerston in 1859.

Following a previous commission to produce a strategic study for the Palmerston forts, we are now starting a new phase of the project to investigate the condition and construction methods of two of the forts, Woodland Fort and Fort Austin, in order to inform their repair and thereby to remove them from the Heritage at Risk Register.

These two forts form part of a series of landward-facing forts, the 'Northern Fortifications', a ring of eleven fortified

positions from Ernesettle in the west to Laira and Efford in the east. Events in Europe during the later 19th century that removed the threat from the French determined that the forts were soon obsolete and they became known as Palmerston's Follies. They were, however, retained as military positions and were used during both World Wars as recruiting stations, observation posts and for munitions storage and logistical support. During the Cold War period, the gatehouse at Fort Austin was used as a community and civil support unit fitted with a command centre and air filtration system.

Plymouth City Council recognises that these buildings now present opportunities for regeneration, community involvement and enhancement, and are considering issues of management and conservation, long-term use and viability. The project is grant funded by Historic England.

Ulster-Scots Archaeological Project

We are now reaching the final stages of a three-year research project for the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure Northern Ireland. The project team included



Fort Austin – Palmerston Forts © AECOM



Woodland Fort – Palmerston Forts © AECOM

staff from AECOM, Irish Archaeological Consultancy, Northlight Heritage and academic advisors.

The purpose of the project was to identify and document key sites and monuments of historical and archaeological significance from the Plantation era across Northern Ireland and, through a small number of site excavations, to provide detailed information on the daily lives, culture and traditions of Scottish migrants and their interactions with the native Irish as well as English settlers.

The team has produced a gazetteer of archaeological sites and monuments, undertaken three set piece community-based archaeological excavations and prepared associated education packs and public outreach activities. These activities created a great deal of interest from schools, community groups and the general public. We are also engaging with a number of cross-community groups to provide socially inclusive opportunities for them to engage in archaeology. The project will culminate in a landmark volume covering the results of the project, with a view to promoting heritage assets as a future tourism and education resource.

International

Members of AECOM continue to contribute to ClfA, particularly the International Practice Group. The team has been involved in a number of international projects this year in Azerbaijan, Uganda, Kenya, Mauritania and

Gabon. Each project seems to throw up its own challenges, but the Group offers an opportunity to share lessons learnt and to contribute to discussions on developing international best practice and a degree of consistency of approach.

Ulster-Scots – Monea Castle © dcalni (Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure Northern Ireland)



Ulster-Scots – Derrywoone castle school visit © dcalni (Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure Northern Ireland)



Ulster-Scots – Excavations in progress with Monea castle in the background © dcalni (Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure Northern Ireland)

Registered Organisation news



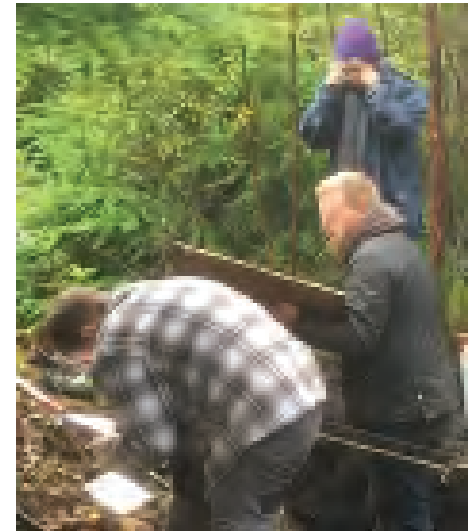
GUARD Archaeology welcomes Beverley Ballin Smith

GUARD Archaeology is delighted to announce that Beverley Ballin Smith MCIfA (294) has joined our project management team.

Beverley has been a member of Cifa for nearly all her professional life; she has served on the former IfA Council and was Vice Chair for Outreach as well as a member of the Validation Committee. She is currently a Cifa Board director. She is also Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and has recently been appointed President of Archaeology Scotland. As well being a specialist in analysing prehistoric pottery and coarse stone tools, she continues to use her project management skills in bringing often old, and sometimes very old, projects to publication. She is also editor of ARO (Archaeology Reports Online).

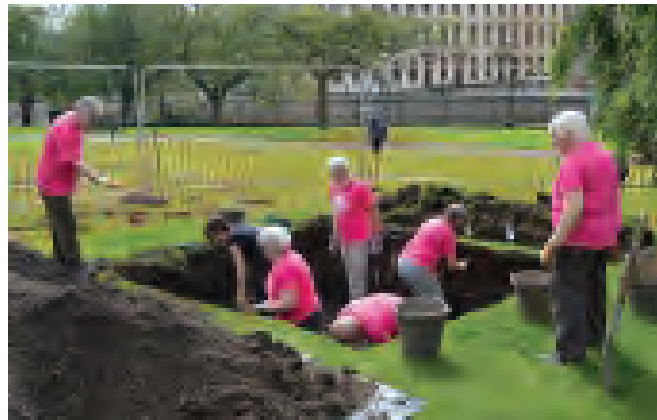


Beverley Ballin Smith. Credit: Chris Stewart-Moffitt



(above) A group of volunteers on a community project at Paisley Abbey, Renfrewshire; (left) volunteers all wearing Dig It t-shirts during Archaeology Month last year.

© GUARD Archaeology Limited



A large-scale strip, map, sample project in advance of the construction of new whisky bonded warehouses in South Ayrshire.
© GUARD Archaeology Limited

Member news



Patrick Booth ACIfA (8530)

After completing a Master's degree in Archaeology at the University of Liverpool, where Patrick's dissertation looked at the

excavation of crashed Second World War aircraft, he gained a job at English Heritage in London in 2005. Since then Patrick has worked in a number of different roles within the London Office of English Heritage/

Historic England and completed an MSc in Historic Conservation at Oxford Brookes University.

Since March 2012, Patrick has been working as a project officer within the Greater London Historic Environment Record, the only HER in the country based within a Historic England office. The main focus of his role involves the revision and update of Archaeological Priority Areas (APA) throughout Greater London. This involves analysing current APAs and using information within the HER to make revisions, additions or deletions where necessary.

Patrick decided to apply to join the ClfA so that he could keep up to date with important issues relating to archaeology in this country and become more active within the archaeological community.

Michael Briggs MCIfA (613)

Mike currently works as a heritage and archaeology consultant for Neo Environmental Ltd, a multi-disciplinary consultancy firm based in Glasgow. He graduated from the University of Glasgow with a BSc in Archaeology in 2008 and a subsequent MSc in City and Regional Planning. In the years following university, Mike spent time working with several different archaeological companies in Scotland, including GUARD and Rathmell Archaeology, where he learned the many ups and downs of commercial archaeology. His

current consultancy role makes use of both his archaeology and planning backgrounds and has a particular emphasis on renewable energy projects.

Mike's decision to join ClfA was encouraged by the increasing professional recognition of archaeology, demonstrated by its recent Charter. He hopes that the new chartered status will lead to a higher profile for archaeology within planning and construction, as well as better, more stable working environments for archaeologists who are starting out in their careers.

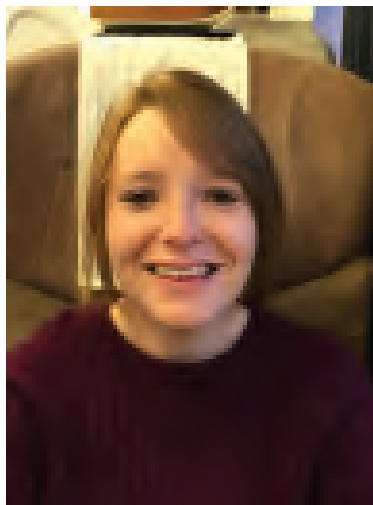


Member news

Zara Burn ACIfA (8526)

Zara is an archaeological project officer and has worked for MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd for over six years. She was first employed as a trainee site assistant and has progressed to project officer since then. She has worked on a large portfolio of archaeological sites in both urban and rural contexts and has a wide range of pre-planning, fieldwork, and post-excavation experience. She is the co-author of MAP Publication 2 – *Sandhill: The Excavation of an Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age Site at Kirkburn, East Yorkshire*, and is currently directing a large open-area Roman excavation project on the outskirts of York.

Zara joined ClfA to further her understanding of best practices in archaeology in order to promote these to new members of staff within the company, and to become more actively involved in ClfA activities and workshops. She is looking forward to attending the annual conference next year and meeting many other members.



Sophie Lewis ACIfA (8496)

Sophie received her BA (Hons) in Archaeology from Cardiff University in 2010, then went on to work briefly with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as a project archaeologist, followed by working on the South Asasis project in Egypt.

In 2011 Sophie returned to the UK to work for the Trust as a project archaeologist and has also worked as site supervisor on a number of occasions. She has worked on numerous excavations, watching briefs and building surveys, and has been involved with post-excavation analysis and reporting.

Sophie is currently responsible for the delivery of a number of projects, including the Gower landscape project and the Hendre'r Mynydd community geophysical survey and research project.

Her primary interests are human osteology, including funerary and burial practices, sacrifice, ritual and cannibalism. She also has interests in the archaeology of Egyptian tombs, the Roman presence within Wales, and prehistory. Sophie is a member of the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology.

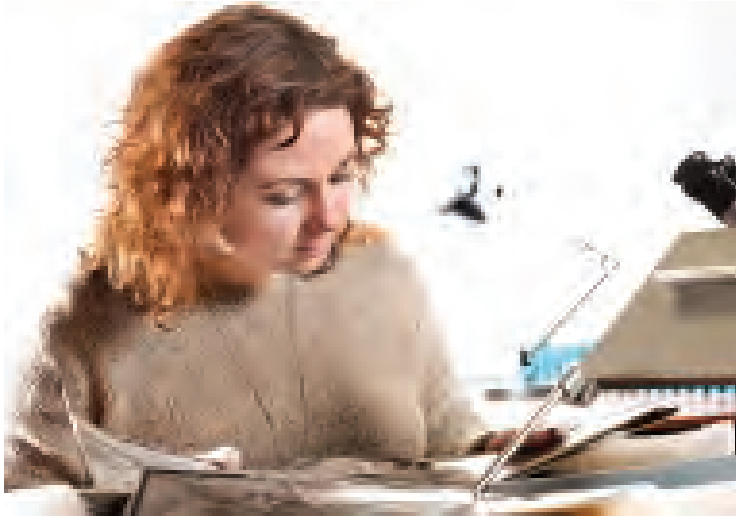
Applying to become a member of the ClfA was important to her to continue progressing in her career and to become more involved and connected with others within the profession.

Wayne Perkins ACIfA (2543)

One of Wayne's motivations for applying for the upgrade to Associate was a wish to be part of an organisation dedicated to the improvement of pay, working conditions and archaeological practices in Britain. He has always been interested in the 'process.' Wayne arrived at archaeology late in life so the expedient was to start working in the field rather than pursuing further studies – he decided to try to become the best field archaeologist he could be and is still working to fulfil that ambition!

Being part of ClfA is a way of legitimising the 19 years that Wayne has spent as an archaeologist – the first six years as an amateur, followed by seven years in France working for both the state and for commercial companies, and the last six years working in the UK. He wants potential employers to know that he is serious about his chosen profession and wants his career to have a positive, forward-looking trajectory outlined in his Personal Development Plan.





Catherine Poucher PCIfA (7526)

Cath studied at York, obtaining her BA in Archaeology and MA in the Archaeology of Buildings. After graduation, she worked in publishing as a marketing intern, and as a volunteer coordinator for the local council.

She then moved to Oxfordshire to take a job with English Heritage as an archive services officer, using her knowledge of built heritage to assist clients conducting archive research. She has recently moved on to the University of Oxford, working at the Bodleian Libraries as tours coordinator in the events and

marketing team, utilising her knowledge of marketing, volunteer management, and public engagement.

Cath is actively involved with ClfA, being Secretary for the Buildings Archaeology Group, and a committee member on the new Equality and Diversity Special Interest Group. She is retaining her PCIfA grade and is keen to maintain ties to heritage, as she is passionate about making a positive contribution to the world of archaeology. She is an ardent feminist, and as such is involved in the newly formed *everyDIGsexism* project. Cath is a keen blogger, tweeter (from numerous twitter accounts) and advocate of public archaeology.

Peter Yeoman MCIfA (344)

Peter recently left Historic Scotland to establish an archaeology and heritage consultancy and to pursue his research interests. This is not an entirely new venture; he previously set up the first independent archaeology consultancy in Scotland in 1987 before leaving to become county archaeologist for Fife. Peter was head of cultural heritage at Historic Scotland, running the archaeology programme and being the principal heritage researcher dedicated to developing archaeology and the knowledge base for the estate of 345 properties. He led the programmes that underpinned major interpretation projects at James V's Renaissance Palace, Stirling Castle, Whithorn Priory, St Vigeans Pictish stones, Iona Abbey, and Edinburgh Castle.

He has also been an Inspector of Ancient Monuments, but went on to develop wider expertise in programmes of assessment of cultural significance and World Heritage Site

conservation and management. He has developed expertise in the analysis and recording of historic buildings, and the investigation and conservation of major churches. A particular interest of his was pursuing excellence in the presentation and

interpretation of early medieval carved stones in the new museum at Iona Abbey, completed in 2013.

Peter can be contacted at peteryeoman05@aol.com.



Member news

Obituary



Hal Dalwood MCIfA (336)

Hal Dalwood, who died of cancer on 25 November 2015 at the age of 58, first became interested in archaeology during his childhood and went on to study under Professor Colin Renfrew and Clive Gamble at Southampton University in the 1970s. After graduating, Hal spent a year in Sudan teaching English before joining the archaeological digging circuit, working on excavations around the country, including Hazleton North, Beckford, Poundbury, Great Missenden, St Albans, and Shetland. In the mid-1980s he spent several years in Aylesbury working for Buckinghamshire County Museum, excavating and publishing a range of sites and leading the Museum's

Hal was completely engaged in the world of professional archaeology: teaching, attending and speaking at conferences, and writing popular and academic publications. Credit: Rachel Edwards

Manpower Services Commission-funded team on the *Aylesbury past project*. During this time he was an active member of both CND and Archaeologists for Peace, as well as becoming a prime mover in the formation of the pressure group Archaeologists Communicate Transform (ACT).

In 1988 he moved to Worcester to work on Deansway, a major urban excavation located within the medieval and Roman town. Hal was instrumental in the delivery of this project, bringing it to publication as a highly regarded CBA monograph. He worked for Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service for the next 25 years before taking voluntary redundancy in 2013. During this period, he was responsible for the completion of numerous projects across the West Midlands, the most notable of which was his role in developing and leading the *Central Marches historic towns survey*. This was the first extensive urban survey to be funded by English Heritage and covered 64 small towns in Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire. This project aimed to

strengthen development control within small towns and it had, and continues to have, a significant effect on the management of the historic environment in all three counties. The last major project Hal was involved with was the excavation of an area of Worcester's Roman suburbs and Civil War defences prior to construction of The Hive, which houses a unique combination of public and university libraries and the county archive and archaeology service. Throughout his career Hal provided invaluable advice to his colleagues, supporting them with his extensive knowledge, particularly in the field of medieval urban archaeology. Hal also had a strong sense of social justice, and was an active UNISON member and steward.

Hal married Rachel Edwards, also a member of CfA, in 1993. They worked as colleagues for much of the time, and had over 25 happy years together. Hal was a brilliant and inspiring team leader, worker and friend, and a great believer in developing younger archaeologists and supporting friends and colleagues. He had a passion for communicating the subject to everyone, be they other archaeologists, students, amateur archaeologists, members of the public, or family members old and young. He was completely engaged in the world of professional archaeology: teaching, attending and speaking at conferences, and writing popular and academic publications, the last of which, on Anglo-Saxon towns, will be published in 2016. He was a stalwart supporter of what has become the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, from its origin in 1982.

Hal was an incredibly supportive, loving, engaging and fun person; he had an extraordinary encyclopaedic mind for archaeology, history and the ancient world, built around a personal library that would put many institutions to shame, but he was equally interested and informed about politics and current affairs. For many of us, our memories of him will be inextricably linked with his great depth of knowledge and many animated debates that extended long into the evening and night over a few drinks.

This expands on the obituary published in The Guardian online on 15 December 2015. Text by Dexter Dalwood, Rachel Edwards, Victoria Bryant, Robin Jackson and Duncan Brown.

New members



Member (MCIfA)	Practitioner (PCIfA)	Student
8529 Deborah Fox	8534 Eleanor Barnes	8599 Issica Baron
8524 Tom Janes	8555 Andrew Brown	8607 Nathaniel Bidgood-Shelley
7728 Sefryn Penrose	8387 Lexy Ellis	8613 Liam Bowler
8389 Ellen Simmons	8536 Deborah Leigh	8589 Rebecca Bradford
8531 Alexandra Thornton	8495 Yohann Paci	8640 Sarah Bridge
8574 Hannah Tweedie	8532 Jamie Walker	8605 Charlotte Cox
2373 Hugh Willmott		5344 Rachel Cruse
	Affiliate	8619 Guilherme D'Andrea Curra
Associate (ACIfA)		8586 Andrew Davis
6255 Amanda Adams	8596 Yvette Bekker	8593 Oliver Dempsey
6617 Andrew Bates	8620 David Brown	8587 Gabriela Domené López
8510 Philippa Cockburn	8123 Brigid Geist	8612 Jeremy Farr
8394 Ian Marshman	8590 Bekky Hillman	8577 Lucie Fletcher
8575 Elizabeth Murray	8581 Robert Leedham	8580 Hayley Graham
2543 Wayne Perkins	8058 Alison Leonard	8628 Charlotte Harris
8490 Jessica Tibber	8639 Kate Mawson	8594 Alexander Hirst
	8588 Caroline McGrath	8583 Lucy Howells
	8629 Megan Metcalfe	8632 Kohei Inahata
	8539 John Mitchell	8598 Ong lunn Jenn
	8591 Nick Muncey	8585 Craig Jones
	8454 Anna Nicola	8578 Agata Kowalska
	8592 Owain Simpson	8603 Julie-Anne Lansdale
	8579 Nicola Whittington	8638 Danielle Lefevvre
		8630 Melanie Leggatt
		8602 Robert Martin
		8597 James Notman
		8635 Georgina Pike
		8617 Ben Price
		8618 Kirk Roberts
		8634 Samantha Rogerson
		8631 Gemma Shannahan
		8584 Daniel Shaw
		8621 Ian Smith
		8595 Phoebe Smith
		8582 Janne Sperrevik
		8615 Nathan Welch
		8604 Laura Wesolowski
		8637 Viki Wilson
		8641 Jenifer Woolcock
		8614 Chuek Ying Ng

Upgraded members

Member (MCIfA)	Associate (ACIfA)	Practitioner (PCIfA)
2692 Jason Clarke	7088 Rafael Maya Torcelly	7636 Steven Watt
4509 Laura Garcia	8111 Beth Spence	
	7251 Alexandria Young	

NOTICEBOARD

ClfA conference 2016

Archaeology in context

20–22 April 2016

University of Leicester

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, from Wednesday to Friday, this time exploring the broad theme of *Archaeology in context* by discussing the role that archaeology has across the many sectors it can sit within. Sessions will be looking at archaeology in communities and education, understanding landscapes, delving into criminal justice and investigating different national approaches. We will experience the archaeology of brewing, consider issues of equality and diversity, and talk about learning from previous mistakes.

You can find all the latest updates and news on our conference website: www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016

If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch with us at conference@archaeologists.net

Book now

Booking is now open! You can book your place at the conference via our Eventbrite booking page:

<http://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/cifa2016-archaeology-in-context-tickets-19205130061>

The programme and timetable are also available online, so you can see on which day each session is taking place.

This year, our conference excursions will take us to Leicester's Town Heritage Initiative (including the King Richard III Visitor Centre (on Thursday afternoon), and a tour around Bradgate Park (on Friday morning) with Dr Richard Thomas, co-director of the archaeological field school. We will be asking delegates to pre-book excursions once the full programme is accessible in March 2016.

Special offers!

This year, to help Registered Organisations support staff to attend conference we are offering a ten per cent discount on the registration fee. Look out for your discount code and further information which we'll be sending out in the near future.

For individuals, our conference bursary scheme offers assistance of up to £100 to help with fees or travel bursaries for student members, unemployed members or members on low income. Applying is simple via our online form, which can be emailed to conference@archaeologists.net.





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