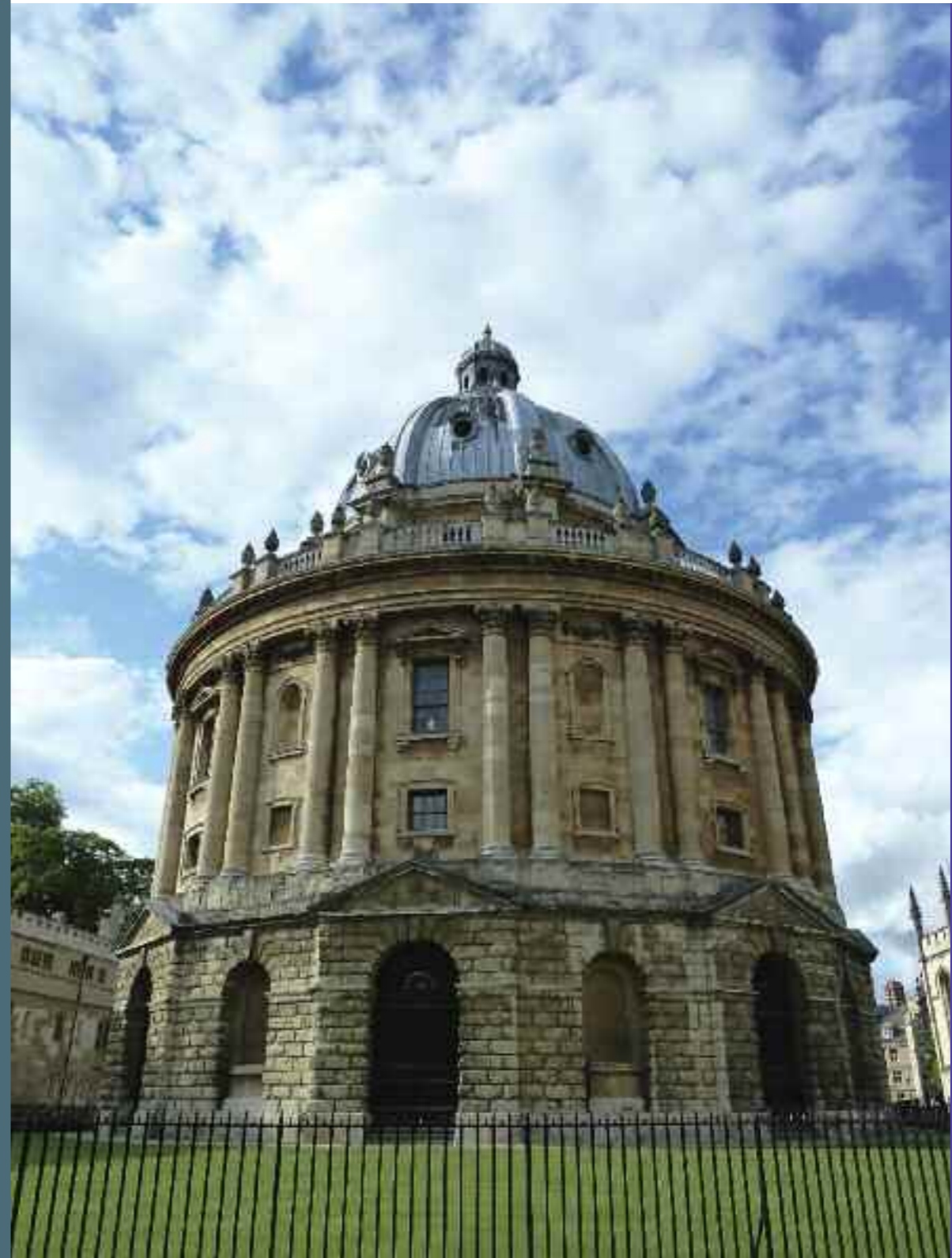




Autumn 2012  
Number 85

# The ARCHAEOLOGIST



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**IfA CONFERENCE  
AND TRAINING  
EVENT 2012**

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– a seminar in  
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This issue of *The Archaeologist* is all about IfA conferences – we include a taste of the Oxford conference last April as well as details of the next year’s event to be run in Birmingham. It is an exciting prospect for me as I worked in Birmingham for a long spell before taking up my current role with IfA, and because I grew up within the same region. Birmingham has a great history, and I am sure delegates will come to learn more about its long past and hidden archaeology (some of it not so hidden), with the help of those who know it best. The theme of the conference is *making waves* and concerns our understanding of impact in archaeological projects; *what is it? what has it got to do with us? and, how do we deal with it?* Impact seems to be the word on everyone’s lips at the moment, and we thought we should not only hit it head on, but perhaps try and embrace it. We’ll see how that goes in a few months’ time!

Our conference review will give you a good feel for what we did for three days back in April within the Victorian splendour of Oxford Town Hall. You can still access the full programme and all the abstracts from our website, but these selected reviews give you a snapshot of the seminars and discussions which went on. Our panel members from the IfA debate have provided answers to a few of the questions asked in our debate session, and Andrea Bradley talks to some of the early career archaeologists who were inspired to form a new special interest group during the conference proceedings.

This month I also interviewed our current Hon Chair of Council, Gerry Wait, due to step down in a little over a month at our AGM. Gerry talks about his motivation behind becoming Hon Chair, and give us some insight into where he feels we should be



heading over the next few years. You will also find an outline of what our AGM event will be in October, news on disciplinary procedure and salary minima – as well as a few book reviews.

Our next edition will be looking into how we interact with clients and stakeholders as we work our way through archaeological projects, and how do we ensure they are getting the best out of the projects we undertake. One of the key tasks of promoting IfA is getting the word out to those who we work with about IfA members and Registered Organisations. I would be really keen to hear from those who feel their clients and stakeholders get a great deal – how do you achieve this? As always, if you have any comments, questions or responses to the current issue, please get in touch with me at [amanda.forster@archaeologists.net](mailto:amanda.forster@archaeologists.net).

Amanda Forster

**Notes to contributors**

**Themes and deadlines**

Winter: Adding value to development  
 deadline: 1 November 2012

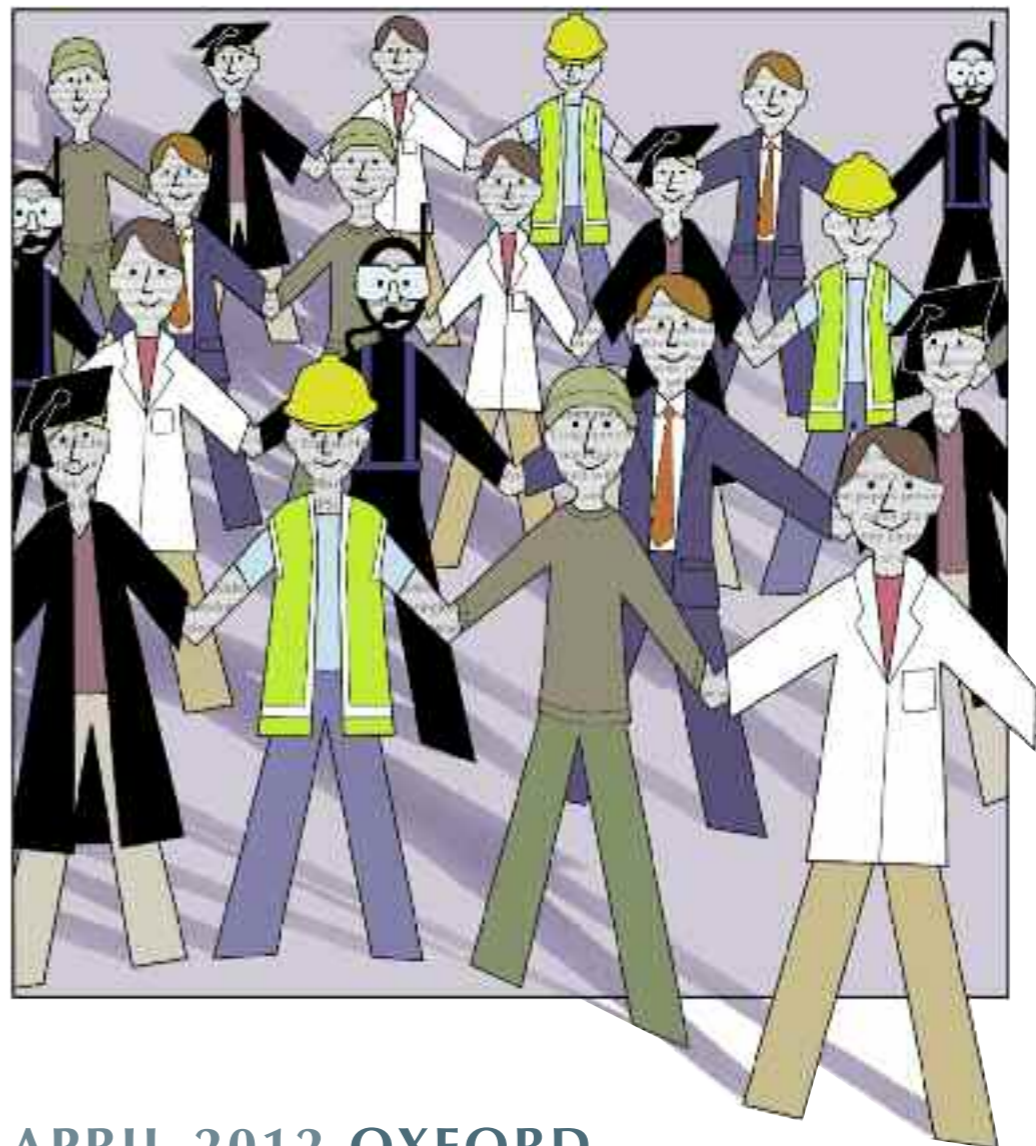
Contributions are always welcome. Please get in touch if you would like to discuss ideas for articles, opinion pieces or interviews. The coming issues include a summing-up and response to this year’s conference in Oxford (TA85), and a feature article on ‘Adding value to development’ (TA86). If you would like to include something for either of these themes, or can provide a short article, the following guidelines will apply. Articles should be between 1000 and 1500 words, and sent as an email attachment including captions and credits for illustrations. Illustrations are important in any article, and should be provided as separate files in high resolution (at least 300dpi) and jpg, tif or pdf format. TA is made digitally available through our website and if this raises copyright issues with any authors, artists or photographers please notify the editor. Copyright of content and illustrations remains with the author, that of the final design with IfA (who will make it available on its website). Authors are responsible for obtaining reproduction rights and for providing the editor with appropriate captions and credits. Opinions expressed in the *Archaeologists* are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the IfA.

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DESIGNED and TYPESET  
 by Sue Cawood

PRINTED by Duffield  
 Printers Ltd (Leeds)

*Working in partnership*

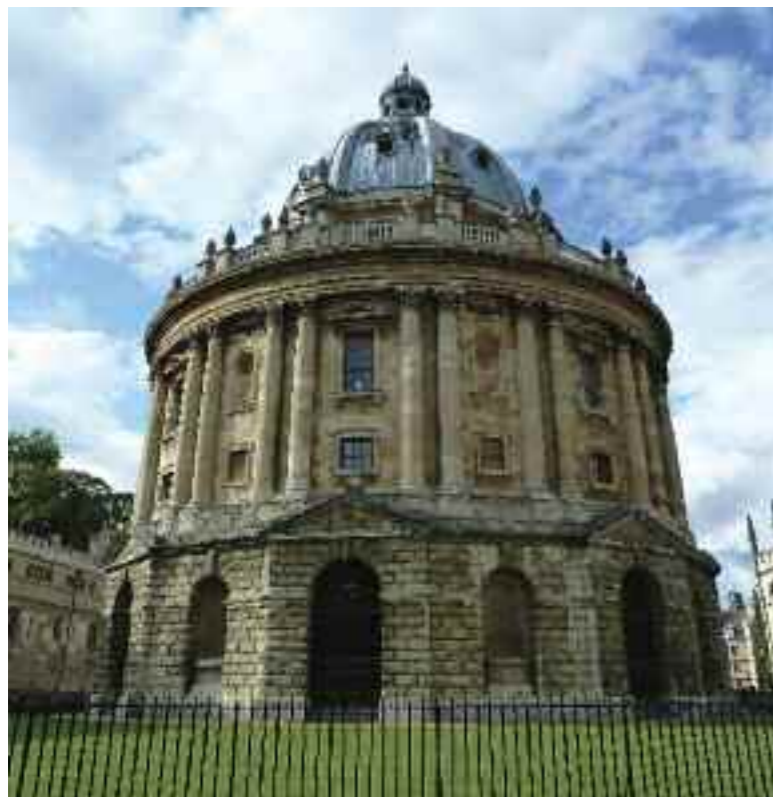


**APRIL 2012 OXFORD**

The 2012 conference took place in the Grade II\* Oxford Town Hall, among the late Victorian splendour of ballrooms, assembly rooms, Courtroom and Council Chambers. The venue presented its unique challenges (the microphones not working, poor acoustics) but at the same time presented excellent opportunities, such as having people in the dock for cross-examination in the Southport session, using the oak-lined Panel Room for the Graphics Archaeology Group Gallery, and the fabulous Main Hall for displays and networking events.







The Bodleian Library, a site taken in during a walking tour of Oxford © Martin Newman

IfA would like to thank all our sponsors for contributing to the event, and for making it possible. Towergate co-sponsored the conference, and also contributed to one of our training workshops. English Heritage, FAME, HLF, Beta Analytic Ltd and CBA all sponsored individual sessions and training workshops. Oxford Archaeology provided the excursions, and IfA Diggers' Forum sponsored our social event.



We have had some amazing feedback from the conference – those who attended seemed to have a genuinely interesting and useful experience, enjoying the seminars and training sessions we had on offer and finding lots of interest over the three days. Delegates also enjoyed our Diggers' Forum sponsored social event at the Jam Factory, and we hope we can put together a similarly enjoyable few days for 2013.

Over the next few pages some of our conference session organisers and conference attendees have provided reviews, describing their own experience, and giving a taste of the conference for those who were unable to attend. The theme of the conference was 'Working in partnership' and we had some fantastic papers and case studies of really good examples of how successful partnership working can be. We also had some inspiring moments – the conference stimulated lots of action (including two new IfA groups) – a great credit to those who attended as speakers and as listeners! Thanks to all those who organised sessions and workshops, and who gave papers at the conference – and thanks too to all those who attended, we hope to see you all in Birmingham.

In 2013 we will be heading slightly further north to Birmingham, where we will hope to build on the success of 2012 with our theme of *Making waves; designing and demonstrating impact in archaeology and heritage*. You can find more about this below on page 23.



The calm before the storm – the main hall before we filled it with displays, tables and archaeologists... © Kirsten Collins

## Global partners: our international heritage obligations

### Seminar session *Review by Gerry Wait and Adam Jagich*

This session focused upon a number of challenges that the archaeological and cultural heritage management communities are facing, and from three different sources emerged a common emphasis upon less formalised networks as ways of promoting and managing heritage in a rapidly changing world.

Gerry Wait spoke about the newly founded International Heritage Group (IHG) which is a global action network working to transform capacity building in Archaeological Heritage Management. The IHG has close links to the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, part of ICOMOS, but rather than being in any sense an 'activist' organisation is focussed upon capacity building, especially in making use of new approaches to networking among professionals.

Adam Jagich, Scientific Director and co-founder of CommonSites, described CommonSites as an international initiative that provides a unique web-based platform for the heritage sector, as a business-to-business social venture that unites funders

and project partners to benefit the communities for which heritage professionals work.

Mags Felter and Domenica D'Arcangelo represented Heritage Without Borders, a charitable organisation that sets up projects enabling conservators to help with archaeological conservation on international sites where funds are low, and provides outreach and education.

These three papers sparked a very lively debate from which we have abstracted some common threads. There is a gap in understanding between global heritage policies and local heritage interests. The global financial crisis has not only reduced the amount of funding available for the care, promotion and development of intangible and tangible heritage around the world but it has also created a general sense of mistrust for many public and private institutions. Future policy and practice must be both responsible and ethical, but also accountable and sustainable – and be based on the needs and wants of local communities and not global institutions.

In direct response to these challenges there has been an emergence of informal networks among members



Gerry Wait recording an archaeological site (a surface scatter) with Madame Nsania Julienne (Directrice de Fouilles Archeologiques, Ministry of Culture et des Artes, Government du République du Congo – in orange) © Gerry Wait



of the archaeological and cultural heritage management communities as exemplified by each of the speakers. Unlike the more rigid, formal counterparts of the past, based on global policy discourses and bound by legal agreements, informal networks such as these three are based on a common set of goals, mutual understanding and trust, and are more visibly ethical in their workings. This makes them much more flexible in their approach to heritage management and places emphasis upon creative, equitable and accountable cultural heritage practices that go beyond mere academic relevance and commercial compliance.

In order for these informal networks to be successful they must be open, easily accessible and transparent. Through new and social media these networks can

effectively communicate between themselves and among their network of partners, funders, local communities and supporters. This means in turn that such networks open themselves up to an as-yet underutilised resource – the general public. This gives a voice to local communities around the world, promoting bottom-up and demand-driven projects. Another benefit of this is the increased ability to gain funding and support from alternative sources. The majority of funding is currently top-down and hidden away in international organisations. With an increasing number of charitable donations happening online as well as corporate social responsibility initiatives, it is important that the global heritage community improves its future outreach and communication to the general public in new and innovative ways.

**Gerald A Wait** FSA DPhil MifA 771  
Director, Nexus Heritage

Gerry is a specialist in archaeological heritage management, intangible heritage resources and cultural heritage programmes. Gerry has 30 years of experience as an archaeologist and heritage resource preservation specialist, especially in conservation and management planning, as well as heritage site management and interpretation for the general public. He regularly works on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, especially in Africa and Asia, including Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Niger, the Republic of Congo and Mongolia. He is completing his second term of office as Hon Chair of the Institute for Archaeologists, a post he has held since 2008, prior to which he served as Treasurer.



**Adam P Jagich** BA MA  
Co-founder and Scientific Director of CommonSites

Adam was born in New York (USA) in April of 1980. He majored in Archaeology, Music and Anthropology at the University of Stony Brook in 2000. After a brief interlude in the commercial sector Adam relocated to Europe to continue his studies in Palaeolithic Archaeology at Leiden University. After obtaining his Master's he continued his work on Neanderthal Biogeography. While in his last year of Doctoral research he co-founded CommonSites with the vision of developing an open and energized global heritage community. Now as Scientific Director he aims to increase the visibility of ethical and sustainable heritage initiatives around the world by promoting trust-based networks within the global heritage community and engaging wider audiences for funding and support.



## Partners in crime – a seminar in forensic archaeology

*Review by Natasha Powers*

This session, organised by Corinne Duhig, was rather appropriately held in the Old Court Room of the Town Hall. The Forensic Archaeology Special Interest Group is a relatively new addition to IfA, holding its second AGM following the talks, and is unique in having an expert panel with closed membership embedded within it.

The session speakers were practising forensic archaeologists, based in both academia (Birmingham, Bradford and Cranfield Universities) and within commercial organisations (Cellmark Forensics, Manlove Forensics Limited) and as such were ideally placed to present on a variety of aspects of the discipline. Talks included illustrative case studies and discussions of the challenges faced in integrating the forensic archaeologist into the investigative team, and in ensuring good working relationships across teams and between different organisations. The presentations enabled the audience to consider whether forensic archaeologists have a unique skills set to offer and if so, what this might consist of. It is hoped that this will be the start of a dialogue with the wider archaeological community which will define those skills and values and their relationship with 'traditional' archaeology.

The conference session represented somewhat of a symbolic turning point for the group and indeed for forensic archaeology in the UK. Following the publication of the IfA Standards and Guidance for Forensic Archaeology, and the development of specifically mapped criteria which enable the forensic practitioner to apply for IfA membership, this session provided the opportunity to crystallise the identity of the group. Consequently, the specialist discipline of forensic archaeology was firmly cemented as 'respectable' within the wider profession. In this regard, although the session was predominantly attended by forensic archaeologists, it was heartening to note that a number of non-forensic archaeologists also attended, some through curiosity, others out of an interest to move into the discipline and some because they had an indirect interest through another archaeological specialism such as geophysics. Such attendance appears to reflect a growing interest in

forensic archaeology within the IfA membership which, it is to be hoped, will foster future debate on the methods used in both the forensic and traditional arenas. We hope this will enable forensic archaeologists to better communicate that whilst their sites rarely involve deep stratigraphy or complex formation processes, the context and implications of the work they do add dimensions that are not shared elsewhere.

Corinne Duhig also took the opportunity of this session to announce her retirement from forensic archaeology and anthropology, and we wish her well.



A forensic archaeologist at work © Metropolitan police

**Natasha Powers** BSc MSc MIFA 5431  
Head of Osteology at MOLA

Natasha is the Head of Osteology at MOLA. Since graduating from the University of Bradford with a degree in Archaeological Science, she has been fortunate enough to be continually employed in commercial archaeology (with a short break for an MSc) as a field archaeologist and a human osteologist. She is a member of the Forensic archaeology SIG expert panel and co-author of the IfA Standards and Guidance for Forensic Archaeology.





# Where's IT all going 2? Seminar session

Review by Edmund Lee and Martin Newman

As any archaeologist knows, to understand an artefact fully you need to have insight into the culture – the human partnerships and networks – that created it. That thinking informed the session run by the IfA Information Management SIG at this year's conference. The conference theme of partnerships, plus the 25th anniversary of the first thorough survey of Computer Usage in British Archaeology (Richards 1986), prompted us to design a session to gather and promote an understanding of how the defining artefacts of the modern age – computer hardware and software – are used to support partnerships in the sector.

The session had two parts, the first discussing IT-based partnerships. Edmund Lee reviewed how the internet is changing to link people to people, rather than people to information, and looked at the communities of practice that the technology makes possible. Doug Rocks-Macqueen illustrated how easy it is to set up a website – a vital ingredient for many new partnerships, particularly to support voluntary initiatives without a full time web manager. Stuart Jeffrey considered some of the opportunities (and frustrations) offered by international IT project partnerships. The advantages of partnerships and sharing of data was demonstrated by Chris Green

from the English Landscapes and Identities project (EngLaID) project, where data from differing sources including English Heritage and HERs are being combined with an innovative spatial interface. Bill Willcox presented the range of open-source software available to the sector. This presentation opened up heated discussion. The freely contributed effort and skill of the software engineers working to build their open source product should connect with the community of users of the software. But does this model work (or work better) than a traditional commercial partnership (eg 'Microsoft builds it, we buy it')? Strong arguments were presented on either side, but the outcome is a realization that if open source is to succeed, the partnership between builder and user has to be a close one.

The second part presented the results of an online survey of attitudes to particular hardware and software trends. We introduced the Gartner Hype Cycle, a tool used by US based research company Gartner Inc to analyse emerging IT sector trends. The Hype Cycle models five stages in the introduction of a new technology from its initial announcement to its adoption in mainstream use. We added an archaeological extension by including a 'Slope into Obsolescence'. Survey participants had been asked to identify where a range of hardware and software

developments should be placed in the Hype Cycle. Mike Ellis (Thirty8 Digital), Gary Lock (University of Oxford) and Jeremy Huggett (University of Glasgow) provided expert commentary, from the perspectives of commercial practice and academia. Two sub-cultures in our discipline emerged from the data: the conservatives and the progressives. The conservatives view the latest IT tools with a weary resignation that they will have to use them at some point, but only when they've been tried and tested. Cultural heritage IT thus tends to lag behind the mainstream – a point made by Mike Ellis in his recent book (Ellis 2011). The progressives see the shiny new things that the IT industry offers as valued new opportunities to analyse and present the extraordinary data and information that we deal with. These sub-cultures need to work in partnership: the conservatives to reality-check the new trends, and the progressives to help avoid missing

opportunities. Will this work? Where is IT all going to? Why not sign up for IMSIG membership, join the discussion and help shape the future?

We are grateful to Gartner Inc. for their permission to use the Hype Cycle Model in our research. Further information about the Gartner Hype Cycle is available at [www.gartner.com/technology/research/methodologies/hype-cycle.jsp](http://www.gartner.com/technology/research/methodologies/hype-cycle.jsp).

Details of the presentations, the full results of the survey, and how to join IMSIG are available online at the IMSIG wiki <http://ifa-information-management-sig.wikispaces.com/>

Ellis, M 2011 *Managing and Growing a Cultural Heritage Web Presence: A Strategic Guide*. London: Facet

Richards, J (ed.) 1986 *Computer Usage in British Archaeology: Report of the Joint IFA/RCHME Working Party on Computer Usage*. Birmingham: IFA

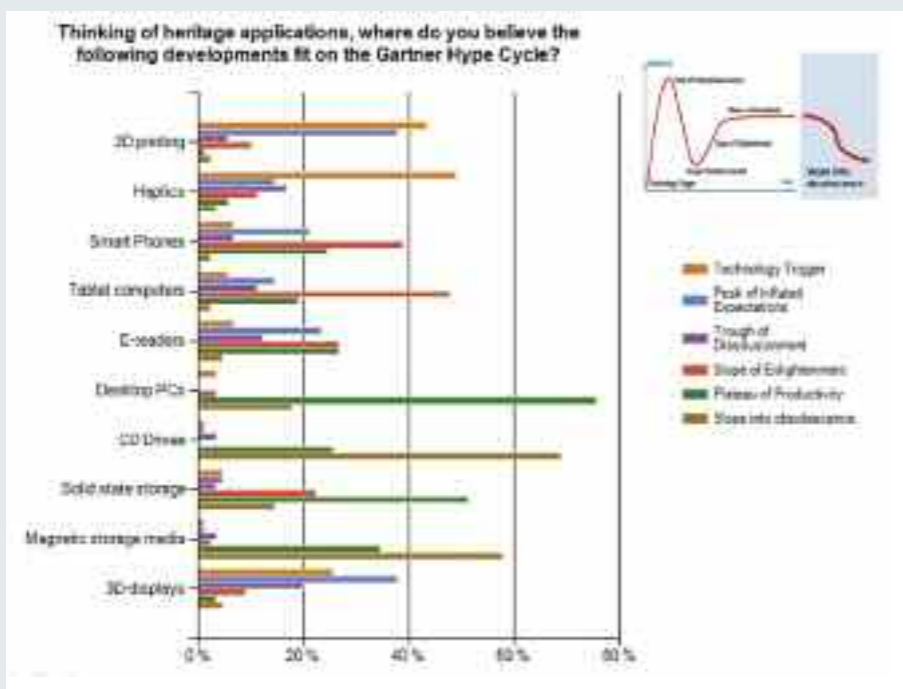
**Edmund Lee** BA MA MifA 934  
Knowledge Transfer Manager, English Heritage

Edmund Lee MifA is the Knowledge Transfer Manager in the Capacity Building Team at English Heritage. His interests are in identifying the knowledge and expertise required in the heritage sector, and supporting the sector in sharing this via written sources, online collaborations, partnerships and training. He co-authored the MIDAS Heritage data standard and the MoRPHE project management system, is an NVQ Assessor with the IfA, and helped establish the IfA Information Management SIG.



**Martin Newman** BSc MBCS FSA FRSA MifA 940  
Datasets Development Manager, English Heritage

Martin Newman is Datasets Development Manager at English Heritage and is currently the Honorary Treasurer of the IfA. This Autumn Martin will be stepping down from his role as Treasurer, having served on Council for six years. He is also chair of the Information Management Special Interest Group. Since graduating in Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bradford Martin has specialised in information management and the use of IT for the historic environment. He speaks and publishes on this topic regularly including co-editing *Informing the Future of the Past: Guidelines for Historic Environment Records* ([www.ifp-plus.info/](http://www.ifp-plus.info/)).



Sample data from the IMSIG technology trends survey, with the Gartner Hype Cycle © Gartner Inc



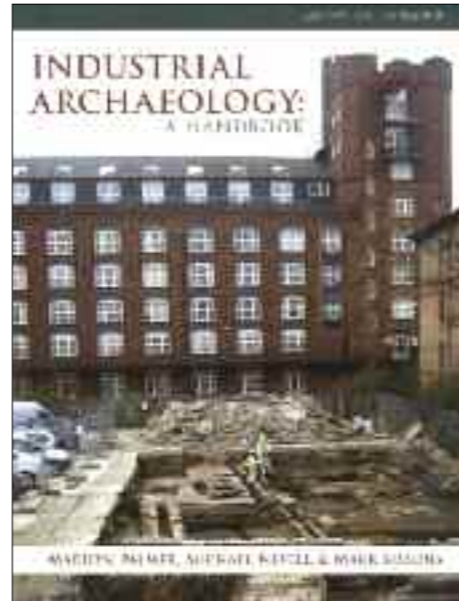
# Promoting cross-disciplinary training – discussion

Review by Michael Nevell

This session was attended by around 40 people and held in the grand surroundings of the Oxford Town Hall Council Chamber. It reviewed some recent initiatives from within the sector where training in the broadest sense has been undertaken between a variety of groups associated to and allied with professional field archaeology. Five talks studied how cross-disciplinary training projects involving the construction industry, planning consultancies, voluntary, and university sectors were set up, what their aims were and what was learnt in terms of best practice in this kind of partnership working.

Mike Heyworth (Director, CBA) began the session by reviewing the three-year collaborative industrial building training sessions run by the CBA and the Association for Industrial Archaeology and funded by English Heritage between 2008 and 2011. The project brought together CBA and AIA volunteers with the extensive experience and knowledge of the AIA's expert industrial specialists, through a series of eleven day schools examining distinctive regional industries. It provided volunteer caseworkers in both organizations with an introduction to a wide range of industrial processes, their characteristic buildings and sites, and an update on heritage protection reform as it related to industrial heritage. The 224 participants in the seminars included conservation officers, archaeological unit staff and construction industry specialists. Feedback follow-up six months after the project finished indicated that over 10% of the participants had found that the sessions improved their paid or unpaid experience. A further legacy was the publication by the CBA of *Industrial Archaeology: A handbook*, edited by Marilyn Palmer, Michael Nevell & Mark Sissons, which captures the best recording and conservation practice on industrial sites show-cased by the day schools.

Michael Nevell and Adam Thompson (University of Salford) then reviewed a variety of approaches encouraged and promoted by the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford since 2009. These were designed to support and train volunteers and groups in the heritage sector across the Manchester city region and included multi-disciplinary training seminars on a variety of current heritage topics, from the new planning guidelines and



Industrial Archaeology: A handbook, edited by Marilyn Palmer, Michael Nevell & Mark Sissons

health and safety, to building survey techniques. Central to this approach was the promotion of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Federation. This is an informal grouping of 15 voluntary organizations (archaeology societies, history societies, and conservation groups, as well as the University of Salford and Manchester Museum) that has become a venue for knowledge exchange, training, and support across a variety of disciplines calling on the support of conservation, crime and archaeological experts.

Justin Hughes (Worcestershire Archives & Archaeology Service) reviewed The Hive project in Worcester – the construction of a new joint county and university library and history centre between 2005 and 2011. This project integrated archaeology, heritage and volunteers with the construction project, from a large community excavation on the site, through archival and research and oral histories of the city to the final interactive displays within the newly opened building. This involved liaison between the construction company, the city council and volunteer groups, each group learning about the roles and needs of other disciplines alien to their own traditional ways of working.

Frank Green (New Forest National Park) looked at the opportunities for cross-disciplinary training in the

national park, involving voluntary, academic, field archaeological and consultancy organisations. The New Forest National Park Authority, only created in 2006, recognised the significant need to improve the evidence base for all its specialist advisory services. To do this required external funding and the development of cross disciplinary working, and significant training for staff often on short term contracts, for volunteers working on Heritage Lottery Funded projects, and for undergraduate and post-graduate students joining the organisation as 'placements' to meet course requirements and to assist the Authority in its work.

Setting up such projects required significant lead and officer time and in many cases required determining new procedures within the organisation. Local authority procurement procedures and working practices are often seen and used as an excuse not to progress partnerships that have multiple benefits for the promotion of the organisation, archaeology and for training. Thus, part of the work involved ensuring that working colleagues, elected and nominated authority members, who knew little of archaeological procedures and standards, also received training so that they had appreciation of the benefits of collaborative projects and the training requirements in the provision of specialist services.

Finally, Jon Humble (English Heritage) finished with a review of the dialogue of discussion and training in the minerals industry since 2006 bringing together the industry, planners and archaeologists. Promoted by EH, this has involved ALGAO, IfA and FAME, with the minerals industry (Quarry Products Association, British Aggregates Association, CBI Minerals Group) and planning profession (Planning Officers Society). One positive outcome was the publication of *Mineral extraction and archaeology: a practice guide*, a response to growing concerns and claims by the minerals industry regarding inconsistency of archaeological practice and escalating costs. This practice guide was supported by a training programme. The training events were chaired by a former head of mineral planning policy at DCLG, and in order to continue the spirit of cross-sectoral working and the notion that we really are 'all in it together', the invitation to participate was extended to the minerals industry, archaeologists and planners, which led to some lively discussions.

These five case studies show-cased cross-disciplinary training and working within archaeology and between archaeologists and a variety of other sectors (construction, planning, archives). In all cases dialogue led to improved approaches and working, although starting such a dialogue and maintaining it



Industrial buildings seminar tour of the textile mills at Long Eaton in the East Midlands

took a lot of time and lot of effort. One way to maintain the discussion has been in several cases to set up a framework for networking, although it needs a key partner to promote such a framework. What is clear is that there is added value in working with different disciplines, in promoting the value of archaeological work and research, and in widening an understanding of what we do as a profession.

**Michael Nevell** BA Mphil Dphil FSA MIfA 1109  
Head of Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology

Dr Michael Nevell has been Chair of the IfA Buildings Archaeology Group since 2011, and a committee member since 2003. He is Head of Archaeology at the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford, and before that was the Director of the University Manchester Archaeological Unit. Michael is also co-editor of the international journal *Industrial Archaeology Review*. He has more than 20 years' experience in buildings archaeology, and has published many articles and books at a regional and a national level on historic buildings, from timber-framed churches and cruck building to textile mills and hat factories.





# Heritage crime: partnerships in practice – discussion session

Review by Mark Harrison

Dr Nigel Barker, English Heritage and London Borough of Wandsworth signing the Heritage Crime Enforcement Memorandum of Understanding  
© London Borough of Wandsworth



SESSION REVIEWS

Following on from the Nighthawking Survey, English Heritage developed the Heritage Crime Initiative (HCI) to assess and address the impact of Heritage Crime on the wider Historic Environment. The success of HCI, demonstrated by the widespread recognition of the impact of heritage crime, not only on the historic environment, but also on those who seek to maintain, protect and enjoy it, led to the need to respond to it being recognised as core business by English Heritage. As a consequence heritage crime features as a discrete activity area in the EH's National Heritage Protection Plan. The conference session set out the basic tenets of the partnership approach, and provided case studies to demonstrate examples of good practice and sought to engender discussion of options and future strategies.



Victim of metal thieves, Tarvin Hall, Tarvin Cheshire. Grade 2\* Listed  
© Cheshire West and Chester Council

## Policing the past, protecting the future: tackling crime & anti-social behaviour in the historic environment

Mark Harrison

Mark Harrison, examined the development and implementation of the Heritage Crime Programme. The programme seeks to raise awareness of the existence and significance of heritage assets at a national, regional and local level and to provide agencies, stakeholders and local communities with the tools and expertise necessary to protect it against the impacts of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The key objective of the crime programme has been the development of a sustainable and coordinated approach to crime reduction amongst the statutory agencies and stakeholders; set in the context of limited and shrinking resources.

The paper was illustrated through the use of case studies and concluded with an analysis of how future trends in criminal behaviour may threaten heritage assets and the wider historic environment, and how the crime programme is capturing the great enthusiasm of communities to protect England's historic environment.

## Valuing shipwreck heritage: Is it worth it?

Alison Kentuck, Receiver of Wreck and Alison James, English Heritage

Alison Kentuck and Alison James presented a joint paper highlighting the development of collaborative working between English Heritage and the Receiver of Wreck in an effort to protect of England's submerged heritage that includes 46 shipwrecks that have legal status under The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 ranging from the remains of Late Bronze Age cargo scatters to early 20th century submarines.

Although both organisations have worked closely on matters of maritime heritage management for many years, the development of the Heritage Crime Programme has added a new dimension to this work.

The paper examined the diverse range of issues and difficulties associated with monitoring and law enforcement of sites in the marine zone. The speakers



Graffiti removal in York, Clifford's Tower © to Yorkshire post

concluded with number of case studies that illustrated partnership approach in action.

## Tackling heritage crime through Community Safety Partnerships

Ian Marshall, Cheshire West and Chester Council

Ian Marshall provided a comprehensive overview of how a local authority, Cheshire West and Chester Council, had identified the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour within the historic environment and how the issue was being integrated within the existing framework of the Cheshire West and Chester Community Safety Partnership.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) comprise representatives from the police and police authority, the local council, and the fire, health and probation

services They also work with others who have a key role, including community groups, the Church of England and the Environment Agency

The 'heritage partnership' has adopted a three-pronged approach to protecting local communities from heritage crime comprising: (1) gathering, sharing and prioritising intelligence, (2) public support and co-operation, and (3) co-ordinated action by agencies.

Each of the partners has contributed their own particular local knowledge, professional expertise and resources to ensure that the issues are prioritised and addressed.

The speaker concluded by showcasing a number of partnership interventions and how the borough's approach could be replicated by partnerships elsewhere.

## Building partnerships with the criminal justice system

Ben Robinson, English Heritage and Helen Woodhouse, English Heritage

This joint paper outline how Ben and Helen, both archaeologists working for English Heritage in the East Midlands have been working closely with the National Policing and Crime Advisor in order to build sustainable partnerships with local policing teams, Crown Prosecution Service and community groups.

This paper highlighted the challenges faced by English Heritage in dealing with an increase in criminal activity related to heritage assets, ranging from illegal

metal detecting on scheduled monuments to the theft of lead from the country's most highly significant churches.

The speakers provided a personal overview of their recent experience of and involvement with law enforcement agencies and the challenges presented in order to gain an understanding of unfamiliar business systems and processes.

The paper concluded by identifying the need for multi-disciplinary training that will aid in the delivery of collaborative working and positive outcomes that will result in the protection of the historic environment.

SESSION REVIEWS



**Tackling the treasure trade: lots of carrots but no stick...** Michael Lewis, *Portable Antiquities Scheme*

For over five years the British Museum's Department of Portable Antiquities & Treasure has worked hard, through its Memorandum of Understanding with eBay, to monitor the online trade in unreported Treasure, and has also liaised closely with police forces across the country to pursue those who fail to report such finds. This initiative has seen some success and Treasure reporting has continued to increase: by 13% in 2011.

Michael provided an outline of the work to date and the potential impact of the Government's announcement that suggested amendments to the Treasure Act will not become law.

The second part of the paper explored the aim of the Treasure Act to encourage finders to 'do the right thing' by reporting and recording and how it has therefore had a limited use as an enforcement tool.

An overview was provided of the role of the Portable Antiquities Scheme to tackle and investigate heritage crime by working closely with the metal-

detecting community (of which the vast majority of individuals are law-abiding and have a genuine interest in the past) and the cadre of Finds Liaison Officers who operate in communities across the country.

Although many archaeologists are keen to highlight the role of individual detectorists in illicit activity, it is in fact detectorists (who have their ears to the ground) that alert the authorities (often through the Portable Antiquities Scheme) about illegal activity – not only nighthawking. Also, when suspects are apprehended, it is the Finds Liaison Officers who are often expected to provide the police with assistance in identifying if seized object and providing expert witness statements.

In closing, the speaker discussed how such responsibilities can produce tensions with their constituents, who are keen to be disassociated from the criminal fraternity and the requisite resource implications.



Warning signs against metal detecting at protected Roman Fort, Middlewich, Cheshire  
© Cheshire West and Chester Council

#### **Heritage crime and heritage protection** Mike Heyworth, Chair, NHPP Advisory Board & Director, Council for British Archaeology

This paper provided a focus on how heritage crime has been recognised as a key issue in relation to heritage protection in England to the extent that it now forms a distinct section of the English Heritage National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP). As a consequence, a multi-year budget has been allocated that will deliver activities designed to improve heritage protection outcomes against this heading and to seek opportunities for external input into the prioritisation for action and use of this funding.

This paper considered the initial views of the NHPP Advisory Board, established by English Heritage in 2011, particularly in the context of both present and future action.

The presentation concluded by highlighting issues connected with heritage crime and the formation of the Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage (ARCH) which exemplifies the partnership working theme of the 2012 IfA conference.



#### **Mark Harrison** BSc (Hons) FSA English Heritage, National Policing and Crime Advisor

Mark joined the Metropolitan Police in 1980 where he gained experience in patrol, traffic and public order policing. Twenty years on, Mark graduated from Canterbury Christchurch University having studied Policing and Management of Crime. In 2005, Mark developed a range of products to prevent and investigate rural and environmental crime. This included the recruitment of a dedicated police officer to coordinate the policing response to crimes relating to Kent's environment, wildlife and heritage. In 2008, Mark became the District Commander for Canterbury District and included the policing of the World Heritage Sites of St Martin's Church, St Augustine's Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral. In 2010, Mark was seconded as the policing advisor to English Heritage in order to develop and implement the Heritage Crime Initiative and the Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage. In June 2012, Mark was appointed as the National Policing and Crime Advisor for English Heritage and is responsible for the management of the Heritage Crime Programme.

## Madness in our methods? The state of the art and intersections between excavation methods and recording systems – seminar

Review by Gwilym Williams

This session – a jointly organised venture by Diggers' Forum and the Finds Group – described an arc from pre-excitation, non-invasive investigation, through excavation both as methodology and technique, to post-excitation analysis and its management. The idea was to foster partnerships between field, finds, environmental and management specialists, and to encourage conversations and awareness between the different groups within the profession. A difficult challenge for a afternoon, but the speakers definitely rose to it.

Birgitta Hoffman opened the session with her paper *Geophysics, fieldwalking, metal detecting – three surveys or one survey with three levels on information?* In it, Birgitta addressed the Roman Gask Project, a long-term survey project in which she has been involved. The range of information acquired comprised all non-invasive forms of investigation as well as some excavation. The focus of the paper was on the outcomes of the three survey methods and how to integrate the results successfully given the different approaches and expectations of the various practitioners and volunteers in the project.

Chiz Harward presented *Reskilling the diggers: handing over the means of interpretation* – in part a reaffirmation of his article in *The Archaeologist* (TA83) articulating the issues which many of us have experienced as diggers, supervisors and indeed as project officers. The expectations which we have of ourselves and of others can be undermined by current excavation methodologies, and Chiz presented some examples of ways we can try and meet the needs of our staff for the good of the archaeological investigation.

Following Chiz, Tim Darvill's paper – *Down, down, deeper, and down: matching excavation methods and recording systems in commercial and research investigations* – was presented by his colleague Paul Cheetham. Tim (via Paul) argued we need to take one step back from the adoption of rigid frameworks for excavation and recording and instead develop systems that are closely aligned with the tasks they are expected to assist with, whether for application in the commercial sector or for academic research projects.

Phil Mills gave a detailed description of the process of preparing a specialist report – in his case Roman pottery and ceramic building materials. Phil's paper, *Assessing and reporting CBM and pottery*, provided a handy reminder for the site-worker that good record-keeping extends beyond putting the right number on the context sheet or plan. Moreover, finds have a life beyond spot-dating, as well as an afterlife, which can be enhanced by the quality of their recovery as much as by their intrinsic uniqueness.

Beth Werrett's paper *The Highworth ceramic: a demonstration of the benefits of best practice and communication in archaeological conservation projects* continued this message with an interesting presentation of the post-excitation treatment of a rather splendid Roman storage jar illuminating the jar's use-life, repair and re-use. It was interesting to note that it was only with the assistance of the county archaeological service that the object was selected as a special object: during excavation and through the early phase of post-excitation it was in danger of being treated as 'just another pot'.

The final paper by Mary Neale was an attempt to wrestle such relationships into a more harmonious



The Highworth ceramic before conservation  
© Wiltshire Council Conservation and Museums Advisory Service





state. Mary's paper *Clarity in communicating methods to ensure research questions are addressed* was a discussion of the need to ensure an integrated approach to post-excavation analysis in which dialogue between the excavator, the specialists and the monitoring archaeological body ensures the most effective outcome from a project. In some ways this paper described an idealistic position, yet a position which in others was articulated throughout the session.

All the papers presented during the session expressed the need for good communication and the value of ensuring that field-staff understand the need for good record-keeping. The more site-focused papers reiterated the need for good training and mentoring with a view to career development. To me it became very clear that that training has the potential to benefit us all – from those excavating through to those managing projects, and from the specialists who study various material to those who read the reports. We have to make sure that record-keeping, interpretation and knowledge is up to the task in hand, so that we can all ask the right questions at the right time and to the right people. Using this approach, we can really start to get the best out of our projects, and get some great results.

The final question from Mary Neale's presentation, to set the discussion in motion... © Mary Neale

**The questions this raises...**

Questions:

In your opinion, what is the best way of ensuring that field teams and specialists understand the key research questions applied to each project?

Would a more rigorous use of the WSI as a communication tool be a good approach?

Or does this reliance on the WSI put too much emphasis on management of issues that are later found to be irrelevant to the field evidence – particularly if no archaeology is found?

**OVER TO YOU!**



**Gwilym Williams** BA PG Dip MA MifA 6060  
Senior Project Officer, John Moore Heritage Services

I have worked at John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) since 2006 and am a senior project officer. Previously I was a digger in Sweden working for the Swedish National Heritage Board and Malmö Kulturmiljö. During the 90s I worked in England for a number of employers including Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Museum of London Archaeological Service and Oxford Archaeological Unit, as well as in France for Unité d'archéologie de la ville de Saint-Denis since the late 80s.

## Graphic Archaeology Group: *discussion, seminar and gallery*

Review by Steve Allen

The Graphics Archaeology Group organised two sessions for this year's conference and put on an exhibition of member's recent work. We had two major aims for the 2012 event.

The first was to continue the annual conference organised by the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors before the merger with IfA. This conference provided a much needed opportunity for anyone on the Graphics side of our profession to meet, discuss common issues and learn from their peers. After 30 years the value of such an event is still recognised as the event at which practitioners can meet and debate with their professional colleagues.

The second aim was to broaden the participation base of the GAG. It is very easy for specialist groups to turn inwards and become somewhat isolated from the rest of the profession. Graphics specialists, by the nature of their work, interact with a whole raft of professional colleagues on an everyday basis, yet it is not always possible to bring issues about standards, working practice and the like to the attention of such colleagues. IfA conference offers the opportunity to do just that, to open up our concerns to a wider audience. It is an opportunity we do not intend to pass up.

We also took the opportunity to continue to showcase people's work and a selection of the type of material submitted for the GAG exhibition was on display in a side room throughout the conference. This attempted to reflect the wide range of work undertaken by members and proved a popular attraction both to delegates – and indeed to members of the public who dropped by.

Having anticipated an audience between 30 and 40 strong I was pleasantly surprised to count 75 people in the morning (standing room only!) and the 49 who came in after lunch. More significantly from my point of view were the number of people in that audience I had not previously met and who were prepared to get engaged with the discussion which followed each presentation. I believe we achieved both of our aims – re-establishing a popular event under a new banner and bringing in people who might not otherwise have



Illustration of Castle Frome font, by Carolyn Hunt  
BSc PG Cert MIFA 7076  
© Worcestershire County Council

attended a graphics conference. I hope we have inspired some more people sign up to the Graphic Archaeology Group as a result, and we certainly intend to make an appearance at next year's conference.

One major criticism that I have was the difficulty in finding someone to talk about artefact depiction – please get in touch if you are willing to put your head above the parapet! I know from some of the informal feedback that there was a perception that the sessions appeared biased towards surveying. All I can say in response is that we sought out presentations from people who were prepared to stand up and say something – next time a call for contributions comes out, send in a submission and don't wait to be personally invited!

Graphic Archaeology Group is concerned with all aspects of visualisation in our field, and we do not favour any one form of presentation or source material over any other.

Finally, thank you to all the speakers, the delegates and all those 'behind the scenes' who made this such a memorable day. See you next year!





Examples of work from the Graphic Archaeology Group gallery including illustrations from Andrew Gammon (p18) and photographs by Adam Stanford (p19)



A sketch of proceedings and thoughts by Sarah Lucas © Sarah Lucas

**Steve Allen** BA MA MifA 7048  
GAG Chair and Wood  
Technologist, York Archaeological  
Trust

Steve Allen has a background in field archaeology and finds study as well as being an illustrator—particularly of wooden artefacts and structural timbers. By day, Steve is the Wood Technologist at York Archaeological Trust.





# Southport in Oxford: the road to public benefits

Review by Peter Hinton

On 19 April delegates to the IfA conference attended an inquiry into how well the sector is implementing the recommendations of the Southport Group report ([www.archaeologists.net/southport](http://www.archaeologists.net/southport)) and whether it is on course to realise the visions. Fearsomely cross-examined by a tribunal of inspectors (Gill Chitty, Martin Carver and Roger M Thomas (presiding)), expert witnesses gave testimony relating to the five main areas of the report. Jonathan Smith and Nick Shepherd contested progress on efforts to improve quality and quality management of the planning-led investigation of the historic environment, Roy Stephenson and Craig Spence locked horns over the furtherance of community engagement, and Hester Cooper-Reade and Duncan Brown argued (with each other and the inspectors) about how the potential for archaeological archives could and should be realised. Roger White and Mike Fulford contested the rate of progress towards the integration of academic and commercial research, while Andrew Townsend and Adrian Tindall slugged it out over the sector's effectiveness in providing products of true value to the construction sector.

The inspectors invited contributions from the body of the court, and took into account soundings of the collective opinions of those present. There was a majority view that good progress was being made on community engagement and archaeological archives; a small majority expressed satisfaction with the rate of integration of researchers; there was no clear view on quality management; and the majority opinion on services to developers was that we continue to undersell ourselves.

Having considered those opinions, our inspectors concluded that in some areas Southport had stimulated a direction of travel and in others nurtured it; that to realise all of the visions we will need to be alert to changing circumstances, amending the recommendations as we go; that we could extend the energy and scope of the Southport ethos beyond the planning-led arena of archaeological endeavour; that we should consider a more plural funding or archaeology; that we must constantly promote the public good of what we do; and that we should remember that our principal clients are the unborn who cannot pay for the work we do. Roger Thomas, summing up, concluded that there has been good if uneven progress towards the Southport visions, which has been made in extraordinarily challenging times. He found evidence of great determination to make

things better for the profession and for society, and gave us a judicial A\* for sustained effort. He complimented the collaborative work of historic environment professionals, the bodies that represent them, and the property sector through the British Property Federation. He thanks English Heritage for supporting the creation of the report and for sponsoring the session. Court reporters Taryn Nixon and Peter Hinton, who tend to have views about the Southport enterprise, echo those thanks and extend their own to the advocates and inspectors who analysed, criticised and encouraged those working on the recommendations, entertained the public gallery, and generally kept the flame of reform alive. As reported in the last Spring of *The Archaeologist*, Southport is spreading outwards as well as going forwards.

Have a look at our progress on the Southport Reporter, overleaf.

**Peter Hinton** BA FSA FRSA MIAM MifA 101  
Chief Executive IfA

Peter Hinton is IfA's Chief Executive. Before starting with IfA in 1997, Peter worked for the Museum of London, originally as a volunteer excavator and later as a senior manager responsible for post-excavation processes (finds, environmental, illustration and publication work). Formerly an IPMS representative, he has been actively involved with IfA since 1987. His special enthusiasms include raising the profile of archaeology, especially with other professions and with politicians.



Recommendation	Recommendee	Task	Progress report
1. Publish best practice and good practice guidance	National Heritage, IFA & IFC	Survey committee, update website, publications, good practice guidance	IFA 2011-12 report, IFA 2012-13 report, IFA 2013-14 report, IFA 2014-15 report, IFA 2015-16 report, IFA 2016-17 report, IFA 2017-18 report, IFA 2018-19 report, IFA 2019-20 report, IFA 2020-21 report, IFA 2021-22 report, IFA 2022-23 report, IFA 2023-24 report, IFA 2024-25 report, IFA 2025-26 report, IFA 2026-27 report, IFA 2027-28 report, IFA 2028-29 report, IFA 2029-30 report, IFA 2030-31 report, IFA 2031-32 report, IFA 2032-33 report, IFA 2033-34 report, IFA 2034-35 report, IFA 2035-36 report, IFA 2036-37 report, IFA 2037-38 report, IFA 2038-39 report, IFA 2039-40 report, IFA 2040-41 report, IFA 2041-42 report, IFA 2042-43 report, IFA 2043-44 report, IFA 2044-45 report, IFA 2045-46 report, IFA 2046-47 report, IFA 2047-48 report, IFA 2048-49 report, IFA 2049-50 report, IFA 2050-51 report, IFA 2051-52 report, IFA 2052-53 report, IFA 2053-54 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# IfA conference and training event 2013, Birmingham

## Call for session proposals

# 2013

Amanda Forster

The IfA Conference and Training event 2013 will take place from 17 to 19 April in Birmingham. The city centre has a lot to offer, and we are planning on taking full advantage of some of the highlights. The programme will include the usual mix of training, seminars and discussion, and we hope to provide a stimulating three days for our delegates.

This year's theme is entitled *Making waves; designing and demonstrating impact in archaeology and heritage*, which we hope will give us plenty to talk about. Further information about the theme can be found below, along with dates for session and workshop proposals. Birmingham is a city that has enjoyed its own impact on the world around it, and we are pleased to say that Dr Mike Hodder, Birmingham's archaeologist, has already offered to give delegates a guided tour of the city and its hidden history, and gives us a taste of what delegate should expect below...

### A welcome from Mike Hodder

*'I'm delighted to welcome the 2013 IfA Conference to Birmingham!'*

*'Birmingham has a rich and diverse historic environment ranging from prehistoric remains to monuments of its more recent industrial history. Investigation, protection and public interpretation of archaeological remains in major developments such as Bullring in the medieval town centre and Metchley Roman fort at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital has transformed our understanding of the city's past and demonstrated how that past contributes to the present and future. Continuing urban regeneration provides challenges and opportunities for the historic environment, including Enterprise Zones in the city centre, HS2 High Speed rail, and residential land requirements.'*

*'Integrated management of the well-preserved historic landscape of Sutton Park protects its archaeology and ecology for visitors to appreciate and enjoy. A new gallery, Birmingham: its people, its history opens soon in the Museum and Art Gallery, complementing other visitor attractions such as Weoley Castle, a medieval manor house, Aston Hall, a Jacobean mansion, and the Jewellery Quarter.'*

England's second city is well known for its part in the industrialisation of the world, and during your visit you will have the opportunity to get to know more about that industrial heritage and the legacy that remains. You will also get the chance to learn more of Birmingham before the industrial revolution, and hear about its medieval roots. Importantly, archaeological investigations in Birmingham have done more than just reveal the hidden depths of the city's growth, they have turned the idea that it is a town borne out of industrial revolution on their head. Beneath thick leveling layers and tarmac, and confined to culverts and tunnels, the River Rea moves slowly beneath the hustle and bustle of the modern shopping centre. This river once flowed

openly through the areas of Digbeth and Deritend, and on its banks a medieval town grew busy with tanners, smiths, potters, horn workers and blade makers. It is this long development which facilitated the rapid growth of the 17th and 18th centuries – far more an industrial evolution than a revolution. The enormous impact which Birmingham had on the world is often attributed to that rapid growth alone, but in reality it had been in development for over half a millennium, and since the 12th century.

In some ways, the long story of Birmingham's development is reflected in the title of our conference, *Making waves*. A project's impact and legacy can be

Item number	Item title	Lead	Programme report
15	Development of resource centres	Dr AA TAME PACAP, HPC	Research and make case for eligibility under Q1 Collection and mapping of data to identify areas for new resource centres Development of resource centres Resource centres for research, practice and education, field
16	Enhancement of HPCs	Dr, A, SAC, HPC AA, HPC AA, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs by HPC users' Meet coordination Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
17	Qualification strategies	CAA IA	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
18	Investigation of the built environment	Dr and others	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
19	Collaborative working	CAA, HPC AA, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
20	New and proposed standards and practice	AA, A, SAC HPC HPC AA	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
21	Specialist and multi-disciplinary training and CPD	TAME, IA AA, HPC and others AA, A, SAC, TAME, HPC, HPC, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
22	Adding value to development	IA, TAME, PA TAME, IA IA IA, TAME	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
23	Weighting quality in development	IA	Developing a network of HPCs
24	Resolving with to be done by individuals and the public to help development compliance with standards, for example, through CPD	AA, A, SAC	Developing a network of HPCs
25	Advocacy and standards in CPD	AA, HPC, HPC and various other organisations	Developing a network of HPCs
26	Development of standards for CPD and CPD providers	AA, HPC, A, SAC AA, HPC, IA, AA, AA, AA, AA IA AA, A, SAC AA, HPC HPC AA, HPC, HPC, HPC, HPC IA	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
27	Integration of CPD and CPD providers	AA, HPC, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs
28	Managing quality in practice	IA IA IA, HPC, HPC IA, HPC, AA, AA, AA, AA, AA	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
29	Adding the service	HPC HPC, IA, TAME Scottish bodies	Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs Developing a network of HPCs
30	Monitoring and evaluation	AA, A, SAC, HPC, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs
31	Recognising the contribution of CPD and CPD providers	TAME, A, SAC, PA	Developing a network of HPCs
32	Recognising the contribution of CPD	IA, HPC	Developing a network of HPCs





developed over time, and methods of capturing that impact and demonstrating it can be built in at the project design stage. Realistically, it may not always be achievable to have a big impact and, even where possible, it can be difficult to understand what that impact might be let alone finding a way of demonstrating it. The conference will gather everyone's thoughts, knowledge and experiences of impact, and (we hope) will provide a sound platform of understanding why it is important that we are even talking about it. By providing this forum for training, discussion and debate, we hope we can get everyone making some waves of their own, and by doing so, help the profession make a bit of a splash.

Birmingham back-to-backs; National Trust property in the City centre – a taste of Brum life from the 1840s through to the 1970s  
© Amanda Forster

# THE IfA DEBATE .....

The IfA debate was a new addition to the conference programme, and something we hope to repeat in Birmingham. Panel members Peter Hinton (IfA Chief Executive), Jan Wills (Gloucestershire County Council) and Stewart Bryant (Hertfordshire County Council, Vice Chair ALGAO) have kindly agreed to put pen to paper and answer some of the more pertinent questions for this issue of *The Archaeologist*. If you have an idea for what should be debated at the next conference, please let us know!



## THE TOPIC

*What is the future for Local Planning Authorities and archaeology?*

Archaeologists represent a profession sitting on a boundary between the historic environment and the developer. Whether recording archaeological remains in foundation trenches, surveying standing structures prior to being demolished, or advising on planning applications, archaeologists are often in direct consultation with the developer – a relationship which is only as strong as the planning system which maintains it. The conference theme centres on partnership. The partnership between the local authority archaeological adviser, the developer and the commercial archaeologist - and indeed our profession - relies on adequate provision within local authorities. Within the current economic climate the level of protection afforded to the historic environment is already challenged. Local Planning Authorities are facing cuts to budgets, with their archaeological advisors facing an uncertain future. At worst services are being closed leaving no provision; elsewhere they are stretched to breaking point. It is within this climate that the opening debate at the Oxford IfA conference asks the question: what is the future for Local Planning Authorities and archaeology?

### Some background

Planning policy across the UK provides the only protection for undesignated archaeological sites – representing 96-97% of the total. While it is not the only part of the job, identifying and protecting undesignated archaeology forms a large share of the work that local planning authority archaeologists do on a day-to-day basis. This involves strategic planning as well as screening the effects that all development proposals will have on those archaeological sites. Threats to the provision of archaeological advice have a direct and striking impact on the amount of work

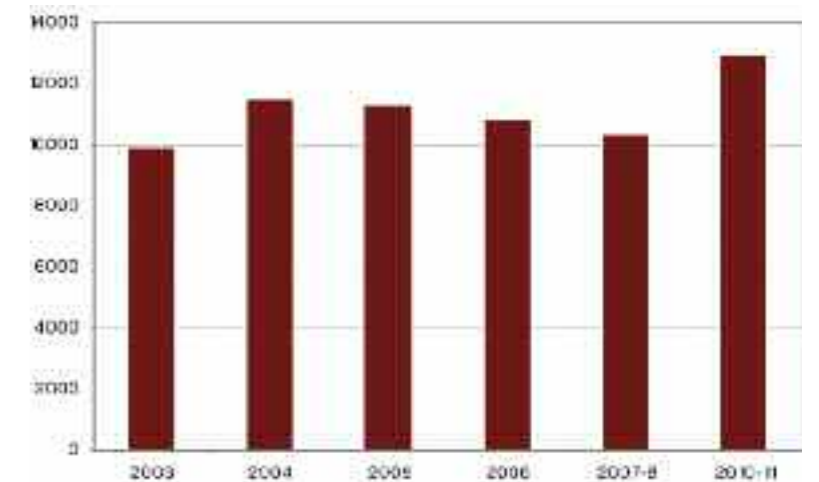
undertaken, sites investigated and, ultimately, on archaeological remains destroyed without any recording.

General trends paint a pretty bleak picture. While casework is rising, staffing levels are falling. Financial reductions of 25-35% are expected over four years, with many front-loaded cuts of 20% in years 1 and 2. Work that is non-statutory (such as community engagement) is being hit the hardest, and measures of success are leaning negatively towards cost and staff saving, than the more positive indicators of income and partnerships. We already have some major problems – black holes on the map for Merseyside, Sandwell, Walsall and Portsmouth. There are threats of closure in Tees and Greater Manchester, and some of our larger services are being reduced to far smaller numbers.

So what can we do about it? Our panel put themselves forward to answer questions from delegates during our

At a time when casework is rising, staffing is falling. The graph illustrates planning casework by Local Government Archaeology Services. The ALGAO survey for 2010-11 shows work levels being maintained or increasing

Total recommendations



2013

## Making waves: designing and measuring impact in archaeology and heritage

For our 2013 conference, we aim to attract the usual diverse mix of fascinating talks and essential workshops, along with a smattering of inspirational case studies which will help us all get to grips with how we can really make an impact from our projects. We hope to attract sessions and papers which will showcase the methods that archaeologists can employ to make our mark within our discipline and beyond. Impact can mean many things to many people; from the impact that a particular project may have on cultural knowledge and understanding of the past, through to wider impact on economic development and regeneration of an area. We are keen to help demystify the concept of impact, and to provide guidance for those designing new projects by highlighting ways in which all of us can capture and demonstrate the impact our work is having. There are some fantastic archaeological projects which will enjoy a great legacy with limited effort – but there are also ways which can help us all build legacy into projects from the start. During the conference proceedings, we hope to identify some tricks of the trade which could help every project meet its full potential and showcase some case studies which do just that.

If you are interested in contributing a session or paper to the conference, you can find the all-important dates and deadlines below. The sessions for the 2012 conference will take a similar format to last year's event, and will include discussion a mix of sessions, seminars and CPD workshops. One difference is the addition of fringe events to the

timetable. Feedback from conference 2012 indicated that some delegates felt they would like to see the Group AGMs more obviously part of the proceedings, rather than being squeezed into gaps in the timetable. We are conscious of the growing timetable, so felt that an option would be to allow for shorter sessions to be proposed under the header of fringe events or Group AGMs. These sessions would last for an hour and a half and sit within the timetable. As well our Group AGMs, these might include debates, skills focused lectures/ guides, a working group meeting – something a bit different. If you have an idea for one of these events and would like to discuss it, get in touch with Manda on [amanda.forster@archaeologists.net](mailto:amanda.forster@archaeologists.net).

For sessions (discussions, workshops, seminars), fringe events and AGM meetings please send in proposals by Wednesday 3 October 2012. Make sure you include what type of session you are proposing, an abstract of 200 words along with an indication of content. If you are proposing a CPD training workshop (which will be linked to NOS and include specific learning outcomes), please indicate who will be the main training provider.

Forms for session proposals can be found on the website at [www.archaeologists.net/conference2013](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference2013)

Session abstracts and a draft programme will be circulated with the next issue of *The Archaeologist* (December 2012), and deadlines for individual contributions with abstracts will be 31 January 2013.



# THE IfA DEBATE .....

opening session at conference, some of those questions and responses are given below.

## *In view of the problems with the National Planning Policy Framework, should we all vote Labour?*

PH: Your institute isn't going to tell you how to vote. IfA is not a charity and is therefore under no legal obligation to be apolitical, but I believe our influence is the greater because we are so. All political parties – and we've seen most of the major ones in Government in one part of the UK or other in the last three years – need to be told about the importance of the historic environment and its study through archaeology. Governments of all complexions seem to share the same blindspots: heritage as a block on economic growth; archaeology no more than a risk to development; heritage as a middle class obsession; tourism as the only industry to benefit from the historic environment; no need for statutory historic environment obligations on local authorities; and so forth. There are moments of enlightenment when the contribution of heritage to economic, cultural and social regeneration are seen, when GVA and employment potential are glimpsed, and when historic environment professionals are recognised as facilitating beneficial change rather than blocking progress; but too often these brief illuminations are eclipsed by the next political agenda and our politicians revert to the default rhetoric. If we can get our message firmly established anywhere it will be in Welsh Assembly Government, where the contribution of heritage seems to have been



Image © Walter Newton

espoused by two successive ministers with unusual conviction and consistency.

With regard to the NPPF for England, it's been a scary ride. We established at an early stage that DCLG ministers' intentions towards archaeology were honourable, but the fear was that an over-strong Treasury hand in changing policy and in drafting could take away many planning safeguards (planners rather than the economy or banks being responsible for the lack of house-building, of course), and that protection would be catastrophically weakened through a failure to understand the complexities of archaeology and planning. Let's face it, it's a big ask to expect the rest of the planet to comprehend such esoterica as *undesigned heritage assets of equivalent/less than equivalent significance than that of designated assets*, or the *contribution to significance of the archaeological interest* of a site where there are no known archaeological remains. Had we ended up with the initial consultation draft the whole basis for developer-funded archaeology would probably have been lost. Fortunately IfA with other good allies in the sector was able to meet with DCLG officers and members of the Government to ensure that all the necessary (and some of the desirable) technical amendments were understood and incorporated into the adopted Framework. And we ended up with some gains. Yes, a lack of detail and guidance, but the historic environment was elevated in profile to virtual equivalence with the natural environment. There are clear statements on the need for Historic Environment Records, and heritage is woven throughout a planning document that everyone has to read, rather than tucked away in a 'special circumstances' policy statement that much of the development industry might never consider.

So vote as your conscience guides you. Personally, I wouldn't happily vote to go through such a nerve-racking experience as the NPPF negotiations again in a hurry, with the whole of commercial archaeology at risk. IfA has been a big hitter of late, but we just don't have the resources and influence to take on such big risks and interests on a regular basis. But I'm not clear which political party would guarantee not to put us through such events.

## *Can we learn anything positive from the Fenland incident?*

PH: Well, we can learn something *useful* from it. We can learn about the calibre of some local politicians and the poverty of their understanding. And if that lack of understanding isn't wilful, we have to hold ourselves responsible. This councillor clearly isn't above the 'archaeology stops development' canard – and he's not alone. We've always known that for some rednecks archaeology lies somewhere between e-planning and e coli on the list of undesirables in the modern world. So we learn that we have to keep up the advocacy effort so that the untenability (is that a word?) of such views is apparent to all rational people. A good way of doing that is to make sure our work is relevant to and engages with the people who elect ward councillors. (It was a great pleasure three months after the debate to see a councillor almost unable to contain his delight at a project on his turf winning a British Archaeological Award.)

I haven't named the Fenland councillor, because that's what he wants us to do. That's because we also learn that there are people out there who seek to gain recognition by being deliberately provocative, and to raise their profile by misrepresenting the intentions of people like archaeologists whose role is to enrich lives. Maybe you can't stop them, but there's no need to help.

## *We need to build respect for Local Authorities, and get beyond the rhetoric of Big Society. How do we do it?*

JW: You may be referring to the Government's encouragement for local communities to bid for and take on some of the functions of local government? If so, I don't think it is realistic that any of the current roles of local government archaeology/historic environment services, for example planning advice and management of HERs, can be undertaken by local communities. However, I do think that local communities will have a big role in our future, both as supporters and even champions of services, and also providing an important means to undertake local enhancement of HERs and research and survey

projects, using for instance HLF funding. As Stewart Bryant also has said, active local communities and societies also have an important, even vital role to monitor the situation on the ground in their area if local authority services are failing as budgets are reduced. Therefore, in some respects I would say that the 'Big Society' could help to build respect for local authorities services, if we are given the chance to develop the current community-based projects and engender support from local people. A number of examples of this type of project can be seen on the ALGAO website. Of course working with local communities is an activity that in itself requires resources – and will be difficult to sustain in areas where staffing is reduced.

However, a far more dangerous threat to services comes from the increasing trend to 'outsource' local government functions to the private sector, usually through large corporate contracts. While the provision of services by independent trusts in Wales and parts of Scotland has worked well, the lack of any statutory or other national definition of what a local authority archaeology service should do means that services can be put out to tender to commercial providers on the basis of inadequate specifications. In the few instances where this has taken place the results have proved to be problematic at the very least. We may in the future have to get used to the competitive tendering of local government services and the consequent competition from the private sector. Although we are understandably not very comfortable with this prospect, it should not necessarily be a threat to services if the definition/specification for the service is adequate. The new IfA Standard and Guidance for curators (*Standard and guidance for archaeological advice by historic environment services*) should help considerably as it does provide (for the first time) a definition of the local government roles and responsibilities, but we also desperately need greater policy recognition by Government if services are to survive in the longer term. England's new National



Image © Walter Newton



Planning Policy Framework does provide a policy boost for archaeology and the role of local government services, and Scotland's SPP and PAN 2/2011 are useful, but the early indications are that those local authorities that are cutting services and looking for cheaper alternatives are also ignoring or misinterpreting the NPPF. A key test for archaeology and local government will depend on when and how the Government enforces the NPPF where local authorities are clearly and blatantly ignoring its provisions.

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### *If the problem is cash, should we be charging more for services, and adding new services to our lists?*

SB: Yes, as we all know, shortage of money is a big issue for local authorities, as it is for almost all those working in archaeology. The big problem for local authorities however is the scale and speed of the cuts (30-35% over four years) and the fact that archaeology services are non-statutory also means that cuts are in some cases even higher and are being 'front-loaded' in the first two years (2011-13). This is unprecedented and potentially disastrous, and the only way many services can survive is to charge for information and advice. In so-called two tier local authority areas (most of the south of England) the majority of income from charging does – and will in future – come from internal local authority charging with county councils (where most services are based) charging district council planning authorities, although the arrangements for this vary significantly from one county to another. Direct charging by



services to developers such as for pre-application advice is also a growing trend as a means of recovering costs and staving off cuts and almost all HERs charge in some way for providing a service to commercial enquiries. The new Localism Act 2011 provides the legal context for charging for services by local authorities, and in short it allows for charging to recover costs for most services. However, we recognise that there are variations in charges between local authorities and we are also keen to see that these costs (which are often less than £200) are added to the cost of the development rather than reducing the already small margins of the archaeological organisations. ALGAO has recently updated its internal advice note to members on charging, which updates the legal and policy situation and will hopefully reduce inconsistencies, although ultimately charging policies and levels are a matter for the individual local authority.

As for adding new services, this is unlikely for most local authorities given the falling numbers of staff who are struggling to provide the current basic service. However, in the current shake-up of local authorities to cope with the cuts, historic environment/archaeology services are increasingly being merged with other services such as ecology, building conservation and countryside services (eg rights of way). This should lead to more 'joined-up' services but don't be surprised in future if your 'county archaeologist' turns out to be an ecologist.

.....

### *What can we do as organisations, communities and professionals?*

SB: Well, my initial response (not directly answering the question) is to ask another question: why should you do anything anyway?

The short answer to this is that local authority services are responsible for protecting 98% of the archaeological resource; this protection vanishes almost completely if the service disappears; once gone, it takes a long while (even with good will and resources) and much effort to re-establish even a basic service; and in the mean time there is a 'black



The impact of lost services; the graph depicts the reduction in numbers of archaeological reports sent to the HER during the period when services in Northamptonshire were cut © Mike Pitts

hole' with almost no information and very little archaeological protection or other activity. What happened in Northamptonshire between 2006 and 2010 provides an example of what might be expected to occur if services are cut elsewhere. Almost all of the planning advice service provided by the County Council was cut in 2006; thereafter the volume of archaeological work in the county (and presumably employment) fell by 50% and remained at that level until 2010 when the service was re-established. The number of planning responses by the new service in 2010 also increased by 400% over the level they were in 2009, indicating that the vast majority of planning applications in 2009 (and presumably 2006-2008) had no archaeological provision - the total number of applications that should have had a provision for the period probably being well over 1000.

So, what then should we do? Probably the most effective response for most IfA members, ROs and other archaeologists and supporters of archaeology, is to lobby and complain to the local authorities that are planning to cut services. Recent experience has shown that the volume of responses can have an impact, especially if they are from a variety of locally-based people and organisations (local communities,

private archaeological organisations, academic sector etc). ALGAO, IfA, CBA and FAME can also provide advice on the local situation and the most effective way of complaining, as this will vary significantly between local authorities. The national organisations are also working – with English Heritage – to respond where problems occur, but our resources are very limited and are already stretched to the limit and we will struggle to cope if (as expected) the number of problems increases. There will be a need therefore for local archaeologists and local community groups to monitor the situation where local authority services are cut or failing, because unfortunately it is only with the evidence of problems and disasters that the best case for re-establishing services can be made, and – as we know – most archaeological sites are both undesignated and largely invisible.





## NGSIG – genesis of the IfA’s most energetic Special Interest Group *Andrea Bradley*

The 2012 Conference at Oxford sparked a number of discussions and debates, and for one group of people set in motion a call to action. **Natalie Ward, Rachael Monk, Oliver Davis, Holly Beavitt-Pike and Katie Marsden** talk to Andrea Bradley about a newly formed IfA SIG.

‘I wasn’t there when the main discussion about the group happened’, Rachael confesses, ‘I think I was busy drinking wine elsewhere! But in those three days at Oxford conference I definitely had discussions with lots of other younger archaeologists who all agreed that a group representing the next generation of archaeologists – our leaders of the future! – would be a great idea’.

Natalie (‘...it was cider in my case, not wine’) remembers ‘Those of us who had been at the 2011 Reading Conference were commenting on the increase in younger members of the profession attending the Oxford Conference. We wondered what might be the reason for this, and (most importantly) how we could make something of it?’

It seemed really evident at Oxford that junior members of the profession wanted to be involved; a momentum partly driven by those who have been through training schemes like the HLF Workplace Learning Bursaries and EH EPPIC. Both schemes raise expectations of a career in the profession and encourage a desire to influence (and eventually become) those people in high places. Rachael chips in ‘We all want to be involved – to energise the profession, shake it up a bit! And we want to share our own experiences of entering the profession, our training, pass on the career advice we received somehow.’ Holly agrees – ‘We are in the best position, have the energy and enthusiasm to pass on good training ideas and experience now, before we get busy and worn down by the system! But we need an organised way of doing that.’

Natalie, whose energy and enthusiasm never seems to waver (is it Red Bull? coffee?) tells me ‘It is a huge positive for the profession and for the future of the profession that younger members join the IfA at the beginning or their training and career, and attend events like the conference. We are eager and confident to enter the debates and discussions taking



Full of energy and bright ideas? Get in touch with group via [groups@archaeologists.net](mailto:groups@archaeologists.net), and make join you join up to keep in touch with the latest news and developments. © iStockphoto.com/kyoshino

place in order to learn and start to shape the future of the profession and our own futures. But not all people in our position feel confident or able to do this, and there is certainly a perception in some quarters that events and conferences, even the IfA, are for the ‘great and the good’ of archaeology or that IfA membership is of most benefit to those at a more senior level, rather than new starters or those at an early stage in their career. Obviously, those of us that were at the conference and formed the Next Generation SIG don’t agree! Younger members of the profession should be encouraged to join the IfA, to come to conference and engage more actively in the debates and discussions – it would benefit the whole sector.’

Katie: ‘We know there are loads of difficulties and barriers for those starting in the sector or in the early stages of their career; short-term contracts, lack of clear career paths or opportunities for career...’ Olly finishes the logic ‘...and that’s where the Next

Generation SIG comes in – it will provide a network of people at a similar stage to help and support each other, to share experiences and provide advice – maybe do some fun things at the same time!’.

‘Exactly,’ (Natalie again) ‘it will be a safe and friendly forum where you can express your view amongst a group of peers in a similar position to you, and the message will be passed up through the IfA machine – not everyone feels confident enough to stand up at conference and ask their question or make their point. We can think about mentoring schemes, training projects, how we do CPD ...and we might even start some interesting research projects or initiatives ourselves (Rachael agrees – ‘and work more with our

academic colleagues’). We can act as a think-tank and focus group for IfA, as well as a talking shop!’

As I sit down to write up all of this, I’m looking in the diary and working out what happens next. It looks like our Acting Committee can make a meeting in December to draft the Group’s Constitution and maybe work up a bit of a business plan – having bright ideas is easy, it’s working out how to really get things done that will be the challenge. They want to hold an AGM at Conference next year – and perhaps combine it with some sort of fringe event. If you want to make sure you know what is being planned, make sure you get in touch and join the group via [groups@archaeologists.net](mailto:groups@archaeologists.net).

## NGSIG



### ■ ACTING HONORARY CHAIR

**Name:** Natalie Ward BA PlfA 6558

**Current Position:** Heritage Officer (Archaeology) at Brecon Beacons National Park Authority

**Previous post:** IfA/HLF Workplace Learning Bursary – Heritage at Risk Officer at Northumberland National Park Authority

**Education:** Heritage Management MA (Ironbridge Institute, University of Birmingham); Archaeology and History BA (University of York)

**About me:** I am passionate about archaeology and heritage, particularly the conservation and protection of heritage; it is a precious and finite resource that needs to be carefully managed and conserved so it can survive for future generations to enjoy. I have worked in the commercial and curatorial sides of the profession, and with volunteers and community groups. I have a strong belief in the benefit of collaborative and partnership working, the potential benefits of heritage to local communities and the need to work across sector disciplinary boundaries for the long term future of the profession and the archaeological resource.

## NGSIG

### ■ ACTING HONORARY SECRETARY

**Name:** Oliver Davis PhD MA BA AlfA 7013

**Current Position:** GIS and Mapping Officer at Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

**Previously:** IfA/HLF Workplace Learning Bursary in Aerial Discovery and Reconnaissance at Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

**Education:** PhD Archaeology (Cardiff University), MA Archaeology (Cardiff University), BA Archaeology (Cardiff University)

**About me:** In my current role I’m working on aerial mapping and taking a lead role in the development of LiDAR as an archaeological prospection tool in Wales. I undertook my doctoral research focusing on Iron Age settlement and society in southern Britain, using remote sensing techniques, particularly aerial photography, to map settlements and other activity areas. I am also passionate about community archaeology and since 2011 I have been co-director of the CAER Heritage Project, which a community led project to investigate, discover and celebrate the story of Cardiff and the surrounding area from the Bronze Age to Medieval period.







#### ■ ACTING CONVENER/MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR

**Name:** Holly Beavitt-Pike BSc PlfA 6560  
**Current Position:** Archaeology and Heritage Assistant at Lake District National Park Authority  
**Previously:** Archaeological Assistant at Peak District National Park  
**Education:** Archaeological Science with Employment Experience BSc (University of Sheffield)  
**About me:** I developed an interest in archeology from a young age and have been obsessed ever since. I have participated in numerous research and commercial excavations and was fortunate to gain a position within the heritage management sector. The development of the Next Generation SIG is an excellent idea, and will allow the concerns and opinions faced by younger generations to be raised and addressed, while also steering new ways of thinking about training and career development.

NGSIG

#### ■ ACTING GROUP COMMUNICATIONS

**Name:** Katie Marsden BSc PlfA 7360  
**Current Position:** National Trust  
**Previous post:** IfA/HLF Workplace Learning Bursary in Archaeological Finds at Somerset County Council.  
**Education:** BSc Archaeology (Hons) from the University of York  
**About me:** I do lots of voluntary work – with conservation and finds at York Archaeological Trust (2009-2012), Portable Antiquities Scheme volunteer (2009-2012), finds assistant at Operation Nightingale Barrow Clump excavation (2012), finds assistant at Star Carr excavation (2008).



NGSIG

#### ■ ACTING HONORARY TREASURER

**Name:** Rachael Monk BA MA PlfA 7317  
**Current Position:** Assistant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
**Previous post:** IfA/HLF Workplace Learning Bursary in Rural Archaeology at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
**Education:** MA Social Archaeology (University of Southampton), BA Archaeology (University of Southampton)  
**About me:** I have had a fascination with the past since I was very young and having lived in Suffolk all of my life, a region which was also the focus of my university research (investigating prehistoric landscape engagement within this area), I was lucky enough to secure a bursary placement and then a post with the county archaeology service. I think the Next Generation SIG is a great idea as it will provide the younger generation of archaeologists with a platform from which to express their concerns and ideas and also to think about new ways in which training and development can be provided to young people who are wanting to enter into the profession or who are at the early stages of their career.



## Formal review of IfA's disciplinary procedures

Kirsten Collins, IfA Standards Compliance Manager

The IfA Disciplinary Regulations require a regular review by an external authority on the allegations dealt with under IfA disciplinary procedures and Registered Organisation complaints procedures. Mr Ian Machray of Field Seymour Parks Solicitors carried out a review on the 17 July 2012 of the files and reports of all allegations processed in 2011. This annual review is always helpful in determining how processes are working and how IfA could improve procedures. This year the recommendations have been able to feed directly into our review of disciplinary procedures, and have been incorporated into our updated guidance documents. You will see proposals for this within the 2012 AGM papers as they do include changes to the by-law.

In 2011 there were three enquiries about potential disciplinary matters that did not lead to an allegation being made. Three formal allegations were received and reviewed by the solicitor under the annual review process. One of the allegations resulted in the finding of 'no case to answer', another resulted in a formal reprimand which was published in TA82. The third allegation was investigated through the Registered Organisation process and resulted in 'no further action'.

Mr Machray's report found that the IfA staff and members 'have handled the complaints received competently and the decisions reached have been appropriate, proportionate and well-reasoned.' The report did suggest that improvements could be made in the procedures. A summary of comments and recommendations from Mr Machray and subsequent IfA action are given below. It is vitally important that the process for both individual disciplinary cases and organisational complaints is wholly transparent, and also that the IfA continues to resolve complaints to an acceptable standard and in accordance with its disciplinary procedures. To this end, recommendations made by Mr Machray have all been acted upon, and will be in place within 2012.

IfA Council has been notified of the recommendations and the by-laws are currently being reviewed for alteration and Guidance Notes expanded.

The next review will take place in early 2013.

#### Comments and actions

*Lack of clarity in the disciplinary regulations, particularly around the role of the assessor and the investigator.*

Greater clarity has now been introduced, especially around the roles of assessor and investigator in any case. This has been rectified in the revised draft Disciplinary by-law, and supporting guidance documents.

*Lack of clarity in correspondence*

Guidance documents have been redrafted to give greater clarity and now provide more detail as to roles of those involved in any case, and the nature of dissemination of conclusions.

Draft precedent letters will be developed over the coming months to help guide each individual appointed within a case, making sure they understand their role and part of the disciplinary process. These letters will also help outline the nature of conclusions which they can legitimately reach. We hope this will help avoid any confusing or contradictory communications and will ensure that both the complainant and the respondent are fully aware of the procedure that is to be followed.

#### Recommendations and actions

*The role of the assessor should be made clearer, the main role being to assess suitability for the Disciplinary procedures.*

This has been rectified in the revised draft Disciplinary by-law, and supporting guidance documents.

*That a record of all written communications purporting to raise a formal complainant against a member are recorded, even if the complainant subsequently fails to send a complaint in the required format.*

A new database to record and archive communications is being developed, and internal guidelines for staff are currently being written.

*Once suitable precedent letters are prepared, internal guidelines on the time limits for the initial stages of the disciplinary process are produced.*

Time limits for the initial stages of the disciplinary process will be included in internal guidelines for staff, currently being developed.

*The IfA may wish to have checklists on files which can be marked as each stage of the disciplinary process is completed. This would provide an at a glance guide to the stage of the case and could help ensure any internal guidelines on time limits are met.*

This procedural checklist will be incorporated onto the database and duplicated in the filing system. A process guide will be included in the internal guidelines currently being developed.





## CONSULTATION ON PAY

Nick Shepherd, Vice Chair, Council

Council invites members to send in their views ahead of this year's setting of Recommended Minimum Salaries and Recommended Starting Salaries.

Driven by the concerns of members, IfA has always had a focus on improving the terms and conditions of archaeologists, with a particular focus on salaries as a means of maintaining and improving professional standards. Put simply, if we do not pay reasonable and sustainable salaries we will struggle to attract talented people into the profession and we will fail to retain them. Low pay undermines attempts to develop expertise and maintain standards. This is why the IfA continues to have a voice in the pay debate.

Council has recently voted to change the IfA's approach to how it seeks to influence this debate. While we will continue to set salary minima for the coming financial year we will in due course look to others to lead in this area, as IfA Council recognises that it is not really appropriate for the professional body to impose salary minima on its members or Registered Organisations, but for now we will continue to fill the vacuum. As we work to raise appropriate barriers to entry to the profession through the promotion of accredited expertise and chartership, it will become problematic to be involved in directly influencing remuneration, costs and ultimately prices.

Instead we will now work to see mechanisms in place to support fair and open pay bargaining between employees and employers, providing guidance and information so that members can make informed decisions and choices. A key part of this will be to continue to set recommended starting salaries. These are annually reviewed and directly benchmarked against a basket of comparator professions. While they are not enforceable on members or Registered Organisations they provide a highly visible evidence based guide to both employees and employers. We believe that more will be achieved by focussing on closing the gap with other professions than by a narrow focus on the minimum that should be paid.

**Nick Shepherd** (MIfA 5428) is a freelance archaeologist, Vice Chair of the Institute and Chair of the Committee for Working Practices in Archaeology.

It still remains for Council to decide in November on the levels of salary minima for 2013/14. In the past this important decision has been taken with little consultation, but this year we have decided that both members and Registered Organisations should have the opportunity to give us their views. A pay working party has been set up to include representatives of The Diggers' Forum, Registered Organisations, Fame and Prospect; this working party will collate responses and present recommendations to Council.

For this consultation we would like members to consider the following:

- Should the IfA increase minimum and recommended starting salaries in 2013/14?
- By what amount should they be increased?
- Do you have any comments on the issues that should be taken in consideration in setting the salary levels?

Responses should be sent to Kate Geary (kate.geary@archaeologists.net) before Monday 15 October 2012.



*... we will now work to see mechanisms in place to support fair and open pay bargaining between employees and employers, providing guidance and information so that members can make informed decisions and choices.*

## New members

Member (MIfA)	Affiliate	Student
Martin Roseveare Faye Simpson Ben Wallace	Stephen Enderby Timothy Macdonald Watson Wills McNeilly Daniel Secker Natalie White	Samantha Bax Grant Bettinson Christopher Booth Lisa Brown Peter Butterworth Brian Corney David Gould Suzanna Haddow Thomas Hayes Connor Heaney Esme Hookway Jamie Humble John Clive Jobbins Scott Lomas Rachael Nicholson Martyn Norris Sean O'Regan Rebecca Salem Lucy Shipley Tom Smith Nikki Snape Nicholas Sumner Virginia Walton Henry Webber Paul Willetts Scott Williams Stephanie Wright
Associate (AlfA)		
Philip Marter Jonathan Shipley Mathew Morris		
Practitioner (PIfA)		
Samantha Boyle		

## Upgraded members

Member (MIfA)	Practitioner (PIfA)
Ric Tyler	Philippa Whitehall

### From the Editor

In the last issue of TA (84, Summer 2012), we published an opinion piece by Michael Heaton regarding the recording, interpretation and reporting on historic buildings, *Building recording: what's the point?* (TA84, p32). Within Michael's text, he mentions a lack of comment from organisations such as IHBC, RICS and RIBA. For clarification, we feel it is important to note that these organisations had not been directly asked to provide comment to the article, and that the lack of an organisational response does not reflect any failure to respond on their part. As noted on p41, we would be very keen to publish any response to Michael's article, and if you would like to comment, please get in touch with me at [amanda.forster@archaeologists.net](mailto:amanda.forster@archaeologists.net).





## Members' news

### Stephen Brunning AIfA 5868

My involvement with archaeology started in 1998 when I joined a local society. Election onto the management committee of the Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS) followed in June 2004 and Hon. Membership Secretary in June 2008. My other responsibilities include arranging the lecture programme, keeping the website up-to-date, and editing the October newsletter.

Since September 2001 I have been part of a group looking at finds from unpublished sites in the London area and bringing them up to modern archive standards. We started by recording the finds in the London Borough of Barnet, namely Church End Farm (site code CEF 61-66), Church Terrace (CT73) and Burroughs Gardens (BG72). We then looked at two unpublished assemblages excavated by the Department of Urban Archaeology in the City of London: Abacus House (ABC 87) and Eagle House (EAG87).

In September 2011 the HADAS Finds Group began recording the finds excavated by the Guildhall Museum between 1949 and 1957 under Ivor Noël Hume. The sites include St Swithin's House (GM158), Minster House (GM12) and Gateway House (GM160).

My specialist area of interest is clay tobacco pipes, and I have contributed to a number of HADAS

publications on this subject. My other work includes the writing of an interim report on the clay pipes from Church End Farm, conducting research into a known pipemaker from North London, and (with Don Cooper) publishing a paper in the Society for Clay Pipe Research newsletter.

I joined the IfA as an Affiliate in November 2008. As a committee member of the Finds SIG I have the responsibility of editing the biannual newsletter. My mentor encouraged me to apply for corporate membership as she felt I had the necessary skills and experience to qualify at this level. I put in an application for a transfer to AIfA, and all my commitment and hard work paid off when this grade was approved on 8 May 2012.



Stephen Brunning



Chiz Harward

### Chiz Harward MIfA 5856

Chiz Harward has returned to freelance business with his company Urban Archaeology. Chiz provides on-site and off-site services to the archaeological profession, offering a range of services including excavation work, post-excavation, research, training and illustration. Chiz also occasionally works for established archaeological companies on an employed basis.

Chiz has worked in professional archaeology for over twenty years, and remains a committed site archaeologist. His key specialism is the excavation and analysis of deeply stratified urban sequences, having worked at MoLA for ten years on sites including Spitalfields, Plantation Place, and the Upper

Walbrook Roman cemetery. His interests extend to post-excavation systems and databases, and the development of integrated excavation and post-excavation systems. Chiz is particularly interested in developing practical training techniques and materials for use on site and in the office, and hopes to expand his work in this area. Chiz is also an experienced archaeological illustrator, specialising in metalwork and other small finds.

Above all though, Chiz is a field archaeologist, and intends to spend as much time as possible digging holes, wherever that may take him.

For more information contact [chiz@urban-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:chiz@urban-archaeology.co.uk) or visit <http://urban-archaeology.blogspot.co.uk/>

### Tara-Jane Sutcliffe AIFA 6094

In July, Tara took up the post of Community Archaeology Training Coordinator with the Council for British Archaeology. She will be managing the Community Archaeology Bursaries Project (<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/community/bursaries>), which is funded through the Heritage Lottery Fund's Skills for the Future programme with additional support from English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Scotland. The project offers year-long workplace bursaries designed to equip would-be community archaeologists with the skills, experience and confidence to support voluntary groups and communities. Round One of the project, which began in 2011, provides 27 Community Archaeology Training Bursaries over three years. Additional funding from the Skills for the Future programme, confirmed in June 2012, is facilitating delivering of a Round Two

of 24 further placements over the next two years that will expressly introduce a 'youth-focus' to the project. Tara brings to the role her experience as Branch Leader of the York Young Archaeologists' Club and as a tutor with the Workers' Educational Association. She is also Secretary of the IfA's Voluntary & Community Special Interest Group and is training as an Assessor of the NVQ in Archaeological Practice.

Tara is a multi-period landscape archaeologist and previously worked for several years as an air photo interpreter on the English Heritage National Mapping Programme.

For further details of the Community Archaeology Bursaries Project do get in touch via [tara-janesutcliffe@britarch.ac.uk](mailto:tara-janesutcliffe@britarch.ac.uk)



Tara-Jane Sutcliffe





# THE INTERVIEW Gerry Wait

Field survey in the savannah of Bas-Koïlou, Republic of Congo © Gerry Wait

On Monday 8 October 2012 Gerry Wait will be stepping down from his current position as Hon Chair of IfA Council. I met up with him to discuss his last four years as Chair with IfA, and to gauge his opinion on the last thirty or so years of professional archaeology...



Sample excavations as part of an ESIA – also used as CPD training for Senegalese graduate students – at Sabodala, Senegal © Gerry Wait

## When did you become the Chair for IfA Council – and why did you?

I was elected in 2008 – that’s an easy answer. As for why, it’s almost as simple. I happen to believe in IfA and the need of a professional organisation in this sector. Experience as a consultant had led me to have a degree of scepticism about our profession and the weaknesses within it, and I felt (and still feel) that many of those weaknesses are not unique to archaeology and are workable by having associations like IfA. The strength of the professional institute is its reliance on standards and on peer review, which in turn builds a stronger profession that can cope with working in places and sectors where the ‘structure’ of business doesn’t always help (thinking here of a sector with no formal barriers to entry).

## Was there anything in particular which you felt you wanted to achieve while you were Chair?

It’s difficult. I had had a lot to do with the Registered Organisation scheme prior to being elected for Chair and felt the scheme was a great strength to IfA. However, I wanted to see greater emphasis on individual members and more parity of professional

status between being a member and being a Registered Organisation.

For that reason and others I was keen to keep IfA moving towards Chartered status and felt that there was an increasing maturity to the Institute. Chartered status had been in the background, and needed to be brought up to date. Moving individual membership back into focus was an important step to bringing the IfA into the right position for an application for a Charter.

## Do you think your background as a long-serving member of IfA and having been on the Registered Organisations Committee was valuable experience for the role of Hon Chair?

I think it’s important to have had some history with IfA – and it certainly helped me having been involved with a committee. A basic awareness of the background of IfA really helps – understanding the backstory and trajectory of how we got to where we are today. It’s useful, though I don’t necessarily think you have to have had years on Council to make a good Chair. At a basic level, the Chair needs to understand how IfA works. Most of all – in my opinion – the Chair needs to appreciate the complexity of relationships across the sector and beyond. For example, to understand how the IfA achieves things you need to understand our partnerships with other organisations. And then you need to appreciate that different organisations have different agenda. In everything we do both the detail and the packaging needs to be right.

## So what is your own background? What kind of archaeologist are you?

Being American, my first degree was a far more an anthropological and humanities based one. I am a humanities based archaeologist, more than an empirically scientific one – there is a difference in training between the States and the UK and it does affect the type of archaeologist you become. In terms of research interest, I am a prehistorian and have an inclination towards times and places which immediately pre-date historical records.

I am definitely a hands-on archaeologist and love the process of enquiry; excavating, researching, and doing real archaeology. I am hugely curious, and have wide interests. In that respect, I suppose I am just a normal archaeologist! My first archaeological dig was investigating a village of the Osage Indians. It was situated on the riverbank below the first trading post to be established west of the Mississippi. I spent the summer analysing the stone arrow heads.



Consultation with village elders concerning bibila – traditional sacred sites - in Sintoukola, Republic of Congo © Gerry Wait



Recording myths and village histories, Sintoukola, Congo © Gerry Wait

In 1979 I came over to Britain to work on the Milton Keynes development. Before that I was working in Peru but couldn’t continue due to political instability in the country – Britain seemed to have more options to work as an archaeologist than America (and they spoke an intelligible form of English) and I ended up in Milton Keynes. After that I moved all over the UK – wherever there was work to be done, with long stints at Oxford Archaeology during and after my DPhil and later at Cambridge. I have seen the archaeological profession develop in Britain, and have been in it while it has done just that.

*‘Moving individual membership back into focus was an important step to bringing the IfA into the right position for an application for a Charter.’*



*'The Institute has been successful in the boom years, and has been successful during recession – a credit to those working to advance the IfA mission and goals.'*

**So were you involved with IfA from the beginning?**

I joined in 1987 and my member number is 771 so I was definitely involved early on, but not at the initial set up stages. I joined up as I felt I needed the support and credibility of a professional organisation – and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (as it was back then) fitted the bill. I was working as a development control officer, and needed more professional stature when dealing with other professional sectors. I had a BA and PhD, but other professionals didn't tend to give archaeologists a lot of credit. Even though it was pre-PPG16, I do believe that the Institute had credibility at that time – though perhaps other sectors took to it more seriously than other archaeologists.

**What do you think has changed over the course of the last 30 or so years?**

The changes are overwhelming – improvements in conditions and pay have been massive, exceeding natural economic growth. When I started in 1979 I earned £20 per week, and had no room to stay in. Every dig you went on, you had to take a sleeping bag. I know there are still problems, but we are leaps and bounds ahead of those days. That said, I never doubted that I could make a career being an archaeologist. For individuals I think what will always remain the same is why people become archaeologists – it's about curiosity about the past. In my view archaeologists who lack that curiosity can't be real archaeologists.

As far as the Institute is concerned, changes have been tied up with a strongly led and organic move to becoming a recognised profession. The National Occupation Standards, the NVQ, the Registered



GW undertaking consultations about intangible cultural heritage (Mongolian urtyn duu 'log songs') in Oyu Tolgoi © Gerry Wait

Organisation Scheme and now a real and tangible move towards a Charter – things have certainly changed but not as a result of a paradigm shift in attitude towards archaeology. These things are to do with us maturing as a profession – we should be proud of them.

**What have been the key moments for you as Chair?**

One of my key moments actually preceded my time as Chair. When I was Hon. Treasurer I was deeply involved in getting the name of the Institute changed, with Mike Dawson who was Chair at the time. I still see this as a huge step forward for the Institute. In the last four years I am really happy at the progress we have made (and are now proposing) in governance, and also the move towards a Charter. Once (and if) a Charter is secured, we will all breathe a sigh of relief, but Council has to keep moving, and capitalise on the positive developments. Again, these things are all part of growing up as a professional Institute – with them we can do more for members, more for organisations and, ultimately, more for the profile of archaeology.

Being Chair is like steering a big ship. Council as a body (rather than as a group of individuals) has an understanding, and works steadily to the goals. As a Chair, you help steer and you have some influence, but you have no authority over Council – which is good. You also inherit someone else's direction and ideas for the Institute, which you then make your own and pass on. Key moments are a difficult concept to grasp. The Chair can contribute to the direction, but can't necessarily control moments.

**Do you think the role of IfA has changed since 2008? Has the economic downturn had an impact?**

I do feel that our professional standing is far higher that was five years ago – and will continue to grow. The Institute has been successful in the boom years, and has been successful during recession – a credit to those working to advance the IfA mission and goals. I don't think that the recession truly presents a threat to archaeology as a profession – that battle was won in the 90s. We may be squeezed and put under pressure, but I don't think we will be lost.

I think we have become more strategic, more influential and more aware of our position in the wider sectors. There are still lots of things to achieve. We have the strategic documentation, but I do feel we are still inward looking. We write things for us, but perhaps are too technical about it – if we miss out the emotional parts we might miss the things that will make those strategic aims come to fruition. If they become a technical recipe, they run the danger of



Demchig Monastery, as restored by local communities and a mining company, Oyu Tolgoi © Gerry Wait

only being relevant to archaeologists. With a bit more emotion and prose, those documents become relevant more widely and might have better effect on architects and town planners. We can't become saturated with planning – we need to communicate it in easy to read language that means something when it connects with people. Meaning is so important.

**What does the future hold for IfA? And how can IfA respond to future challenges?**

I think that the recession will keep going on for a while, and that we need to maintain our professional status and role within the development sector. We can only maintain our status – and build upon it – if we are far more outward looking. I can't emphasise that enough. IfA will need to be less involved with the minutiae and make our strategic vision outward looking – that's our big challenge for the future.

One example is the current situation with planning authorities. A major worry at the moment is how we work with changes in local authorities. It is easy



A Mongolian 'ovoo' or uvt gazruud or sacred place near Oyu Tolgoi in the Gobi Desert © Gerry Wait

to see changes as a threat; we have a lot invested in particular structures. But it might be the wrong approach to fight hard to maintain the status quo in a changing world. Instead we need to understand what different structures would look like, and be



more clued up on how those different types of structures can work. That way, we can have a more effective role in how those structures develop. If we don't, we can only persist in repeating ourselves; asking the same people, the same questions at the same events. We need to talk in plain English about what is important; and talk to people in other sectors – otherwise it is the blind leading the blind. To some extent we have aligned ourselves with the natural environment, but in my view we should look further than that – perhaps outside the development process altogether. We should be thinking bold – make a bigger splash outside the sector. Play to the bigger agenda.

**You will be stepping down from your position as Chair at AGM this year. Is there anything you would like to say to members? How can members help the IfA?**

I think all members can and should help by getting involved in our Area and Special Interest Groups. Those working with the groups – as committee members, or who are just get involved with events and suchlike – are the people who sit on the interfaces and boundaries of the IfA and the wider world. Being involved with groups allows people to step outside the day-to-day constraints of their own jobs, and really put themselves and their work into a bigger content. In my view, NPPF has real potential for England, but I'm not convinced that the large majority of our membership truly understands that as, as individuals, we all tend to view it from one position. Every member can get more involved in

seeing how the bigger issues play out by getting more involved with the organisation. Professionalism is understanding of context that we work in; understanding where our results come from and what impact they can have. Perhaps we all need to be a bit more outward looking to help develop the profession and the Institute more.

**What advice do you have for the next Chair of IfA?**

I wouldn't say too much. We now know the next Chair will be Jan Wills, and she has experience of Council, and understands our position and other organisations in the sector. Most importantly, focus on the relationships and not too much on the technical solutions to problems. Working with other groups (such as CBA, RIBA, IHBC &etc) and building those relationships will be an important aspect to the next phase of IfA's development. That is key work for the Chair, supported by the Advisory Council (within the new structure).

**What next?**

I intend on keeping on working with IfA, but in a different guise. I work a lot in other countries and am keen to help IfA moves towards a more international position – it has always been an ambition of IfA to feature on a global stage, and I am more than happy to help. After AGM I will also be moving on to chair the Registered Organisations Committee – which will present an interesting challenge. You certainly haven't seen the last of me!



Recording an archaeological site in Marampa, Sierra Leone © Gerry Wait

## AGM event **Imagining a future with a Charter**

*Can you see into the future? Do you want to be part of the development of your profession? Your AGM takes place on Monday 8 October 2012 – be there to learn about and be part of the next giant leap for archaeologists.*

Can you imagine a future where archaeologists are seen and appreciated as qualified professionals alongside engineers, architects and surveyors? Staring into the crystal ball, it may seem a long way off for some – but how far off is it really? The IfA is moving ever closer to making an application for chartered status. How does that sound to you? If successful we can then start to negotiate a path for chartering individuals, and we hope that by 2020 (when our current strategic vision comes to its end) our membership will include a healthy number of Chartered members.

This is the stuff of change and it would have a real impact on our profession: archaeology has come a long way since the 1970s, but we are still poorly paid in relation to our comparators. Archaeological mitigation may now be an intrinsic part of many planning conditions, but how will that fare if archaeological advice does not remain an intrinsic part of Local Government advice? There is a range of options for those wanting to pursue a career in archaeology, but it remains (arguably) a difficult and confusing path to follow.

Securing a Charter for IfA would be a pretty big step for the Institute and a giant leap step for the profession (to borrow a phrase). Members have already voted to take the road to chartered status – and the next step on that road is applying to the Privy Council. This event closes a period of consultation on governance changes, and provides an opportunity for members to engage in a discussion about the proposed changes and their impact. You will have the opportunity to hear why we have opted to take some options over others and will be asked what you think. The event will include an open Q&A session on the subject of Chartered status and its implications for the Institute and the future of the profession.

Governance changes, including applying for incorporation by Royal Charter, are the subject of the event, but not of the votes which will be taking place after the event. Once the consultation is formally closed, comments will be considered and revised

documentation circulated. Depending on the timescales involved, we are hoping that you will be approached to vote on the proposed changes at an EGM in the late Spring of 2013. This session will inform the production of both sets of documentation.

If you want to be part of the development of your profession, you might want to be there. The event will take place from 1pm at Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, London. It will be followed by the AGM at 4pm.

**You can book to take part in the event by emailing us at [admin@archaeologists.net](mailto:admin@archaeologists.net), and including 'AGM2012' in the subject header. You need to book with us by the 28 September 2012.**



This wintry road that down to Lochranranza Castle, Arran © Amada Forster



**Satellite remote sensing for archaeology**

By Sarah H Parcak

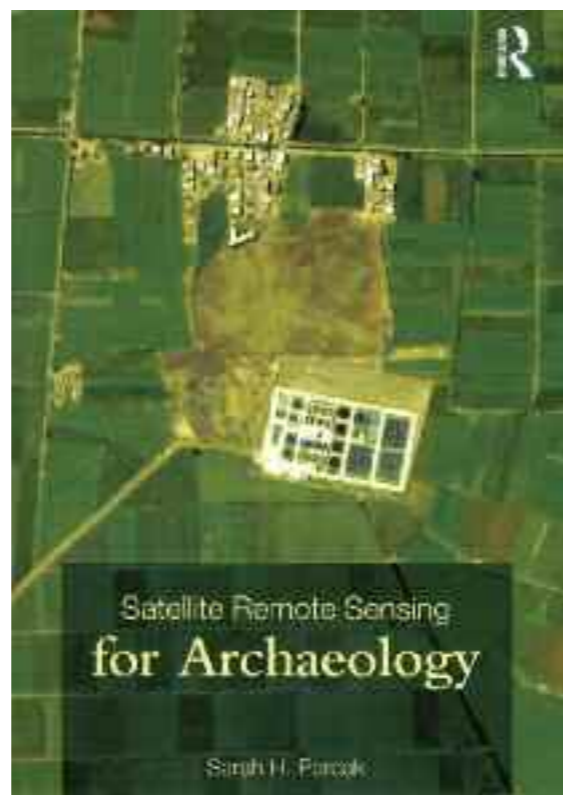
2009 London and New York: Routledge  
 £25.99 pp286 pb  
 ISBN 978-0-415-44878-9

*Review by Christopher J Brooke FSA MIA (138)*

Satellite imagery is rapidly becoming a routine feature in many applications ranging from simple mapping through to detailed landscape characterisation, largely due to the widespread availability of high-resolution images either free on the internet or available to purchase through specialist agencies. Sarah Parcak's timely book is one of the first that is aimed specifically at the use of satellite remote sensing for archaeological purposes.

The author commences with a brief history and overview of aerial and satellite applications used in archaeological survey, which sets the scene for Chapter 3 where the reader is guided through the various types of imagery currently available along with the important issues of advantages, limitations, and cost. Coverage is good, but is lacking a little in technical aspects, for example the full range of issues that affect image quality. Chapter 4 then explores processing methodology and analysis and again, although it provides an excellent overview, it is limited in scope and omits many advanced, but important, routinely used, methods of image analysis such as frequency domain transforms and texture analysis. Geophysics is briefly mentioned as another form of remote sensing, but ground-based remote sensing methodology is omitted altogether. That being said, the book's scope is concerned with satellite data and it provides a very good general background as an introduction to the subject.

A large portion of the text is devoted to project design and management, and to the practical aspects of fieldwork which involve 'ground-truthing' and the integration of results within a GIS. An interesting approach is taken in the examination of landscape types and archaeological sites within these landscapes. Various types of aerial and satellite imagery are discussed in relation to the classification of features, and this is both an important and forward-thinking concept, blending together existing ideas of air photography with different datasets derived from satellites.



Several important case studies are covered which include the author's own pioneering work in Egypt where she has analysed and mapped settlement distribution on a large scale. Other key studies range from the Peten region in Guatemala, through the internationally important site of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, to China and the Middle East. Though illustrations depend heavily on Google Earth and NASA World Wind imagery, nevertheless they are clearly reproduced and define the features under study well enough in the context of the book.

In the final chapter, Parcak deals with the issues of heritage management and ethics, which aims to address issues of data availability, protection, and dissemination, and touches on the important aspects of education and outreach. Finally there is an thorough, though not exhaustive, bibliography – understandable given the nature of this rapidly developing field.

This book provides an excellent starting point for those wishing to explore and understand satellite remote sensing as a potential tool in archaeological survey work. Existing practitioners and students of remote sensing may find it limited in scope, but it

remains a useful introduction to the subject which can be read alongside more specialist texts and research papers. Overall it is well written and avoids delving into unnecessary technical detail, and the author supplies us with a volume that fills an important niche.

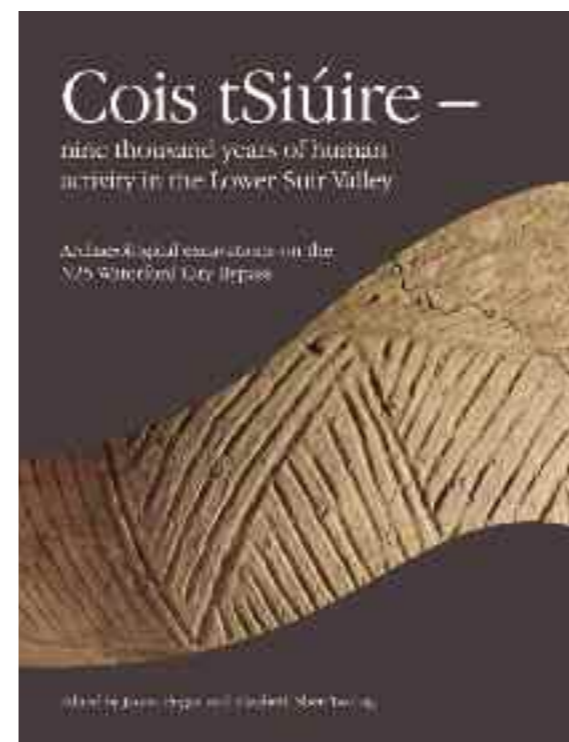
**Cois tSiúire – nine thousand years of human activity in the Lower Suir Valley (Archaeological excavations on the N25 Waterford City Bypass)**

Edited by James Eogan and Elizabeth Shee Twohig

National Roads Authority 2011  
 €25.00 pp356 [including CD Rom] pb  
 ISBN 978-0-9564180-3-6

*Review by George Nash MIA (1295)*

Until several years ago Ireland was undergoing an economic boom that included a vast amount of road improvement and building under the auspices of the National Road Authority (NRA). As one can imagine one or two schemes such as the M3 Tollway around the Hill of Tara still continue to be controversial. In terms of doing the right thing, the recently constructed N25 bypass around Waterford City seems



to have ticked all the environmental boxes, including cultural heritage and archaeology.

The archaeological rationale was to identify any archaeological remains through non-intrusive and intrusive investigations in advance of the new road. The completed scheme extends between Rathpatrick, north-west of Waterford City, and winds its way through a number of townships including Bally Mountain and Cloone before bridging across the River Suir, north of Waterford at the township of Granny and finishing at Ballyduff East, west of Waterford City. The new road replaces an earlier one that originally cut through the centre of then a very congested Waterford. As one can imagine a scheme such as this *may* expose a lot of archaeological sites ... and it did!

Based mainly on the results of numerous geophysical and walkover surveys over 100 potential archaeological sites were identified along the route of the scheme. Collectively, the archaeological programme uncovered 10,000 years of human activity; from the Mesolithic to the Post-medieval periods. Interestingly, there were very few multi-period sites suggesting that communities from each period specifically utilised different parts of this diverse landscape.

The book, organised into ten chapters, more than adequately charts the progress of each excavation; the processing and recording of each site is covered in detail on the accompanying CD Rom. Of particular interest are the wealth of Neolithic and Bronze Age sites that were uncovered, including a number of settlement sites.

Well does this book tick all the boxes? I can say resoundingly yes. The book describes in detail all the targeted excavations along the route of the bypass. The plans for each site are in colour and are supported by reasonable site images (some of the scales annoyingly are vertical to the feature/structure, rather than being horizontal). This minor irritation though is supplemented by excellent imagery and drawings of the artefacts.

Fundamental to a project such as this is the acknowledgement of the projects unsung heroes. The editors have, quite-rightly taken the time to mention the site directors involved in each of the 104 excavations.



To the uninformed reader this book shows how the archaeology from a road scheme should be presented. It is readable, the text not too technical and is richly illustrated. Moreover, it is a much needed guide to how archaeology should be implemented in any future road scheme within this part of Europe. Sadly though, with austerity plaguing Ireland and the UK, I feel that this milestone volume will not be matched for some considerable time.

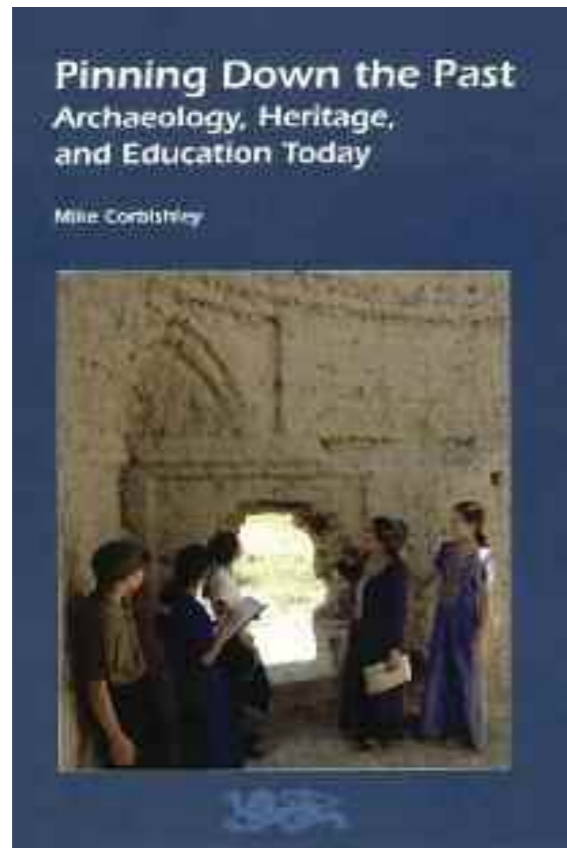
**Pinning down the past: archaeology, heritage, and education today**

Mike Corbishley

2011, The Boydell Press  
 £25 pp384 hb  
 ISBN 978-1-84383678-0

*Review by Suzie Thomas, University of Glasgow*

Mike Corbishley has formerly been a schoolteacher, the Council for British Archaeology's first education officer, Head of Education for English Heritage, and



latterly a lecturer at University College London's Institute of Archaeology. He was commissioned by the late UCL Professor Peter Ucko to write this book, in which is contained a vast amount of information about (as one would expect from the title), archaeology, heritage and education.

The foreword by Peter Stone to this book lays out its intentions: '...an explosion of knowledge, understanding, and experience offered to the reader by one, if not *the*, pioneer of the relationship between archaeology and education in the UK over the last few years.' Does it achieve this? Certainly an awful lot of ground is covered, from a potted history of tourist guidebooks from the 19th century onwards, to a summary of the key national heritage organisations of the UK, to archaeology's place (actual and potential) in the various UK school curricula.

However, as a straightforward read, I found this book very hard-going. It is almost too 'bitty' in places, distractingly jumping to different text boxes filled with anecdotes, small studies or other pieces of information in places, and at times without a clear lead into the different sections. I therefore would have some difficulty in recommending that anyone try to read this book cover to cover, and I suspect that the author did not intend it to be read in this way. Instead, this book should be used as a reference resource for anyone seeking extra information on any of the many topics included – such as community archaeology, archaeology and formal education, the use of objects and loans boxes in different learning environments.

I can imagine this becoming a 'go-to' reference source for anyone writing on archaeology in education, needing background information on the evolution of such organisations as English Heritage, Historic Scotland or the Young Archaeologists' Club (originally 'Young Rescue'), or any of the other sections of useful information contained within. My own experience of the heritage sector in the UK is pitifully meagre when compared to Mike Corbishley's long and influential career, but from what I do know I can concur with what he surmises about the different organisations that he covers. The case studies, ranging from Newcastle University's MA programme in Heritage Education and Interpretation (of which I am an alumna), to Suffolk County Council's Garbology Project, peppered with international examples from such as Greece, Turkmenistan and Finland, should

provide inspiration for ways in which heritage and archaeology (however you interpret these two terms) can be applied to educational scenarios.

There are plenty of images throughout, and in places where appropriate some statistics and other data are presented (however, a number of small media surveys in Chapter 3 appear with little analysis unfortunately). A number of small cosmetic errors were noticeable, such as brackets not being closed and some missing full stops. Though only minor issues, they are frustrating when you spot them, and are things that should have been picked up well before the book went to press.

**NEW ENGLISH HERITAGE PUBLICATIONS**

We are also pleased to highlight two new English Heritage publications which are freely available and can be downloaded as pdfs from the URLs given below.

**Ships and boats: prehistory to present, designation selection guide**

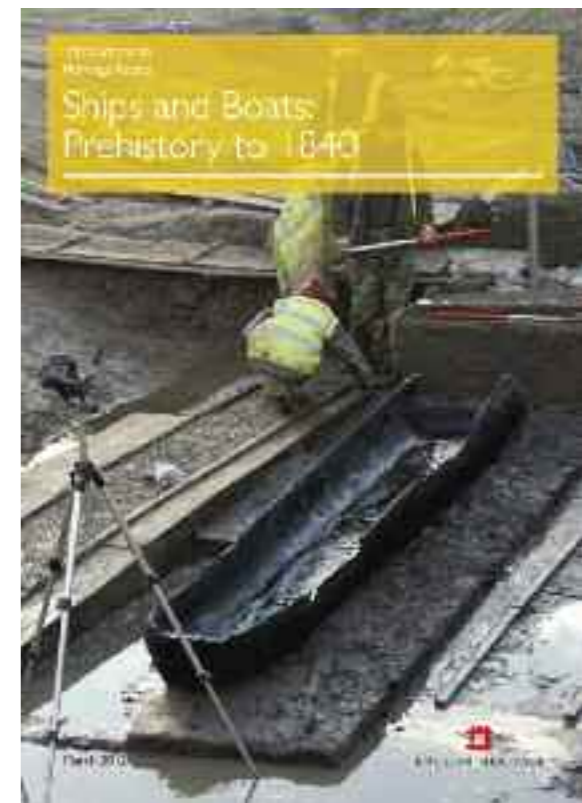
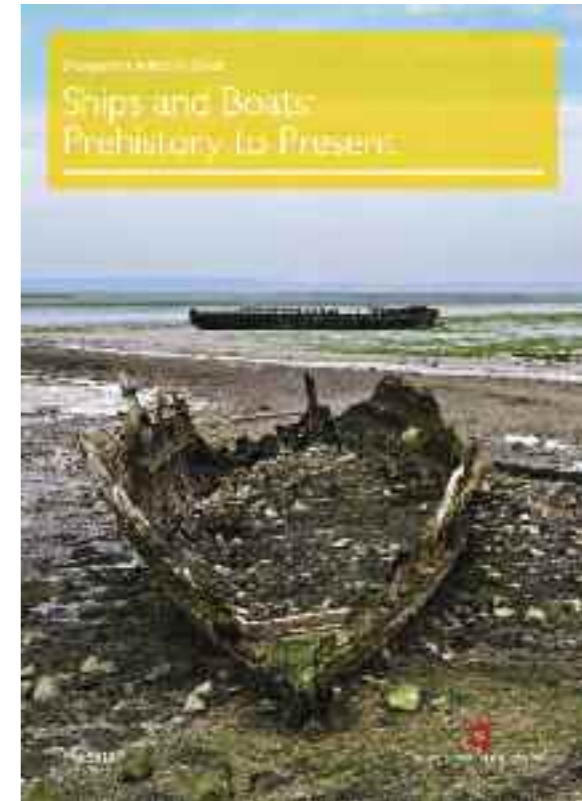
The purpose of EHs selection guides is to explain the approach to designation. This guide considers all vessels used on inland waters, coastal waters and the open sea. It also includes vessels that are now buried under ground and those that are no longer afloat and complements the listing and scheduling selection guides for the marine environment.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dsg-ships-boats/>

**Ships and boats: prehistory to 1840, introductions to heritage assets (IHA)**

This introductory guide to ships and boats which pre-date 1840 covers a wide range of archaeological heritage types. The IHAs are intended to provide an expert yet accessible introduction to many areas of archaeology, including historical development, processes of discovery and guides for further reading. An IAH on Ships and Boats: 1840 to 1950 is in prep.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/iha-ships-boats/>







# NOTICEBOARD

## British Archaeological Awards 2012



In July this year, the British Archaeological Awards for 2012 were announced, and we are pleased to be able to congratulate a number of IfA members and Registered Organisations for receiving recognition for their hard work, innovations and great results.

IfA members (either as individuals or as Registered Organisations) featured in all but one of the award categories, including best archaeological innovation, best book, best community archaeology project and, finally, best archaeological discovery. This is a great achievement for all involved and confirmation of the quality of work which is being undertaken by IfA members and member organisations.

We would especially like to extend warm congratulations to Professor Mick Aston, who received a lifetime achievement award in recognition of the substantial contribution Mick has made to archaeology and to the inspiration he is to us all. Professor Aston (MfA 21) is one of IfA's long-serving members, having joined during the early days of the Institute in 1983. It is really great to see him get such recognition from peers and the public.

Both Best Archaeological Project and Best Archaeological Discovery Award went to the Must Farm project – a significant achievement and excellent demonstration of how successful partnerships between clients, consultants, specialists and archaeological contractors can be. The project was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit, with SLR Consulting and YAT Conservation department – all Registered Organisations. Congratulations to you all!



Congratulations to the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and the wider Must Farm team! The picture includes representative from Hanson, Cambridgeshire County Council, Vivacity, SLR Consulting, YAT Conservation Department and the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

