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# The ARCHAEOLOGIST



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This *TA*, as usual each summer, includes IFA's Annual Report, which provides a definitive overview of our work in the preceding year, with financial details etc. It reports a welcome increase in members especially amongst students. We also have reports from our highly successful Edinburgh conference, which had a broad theme of 'Identity' but included sessions aimed at the core businesses of professional archaeologists and IFA itself. We are now starting to plan for the 2007 conference, which will be held on our home ground at Reading.

SALON-IFA, introduced at the Winchester conference in 2005, has proved to be a popular benefit for members, giving a fortnightly round up of archaeology and related activities. With more IFA members becoming Fellows and wider mutual interests between the Society of Antiquaries of London (SAL) and IFA, this seemed the time to merge into one SALON for all. Members of course are still encouraged to send news and comment (excavations, open days or other events, publications etc) directly to Christopher.Catling@virgin.net, and all who have signed up (and we encourage more of you to do so, email as above) will continue receiving it each fortnight. This is also a good time to remind all members that they are welcome to attend SAL lectures, and also to use the superb library at Burlington House, providing they introduce themselves to chief librarian Bernard Nurse before their first visit. As ever the IFA is grateful to the Society for its cooperation, and we hope to build on this over coming years.

**Notes to contributors**

**Themes and deadlines**

Winter: Archaeology and Urban Regeneration  
 deadline: **25 Sept 2006**

**Contributions and letter/emails** are always welcome. It is intended to make *TA* digitally available to institutions through the SAL/CBA e-publications initiative. If this raises copyright issues with any authors, artists or photographers, please notify the editor. Short articles (max. 1000 words) are preferred. They should be sent as an email attachment, which must include captions and credits for illustrations. The editor will edit and shorten if necessary. Illustrations are very important. These can be supplied as originals, on CD or as emails, at a minimum resolution of 500 kb. More detailed *Notes for contributors* for each issue are available from the editor. Opinions expressed in *The Archaeologist* are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of IFA.

EDITED by Alison Taylor, IFA, SHES, University of Reading, Whitenights, PO Box 227, READING RG6 6AB  
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It's good to report on plenty of energy from IFA Groups. The Scottish Group were the mainstay of our conference in Edinburgh, Maritime Affairs are yet again setting up an international conference (Portsmouth, p5), Finds Group continue their invaluable seminars and are planning more professional papers, and the Diggers Forum, as seen in various reports, made a fine showing at Edinburgh (p37) and are having regular meetings for members, including a significant joint seminar with Prospect (P40). In a short time they have made themselves a part of IFA's conscience that cannot be ignored.

With IFA members taking over the world we are celebrating the summer holidays by including two unusual foreign reports, from South Africa and Japan. Both are a timely reminder of how much British archaeologists have to be grateful for.

One final reminder – IFA's AGM will be held as usual at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on 2 October. We hope to include presentations on the Heritage White Paper and on IFA training initiatives, and will of course be following the business part with a good party. Hope to see many of you there!



**Alison Taylor**  
 alison.taylor@archaeologists.net

# FROM THE FINDS TRAY

**Community digging in Harringey**

Following their successful community excavation at Shoreditch last year, the Museum of London has taken up David Lammy's challenge to run a similar project in his constituency. They chose Bruce Castle Museum and Park in Harringey, and invited schools, community groups and individuals to work with professional archaeologists, learning archaeological techniques and finding out more about the Tudor tower (and Victorian rubbish dumps). David Lammy joined in the digging on 14 July when he launched National Archaeology Week – we are not told if he is ready for a career change.



Londoners look at London's past

**Recovering 'the Decent Pleasures of Heart and Mind':** Placing the forgotten architectural culture of 17th-century Scotland in its European context.

10-11 November 2006, Coaltown of Wemyss, Fife  
 Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland (AHSS) and the Department of History, Dundee University

Leading researchers from across Europe will examine, question and portray aspects of the architectural culture of Scotland in the century before the Union. Issues range from the cult of Mary Queen of Scots to the sourcing of visual inspiration, decoration and materials. The conference explores cultural explanations for the architectures of the period and seeks to reconnect 17th-century Scottish culture to its European context.

Contact: AHSS, The Glasite Meeting House, 33 Barony Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6NX. Tel: 0131 557 0019, nationaloffice@ahss.org.uk



**'Dig, Dive and Discover' – a new Heritage Lottery-funded Maritime Archaeology Project**

The 'Dig, Dive and Discover' Project, with an award from the Heritage Lottery 'Young Roots' scheme and generous support from other organisations, particularly Tees Archaeology, has offered maritime archaeology-related activities to Sea Cadets based at Hartlepool. These activities include a 5-day field school to excavate and record a foreshore shipwreck site, maritime research sessions provided by Hartlepool Reference Library in order to explore and document the histories of twelve locally-built ships, and web-authoring and design sessions provided by Hartlepool PortCities. The project runs from April to September 2006.

'Dig, dive and discover' – basic training at Hartlepool

# FROM THE FINDS TRAY

## Glass workshop: IFA Finds Group training session

16 November 2006, LAARC, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED

The IFA Finds Group will be running a glass workshop and training session on 16 November, complementing the glass seminar held in July. Suggestions so far for the programme include handling glass on site, recording and writing glass assessments, archiving and looking at Roman and medieval glass, and post-medieval bulk glass. Places will be limited and further details will be posted on the Finds Group webpage.

The Finds Group will be running more training sessions on a variety of finds categories during 2007 and remember that membership of the group is free to IFA members. Please contact the secretary, Nicky Powell [npowell@museumoflondon.org.uk](mailto:npowell@museumoflondon.org.uk).



Glass jar from Prittlewell © Andy Chopping, MoLAS

## Pots and Pans: domestic artefacts of base metal

Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Autumn Meeting, Saturday 23 September 2006, Somerset County Museum, Taunton.

Based around the new exhibition of English bronze cooking vessels, the day meeting will consider all aspects of cauldrons, skillets and related household implements including their form, manufacture and use, combined with a chance to get a close look at the material. Those attending the meeting are invited to attend a meeting of the Antique Metalware Society on a complementary range of topics at the same venue on Sunday. All welcome (society members free, non-members £5). For further details contact [quita@onetel.com](mailto:quita@onetel.com) (tel: 01366 328910)

## Planning inspector supports archaeological condition

An inspector refused to delete a condition imposed on a mixed retail and residential scheme in Hitchin, Herts, concluding that it still served a valid planning purpose.

The condition stated that no development should commence until a programme of archaeological observation and recording of the construction groundworks had been undertaken. The appellants stated that a written scheme of investigation had been agreed and a report prepared, which indicated that a 12th to 14th century kiln had operated on the site and this was of regional significance. They stated that the condition was either no longer required or had alternatively been discharged, since the development was virtually complete. The inspector disagreed. The effect of allowing the appeal and removing the condition would be to grant permission without any archaeological investigation, whilst the results of the investigation had clearly demonstrated that the condition was fully justified. Moreover the agreed scheme required that full details of the finds should be lodged with the local museums service in order that the details could be properly recorded and made available to the public. This had not been done and consequently the condition had not been discharged and continued to serve a valid planning purpose.

## British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) 8th Annual Conference

15 – 17 September University of Birmingham

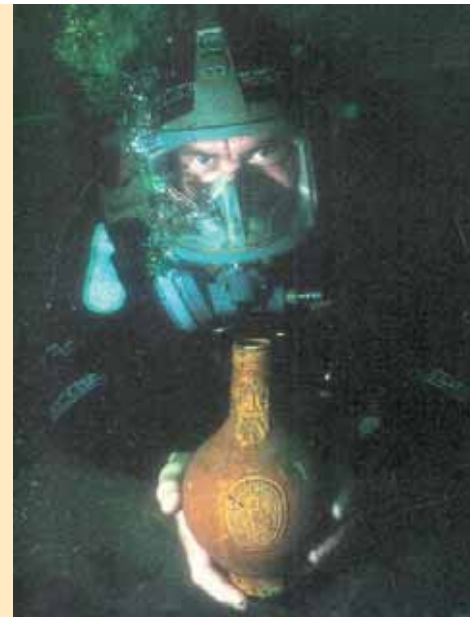
The programme will include papers and poster sessions on

*Physical Aggression: The contribution of anthropology to the investigation of violence and conflict, from past societies to the present day*

*Written in bone: The use of history and anthropology for investigating medicine, disease and biology in past societies*

*Movement, migration and mobility: Bioarchaeological perspectives*

There will also be an open session, for posters and papers on any topic. For further details see [www.babao.org.uk](http://www.babao.org.uk) or email [m.smith.6@bham.ac.uk](mailto:m.smith.6@bham.ac.uk).



## New Code of Good Practice for Marine Heritage

The Crown Estate and the Joint National Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC) have just produced a new code to provide guidance to developers working in the marine environment on how to protect the UK's marine cultural heritage. This Code looks to build on the principles set out in the original and offers guidance to developers on issues such as risk management and legislative implications, with a comprehensive list of expert contacts for further advice. The aim is to encourage a responsible approach to preserving cultural marine resources. Copies of the Code can be downloaded from [http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/1391\\_jnadc\\_code\\_of\\_practice.pdf](http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/1391_jnadc_code_of_practice.pdf) or free copies obtained from CBA offices in York.

## The Second MAG International Conference: Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II: Significance

Auditorium of Action Station - HM Naval Base, Portsmouth, 27-28 September 2006

This two day conference will present and debate issues surrounding determining, presenting and managing significance in the marine archaeological field.

A range of international speakers who will present their experiences include Marnix Pieters (VIOE Flanders Marine Institute, Flanders), LN Santhakumaran (Kerala State, India), Nic Flemming (UK), Stephen Kay (ArcheoMar Project, Italy), Jonathan Moore (Parks Canada), Ray Sutcliffe (UK), Brunenko Ivana (Dubrovnik University, Croatia), Ole Varmer (Titanic Team, US), Mark Staniforth (Flinders University, Australia), Marek Jasinski (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

For more information see the Conference website: [www.magconference.org](http://www.magconference.org) or email [paola\\_palma@hotmail.com](mailto:paola_palma@hotmail.com).

## Network Archaeology

Peter Hinton reports 'It has come to the IFA's attention that Network Archaeology has been using stationery bearing the IFA's Registered Archaeological Organisation logo. The IFA would like to clarify that Network Archaeology has not been registered since 31 March 2004. The IFA has been assured by Network Archaeology that it will make no further unauthorised use of the RAO logo'.

## The Resolution

Culture Minister David Lammy has taken action to protect a wreck, believed to be that of the 70-gun war ship *Resolution*, recently discovered by divers on the seabed in Pevensey Bay, off the Sussex coast, following a recommendation from English Heritage under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. The site comprises a cluster of at least 45 iron guns lying on top of ballast material, other artefacts and a timber hull. Archaeological investigations to date have concentrated on confirming the identity of the site through the recording of the ordnance and ballast. In 1669, the *Resolution* was the flagship in an expedition against the Barbary Corsairs and took part in an unsuccessful attack on the Dutch Smyrna convoy, which resulted in the Third Dutch War. She sank during the Great Storm on 26 November 1703. Substantial sections of the hull of the wrecked warship exist beneath a mound of ballast. The designation of the *Resolution* brings the total number of UK historic wrecks sites designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 to 58.

# NOTES *from* IFA

Kate Geary

## New IFA minimum salary recommendations

IFA's minimum salary recommendations are defined in terms of the three grades of corporate membership and are based on local authority pay scales. Whilst they have been broadly effective, they only cover one aspect of employee benefits, ie pay. New minimum recommendations have been agreed by Council and will be binding on all RAOs from 1 April 2007. These include minimum requirements for employers' pension contributions, paid annual leave and access to occupational sick pay schemes. As a minimum, the new employment package must include

### 1 **6% employer pension contribution subject to any reasonable qualifying period**

- there is *no* requirement for employers to compensate staff who choose not to join a pension scheme where employer contributions are offered
- there is *no requirement* to compensate staff on short-term contracts who are not employed for a sufficient length of time to meet the qualification period although this is something which IFA strongly encourages
- it is recognised that the qualifying period may be set by the pension company

### 2 **Average 37.5 hour working week**

- circumstances of contract work often require working beyond these hours, compensated by time in lieu or overtime payments. A regular increase in working hours should be reflected by a corresponding increase in pay

### 3 **Paid annual leave of at least 20 days plus statutory holidays**

- staff on fixed-term or part-time contracts should be entitled to paid annual leave on a pro rata basis

### 4 **Sick leave allowance of at least 1 month on full pay subject to any reasonable qualifying period**

- sick leave allowance may be aggregated over a rolling twelve-month period. Three to four months is suggested as a reasonable qualifying period. Staff employed on a fixed-term or part-time basis should be entitled to sick pay accrued on a sliding scale or pro rata basis

Any shortfall in these requirements must be made up with extra pay, although improvement in these terms does not justify reduction in basic pay. The new scheme will be monitored through existing RAO procedures, plus routine checking of adverts in JIS as usual. The operational impact on RAOs will also be monitored, as will the effect on recruitment and retention of staff.

## IFA Standards and guidance

IFA's Standards and guidance documents are widely used as benchmarks of quality against which archaeological work can be judged. The initial list covered desk-based assessment, field evaluation, excavation, watching brief and building investigation and recording. A *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* was added in 2001. *Standards and guidance for stewardship of the historic environment* and for *Nautical recording and reconstruction* are currently in preparation, and existing documents are being reviewed.

In some cases, *Standards and guidance* documents are proposed by IFA groups or members, or are commissioned. All benefit from consultation with the relevant IFA groups and committees, with the wider membership and with stakeholders and partners outside IFA. New standards and areas for revision can be proposed to our Committee for Working Practices in Archaeology via Kate Geary. Further information on *Standards* and how they are drafted can be found at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net).

## ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation: any comments?

In September 2004 the IFA, Institution of Civil Engineers, Association of Consulting Engineers and the Civil Engineering Contractors Association published these *Conditions of contract*. We are now seeking comments and feedback on its use for possible future revisions. Comments should be sent to Kate Geary.

Kate Geary  
[kate.geary@archaeologists.net](mailto:kate.geary@archaeologists.net)

# HLF and EPPIC: delivering workplace learning in archaeology

Kate Geary

As part of our work to develop structured vocational training opportunities for archaeology, IFA has been developing methodologies for workplace learning placements to address skills gaps identified in *Profiling the profession 2002/3*. In 2005 we successfully applied for a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to fund workplace learning bursaries. Between submitting the application and getting the good news we were approached by English Heritage to administer the latest round of their English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation (EPPIC) programme, in partnership with IHBC.

Both schemes aim to deliver structured training based on National Occupational Standards for Archaeological Practice in a variety of specialist areas. The training is delivered in the workplace, allowing the trainees to gain skills and experience in a real work environment whilst earning a realistic salary. Learning agreements between the placement holders, the hosts and IFA ensure that the outcomes of the placement are clear and can be monitored and met. Building placements around National Occupational Standards also enables trainees to record evidence towards a future vocational qualification.

The five-year long EPPIC placements are now up and running, covering aerial survey, archaeological investigation, architectural investigation, architectural survey and Romano-British ceramics. These are specifically aimed at new entrants to the profession and are designed to develop the skills base in these specialist areas.

One HLF bursary has been awarded (in finds and environmental work), three more been advertised and the aim is to award eight by the end of 2006. These will include survey, desk-based assessment, building recording, rural archaeology and digital

publishing. Some will be aimed at those seeking to enter professional archaeology whilst others will be suitable for more experienced archaeologists looking to enhance existing skills or develop new ones. They vary from three to twelve months in length.

As well as learning specific skills, placement holders on both schemes will be encouraged to produce personal development plans and record CPD, to become members of IFA or IHBC and to attend and perhaps present papers at at least one major conference during the course of the placement. The aim is to contribute to the development of skilled historic environment professionals capable of meeting the challenges of the future. Our success, along with accounts from individual trainees, will be reported on our website, at conference and in future editions of *TA*.

Kate Geary  
[kate.geary@archaeologists.net](mailto:kate.geary@archaeologists.net)

EPPIC recruit Matthew Bentley surveying gunpowder works at Gatebeck in Cumbria as part of an architectural graphics placement at York



## IFA Groups: an update

Kayt Brown

Four conference sessions this year were organised by IFA Groups and their success has resulted in more being planned for next year. Groups also run their own conferences and seminars, often in partnership with other groups or organisations. Recent events include 'The potential of Buildings Archaeology and Building Materials', organised jointly by the Finds Group and Buildings Group, and the Maritime Group International conference 'Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II; Significance' to be held this autumn. Groups work alongside other IFA committees, and most have a representative on Council. Their activities are in accordance with the IFA Business plan and are advertised on the IFA website and via email to Group members.

As all the Groups are dependent on volunteers, the IFA office provides administrative and financial support. There is a Groups Affairs Officer to help facilitate the running of Groups and a Groups Forum is held every year. All groups are governed by the IFA by-law for Area and Specialist Interest Groups. Guidance notes from IFA Council have been produced that provide further information about running a Group, and outline the roles and responsibilities of committee members. If you are interested in joining a Group, or you would like to suggest a new one, please contact either Kayt Brown or Alex Llewellyn via the IFA office. Free membership of a Group is open to all IFA members. Further information about each Group can be found on the IFA website at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net).

Kayt Brown  
Hon VC Personnel and Membership  
[k.brown@wessexarch.co.uk](mailto:k.brown@wessexarch.co.uk)

The Groups structure has a long history within the IFA. Although the popularity of individual groups has fluctuated over the years, the structure remains an important and valued component within IFA, providing a vital link between membership and elected officers.

Following a report from the Groups Working Party in October 2005, Council recently decided to focus on establishing more Specialist Interest Groups, potentially to incorporate all areas of the profession.

There are currently five special interest groups; Finds, Maritime, Buildings, Diggers and Illustration and Survey and two active area groups; Scottish and Wales/Cymru. The latest suggestion has been for a group representing sole traders. Groups act as a forum to discuss issues of local or specialist interest, and to put forward recommendations to Council. Current projects include *Standard and guidance* covering nautical archaeology, recording and reconstruction by the Maritime Affairs Group, and conditions of contract for specialists, undertaken jointly by the Finds and Illustration and Survey Groups.

## OUR PORTABLE PAST

Pete Wilson

**English Heritage has published a statement of policy and good practice setting out the approaches and standards related to portable antiquities (in this context, all surface collected archaeological material) that it will apply to work on designated sites, projects that it funds and work that it undertakes directly.**

The policy is underpinned by recognition of the contribution that portable antiquities of all types, including metal detected material, makes to understanding the past. However it also recognises that negative impacts can result from unstructured collection and recording of material. The policy will be used by English Heritage as a benchmark against which to judge any work proposed on designated sites and landscapes, applications for licences to use metal detectors in protected places under Section 42 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and the advice that it gives to DCMS on applications relating to Designated Terrestrial Sites and work on Designated Wreck Sites.

*Our Portable Past* is the product of a prolonged process of internal discussion and external consultation and is framed so as to establish a consistent approach to designated areas including historic gardens, battlefields, submerged landscapes and historic wrecks. While not intended to specifically cover hobby metal detecting, for which readers are referred to the *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales*, in keeping with English Heritage's role as the lead body for the historic environment, the policy is recommended as a suitable model for organisations that fund or authorise archaeological projects, and for land managers and others who give consent for archaeological projects.

Chess piece, courtesy  
Portable Antiquities Scheme

The Policy advocates integration of portable antiquities work into structured archaeological projects that follow the usual project cycle, incorporating prior desk-based assessment, remote sensing, and where appropriate evaluation or excavation, followed by assessment, analysis, dissemination and deposition in a publicly accessible archive and with the appropriate HER. The Policy has been devised in line with international and domestic law, and relevant codes of conduct and incorporates an implementation plan setting out areas of work that English Heritage will seek to support.

Copies of the Policy are available from English Heritage Customer Services Department on 0870 333 1181, or email [customers@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:customers@english-heritage.org.uk) (Product code 51188). Alternatively copies may be downloaded from <http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.6633>

Pete Wilson, Convenor,  
English Heritage Portable Antiquities Working Group



# From *DISABILITY* to *INCLUSION*

## *disability training at Reading*

Roberta Gilchrist and Tim Phillips

*In May 2006 the Inclusive, Accessible, Archaeology (IAA) project staff training day on disability for the School of Human and Environmental Sciences (SHES) at the University of Reading brought the whole teaching, administrative and technical support staff up to date with legislative requirements and the practical opportunities for including diverse groups in fieldwork and laboratory experiences.*

Steven Mithen (Head of School), opening, emphasised the important changes taking place in higher education with the opening of universities to more diverse groups. Louise Holt (Geography) set out the various attitudes towards disability, including the Charitable Model (tragic individuals); the Medical Model (ill, the subject for treatment and cure); and the Social Model, where the problem lies with physical, social, attitudinal and economic barriers in society, the model of disability now driving recent legislation.

Tim Phillips leading a disability workshop for Reading University staff



Natalie Clarke (Widening Participation Officer) gave an overview of recent disability legislation, and Keith Bright (Access Consultant and External Evaluator to the IAA project) made an interactive presentation, demonstrating the experience of 'seeing' with a visual impairment and 'listening' if hard of hearing. Tim Phillips (IAA Project Officer, funded by HEFCE and the FDTL5, Fund for Development of Teaching and Learning) outlined the results of the IAA assessment phase, which had characterised archaeological field activities by physical and cognitive demands. Through development of a self-evaluation tool kit for all students participating in archaeological fieldwork training, students could establish their own abilities and track their developing archaeological and transferable skills. By providing a product for use by all students, there would be a shift from disability to ability and inclusion in archaeological fieldwork training.

Carolyn Roberts (Centre for Active Learning, University of Gloucestershire) explained how the Geography Discipline Network's Inclusive Curriculum Project (ICP) was designed to develop, disseminate and embed resources for supporting disabled students, the first major project to look at inclusion of students in a fieldwork-based discipline. Interactive workshops then involved delegates in activities that the School actually carries out, such as the training excavation, running Open Days and specific tasks within laboratories.

Anticipatory adjustment was identified as particularly challenging. In the Fieldwork session activities were identified for which no reasonable adjustment would allow for participation of particular individuals, although there *are* ways a diverse group could be included in most fieldwork. The day raised awareness amongst all staff, and proved the importance of sensibly anticipating provisions necessary for a diverse group of students, rather than simply reacting to the needs of specific individuals.

Anyone wishing to know more about inclusion of people with disabilities of all kinds in fieldwork should contact [inclusivearchaeology@reading.ac.uk](mailto:inclusivearchaeology@reading.ac.uk).

## Cost comparison in the construction industry and its applicability to commercial archaeology

Michael Heaton

Most of us buy our cars second hand, and we may consult *Parkers Used Car Price Guide* or a specialist magazine to find out the 'book price'. These guides have no legal authority but they are relied upon by dealers and buyers alike as the basis for negotiating a purchase price. They indicate what purchasers are willing to pay. The construction industry operates a similar, but more complex system. The 'Building Cost Information Service' operated by the RICS publishes regularly updated analyses of what particular types of building or service cost in different parts of the country, broken down into elements such as groundworks, superstructure, glazing etc. Journals such as the *Architects Journal* publish detailed cost analyses, and trade publications such as *Construction News* the 'contract values' (the successful tender price) of projects.

This cost information allows purchasers to estimate costs and gives contractors a rough idea of what competitors are charging, without restricting freedom to set budgets and prices. Archaeology has nothing comparable. Few of us have any verifiable idea of what others are likely to charge and this manifests itself in wildly differing prices. This is unsettling to clients and their professional advisors, who are unable to assess whether the lowest tender is a realistic bargain or a highly risky gamble by an incompetent organization that might go bust or increase the price once on site. This is why they

query prices – not because they think they are expensive, but because they have no idea what a reasonable price should be.

This lack of clarity makes us look unprofessional. It needn't be like this. Without disclosing what we are individually charging for our *time* – and it is crucial that we do not do that – we could easily publish the prices of a representative selection of projects and we ask the *BCIS* etc to include archaeological costs in their compendia. Published costs would have to be based on site volumes (urban) or areas (rural/infrastructure) and include site operations, processing and analysis costs.

The only impediment is the negligible scale of archaeological costs relative to construction. I suggest, therefore, that we also include the time taken to complete the archaeological works, because interest payments accrued during delays usually cost more than the archaeology causing them. You can check this assertion by using the *British and Irish Legal Information Institute* website and the recent legal disputes arising from the Birmingham Relief Road, including archaeological costs. You may be surprised to learn how little we archaeologists value our time compared, for instance, to security guards. Until this information is in the public domain, that situation will not change.

Suggested structure for cost-comparison publication:

Locality (County, urban/rural/linear, geology and soil type, hydrology etc but not address)	Form of archaeological work (excavation/ wb/evaluation etc)	Form of contract (lump sum/day rates/measured etc.) Consultant engaged?
Approx. volume or gross site area (GSA to be that of site, not surface area of deposits investigated)	Complexity index: (probably on scale of 1-10) Approx % of deposits manually investigated.	Durations: Site operations Processing Analysis and Report
<b>Urban type sites</b> Costs per m <sup>3</sup> of total site volume for: Bulk excavations and site clearance Manual investigation, recording and recovery of materials from archaeological deposits Processing of all artefacts including human remains Processing of all environmental samples All analyses and reporting	<b>Rural type sites</b> Costs per m <sup>2</sup> or hectare of Gross Site Area for: Bulk excavations and site clearance Manual investigation, recording and recovery of materials from archaeological deposits Processing of all artefacts including human remains Processing of all environmental samples All analyses and reporting	
Information supplied by:		



SESSIONS

VISIONS OF THE FUTURE: TACKLING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, NATIONWIDE

Peter Hinton

This session was planned by Malcolm Cooper and Peter Hinton in response to structural and political shifts affecting our approaches to the historic environment today. The profession needs to discuss the strategic and long-term implications of these changes and how they might affect the intellectual, philosophical and physical framework in which we

all work. Different constituencies have different insights; and this year IFA invited one of the conference's principal sponsors, Historic Scotland, to convene speakers from the national heritage bodies to address these issues from personal perspectives.

**Richard Avent**, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings at Cadw, reviewed impressive progress on the Welsh Scheduling Enhancement Programme and announced completion of Listing Resurvey and the Historic Parks and Gardens Register – all including field validation of records. Welsh archaeologists have made excellent progress on characterisation too, and this sound information base will leave Wales well positioned to deal with potential legislative change and to inform environmental assessments for numerous infrastructure and renewable energy projects.



**Andrew Foxon**, Head of Professional Services at Manx National Heritage (MNH), explained how the Isle of Man, a British Crown dependency in neither the UK nor EU, is reliant on Manx sources of funding – and has enjoyed economic growth. Emphasising strongly the role of the historic environment in the broader Manx heritage, and the profile that heritage is likely to have in the November 2006 election for the Tynwald (the Island's parliament), Andrew outlined MNH's work on preserving, protecting, promoting and communicating the historic environment. Leading UK colleagues in the integration of services, MNH does however have many challenges ahead.

**John O'Keeffe**, from the Environment and Heritage Service of DoE Northern Ireland, outlined the intense archaeological activity that has resulted from investment in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday agreement. This has placed considerable strain on an integrated service that carries out roles shared elsewhere in the UK between national and local government, and the process has not been without problems. Unlike Wales, Northern Ireland's information base is not strong, and planning decisions can be compromised: PPS 7 provides a robust basis for archaeological investigation but enforcement of planning conditions for archaeological publication has proved problematic. Apart from immediate reorganisation and resource problems, it is the need for greater public involvement and benefit that will characterise EHS concerns in coming years.

**Adrian Olivier**, Strategy Director at English Heritage, identified a number of potential external factors that we may need to take account of, including climate change, terrorism, demographic change, skills shortages and the 2012 Olympics. We



Malcolm Cooper.  
Photo: Peter Hinton

need to anticipate and influence government responses and ensure that our approaches to the historic environment match new cultural values and meet future needs. Distinction between archaeology and building conservation must be eroded, and there must be more integration between paid and unpaid communities of historic environment practice. Articulation of English Heritage's Conservation Principles, Heritage Protection Reform, the Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention) and patchy implementation of the Valletta Convention are all factors in and symptoms of a more complex environment.

**Malcolm Cooper**, Chief Inspector at Historic Scotland, outlined changes within Historic Scotland over the last year. He emphasised the relationship between public sympathy and public funds for the historic environment, questioned the long-term effects of designating increasing number of heritage assets (whilst struggling to come to terms with the identification, characterisation and conservation of the historic landscape in which they sit), and the need for greater integration of historic environment disciplines.

The discussion reviewed the need to ensure that future decisions are founded on adequate data, that the sector becomes fully integrated, there is greater public involvement, skills needs are addressed, that legislation reflects changing public values (and is enforced), and that we examine the changing environment in which we live as carefully as we do those of past societies.

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



Adrian Olivier. Photo: Peter Hinton







## THE BEAKER PEOPLE PROJECT: MOBILITY AND DIET IN THE BRITISH EARLY BRONZE AGE

Mike Parker Pearson

The identity of Beaker folk has been a perennial question in the study of British prehistory. Were they European immigrants? Or indigenous communities who adopted a pan-European material culture 'package' that included drinking cups, martial display and single burial?

### ANATOMICAL DISTINCTIONS

The Beaker People Project is run by a consortium of university teams (from Sheffield, Durham, Leipzig and the British Geological Survey), with local and national museums, to get some answers. The project also aims to find out just how mobile these people were, what their diets consisted of, and whether nutrition and health were affected by gender or status. The long-recognised anatomical distinction between a long-headed Neolithic population of the 4th millennium BC and broad-headed Beaker people of the late 3rd millennium BC certainly still seems to hold but, given the long time period, the differences are as likely to be due to genetic drift as to immigration. Unfortunately, ancient DNA seems not to survive well in prehistoric skeletons kept in museums so other methods have to be employed.

Isotopic analyses are being carried out on 250 Beaker-period burials: carbon ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) and nitrogen ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) to find out about diet, strontium ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ) and oxygen ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) to investigate mobility and migration, and sulphur ( $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ ) to identify those who lived in coastal areas. The project is also providing new radiocarbon dates, thorough osteological and dental analyses of aspects such as age and sex, health and trauma, and dietary patterns from



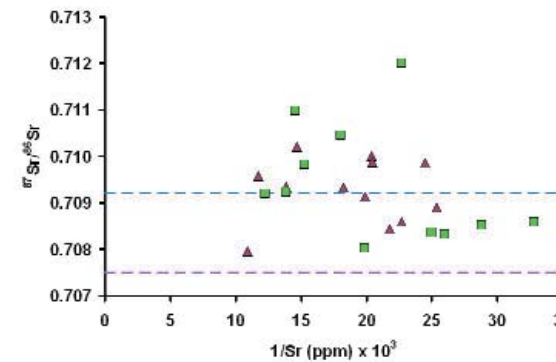
Beaker from Naaboth's Vineyard, Llanharry, Glamorgan.  
© National Museum of Wales

dental microwear analysis. We began with Scottish burials, followed by a large group from the Yorkshire Wolds. Groups from Wessex and the Peak District are next, as well as the few Beaker burials from Wales.

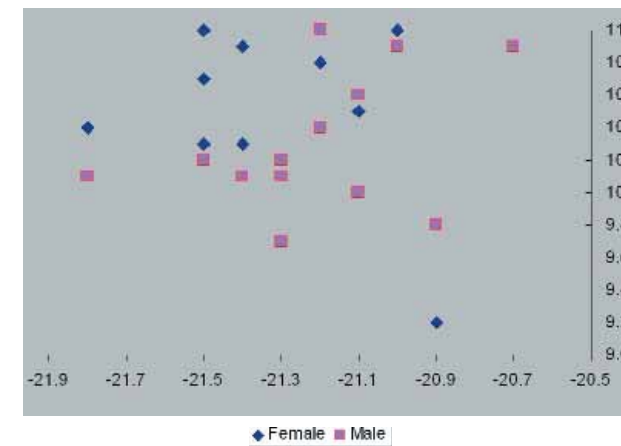
### DIETARY DIFFERENCES

After one year the project has already come up with exciting results. Dental microwear divides the Scottish sample into two groups: those buried with Beakers have fewer pits and scratches on their teeth than those buried with Food Vessels or without any pots. Just what this means is difficult to know. It may relate to differential consumption of quern-ground cereals or of gritty roots and tubers. In addition, men's molars were more abraded than women's. The results of the initial isotopic study ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) show no dietary difference between those with Beakers and those without, but the different abrasion between the sexes is matched by the Scottish males having lower nitrogen levels than the women. This distinction could be due to the environmental factor of their relative distance from the sea, the women in the sample being buried nearer the coast than the men, but it may also have a social and gender dimension.

Overall, the Scottish burials show a uniform diet with the exception of two outliers who consumed large quantities of marine protein. Unfortunately



Comparison of Yorkshire Wolds strontium values from 4th millennium teeth (Duggleby Howe and Calais Wold 275) in red and Beaker-period teeth (Aldro 116 and Calais Wold 23) in green (by Janet Montgomery, Rachel Cooper and Jane Evans)



Values of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  (horizontal axis) and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  (vertical axis) among the Scottish burials (by Mandy Jay)

these two individuals come from cist burials without grave goods so, until their radiocarbon dates are determined, we cannot say if they are from the Beaker period. Even so, it is remarkable that the vast majority did not rely on seafood, given that many of the Beaker burials are from the Aberdonian coastal belt. The same is true of the East Yorkshire population.

### FOREIGN ORIGINS?

The discovery that the Amesbury Archer grew up in central Europe, probably in the Alpine foothills, has

been something of a bombshell for prehistorians. Three of the Boscombe Down Bowmen, also found near Stonehenge by Andrew Fitzpatrick of Wessex Archaeology were also not local to the Wessex chalk. Their strontium and oxygen values are consistent with an origin in Wales although northwest France is another possibility. Yet not all Stonehenge Beaker people had migrated. The Stonehenge Archer (found with arrow wounds in the Stonehenge ditch) and an individual buried nearby at Wilsford had both grown up on chalkland.

### STRONTIUM AND FOOD SOURCES

It is too early for the Beaker People Project to have any results from strontium and oxygen isotopic analysis but a pilot study by Janet Montgomery and Rachel Cooper at Bradford University gives a taste of what is to come. Their strontium analysis of burials in the Yorkshire Wolds showed that some Beaker-period people at Aldro and Calais Wold probably derived food from two different sources. One was probably the chalkland of the Wolds where they were buried and the other the Carboniferous coal measures of the Pennines, suggesting a transhumant lifestyle. The remainder of the sample may have lived a relatively sedentary lifestyle on the Wolds or moved between the chalk and the Jurassic and Triassic rocks of the North York Moors and the Vale of York.

Currently, the earliest Beaker burials in England and Scotland do not appear to date to before 2400 BC. But was Beaker pottery in use in Britain before the inhumation rite? Two Beaker sherds were found in 1954 in a bluestone pit at Stonehenge. This first arrangement of bluestones pre-dates the sarsen circle, which was probably erected before 2480 BC. These sherds may therefore be much older than Beaker pots in burials. Nonetheless, it may be that the idea of a single movement of people bringing Beakers, metallurgy, horses, wheeled vehicles and fancy goods has outlived its credibility. Over the next few years, the project might just change what we thought we knew about the Beaker folk.

*Contributors:* Mike Parker Pearson, Andrew Chamberlain, Carolyn Chenery, Neil Curtis, Jane Evans, Andrew Fitzpatrick, Mandy Jay, Patrick Mahoney, Janet Montgomery, Stuart Needham, Mike Richards and Alison Sheridan



## IDENTITY AND MATERIAL CULTURE IFA FINDS GROUP

### Identity on display

Duncan Brown, Southampton Museums

This paper considered what we mean, archaeologically, by 'identity', and how it is translated for the museum visitor. Starting with the old view of ancient 'cultures', and moving through different interpretations such as structuralist analyses and feminist perspectives, observations were made on how the things we present to the public are informed by our own experience and understanding. Compare for instance, late 19th-century images of the dominant male cave-dweller and his nuclear family, with the co-operative ethic now considered illustrative of the Palaeolithic community at Boxgrove. Museum websites were used to offer interesting insights into self-perception, and comparison between national institutions in England, Scotland and Wales showed up differences as well as similarities. Is there a sub-text to 'Objects of Power', which heads

the British Museum prehistory pages? A tour through the more modest museum of archaeology at Southampton showed how museums also address issues of local and communal identity, and can help to widen their meaning. There is, however, no escaping the final question - whose identity is really on display?

### The secret life of finds

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trewarthen, PAS  
and Nicky Powell, MOLAS

Alison Sheridan discussed the biographies of objects in her opening address. Our paper considered these extended biographies and looked at adaptation, reuse and repair, discussing how to identify these in an object and, further, why the object may have been repaired or adapted and what it may have meant. It centred on a range of finds we have looked at in the course of working in field archaeology and the PAS that have a story of their own. Space allows only a couple to be mentioned here.

A simple strip bow from a brooch from Milborne Port, Somerset has at some point had the wings that held the axis bar damaged. Rather than melt it down or throw it away, a notch was cut at the foot of the bow and the brooch reused as a nail cleaner. And after a 7th-century filigree disc brooch lost its catchplate and pin fixing, it was drilled several times and used in another way. Some of the holes may be stitch holes, but it's not clear how the brooch was reused.

Such finds, individually and as groups, offer potential for further study, providing insights into the actions and motivations of individuals in the past.

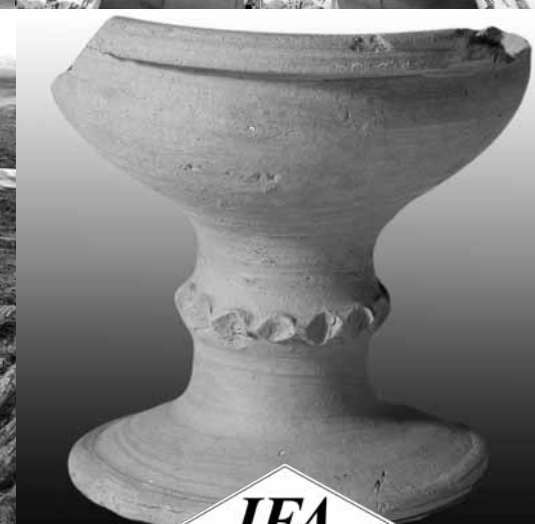
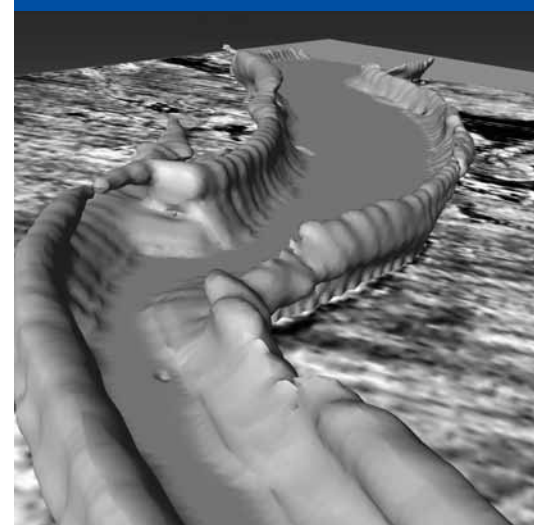
Nail cleaner from Milborne Port, Somerset  
(Somerset County Council)



## THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS

# Annual report 2005/2006

Covering the period July 2005 to June 2006  
with financial statements for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006



SETTING STANDARDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Company Registration  
Number 1918782

# ANNUAL REPORT 2005/2006

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COVERING THE PERIOD JULY 2004 TO JUNE 2005

WITH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2005 TO 31 MARCH 2005

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## REPORT OF THE HONORARY CHAIR

The IFA's strategic plan, adopted in 2000 and revised in 2005, sets out our mission statement to 'advance the practice of archaeology and allied disciplines by promoting professional standards and ethics for conserving, managing, understanding and promoting enjoyment of the heritage', and the Institute's vision that by '2010 the practice and impact of archaeology will be far more significant to people. Archaeologists will find their work more rewarding, both socially and financially.'

Each year Council agrees its business plan, an ambitious programme of objectives for the year. This year, we have prioritised five areas: recruitment of members and RAOs, continuing development of a career structure for archaeologists, improvements in pay and conditions, promotion of a system of accreditation as a means of fulfilling Valletta Convention requirements, and continuous improvement in the efficiency of our office systems.

Last year Council took the decision to invest some of our reserves in appointing a Recruitment and Marketing Coordinator and, as reported by the Honorary Secretary, recruitment (strategy 1.3) has gone extremely well, beating our targets for the year. The figures illustrate the wisdom of this decision as well as Tim Howard's hard work and powers of persuasion, along with those of the Council members and staff who have worked with him, and our publication programme (strategy 2.4) ably delivered by Alison Taylor. Recruitment is essential if the IFA is to represent its membership effectively and continue to demonstrate our professional standing.

The IFA, on behalf of partners in the Archaeology Training Forum, continues to develop vocational qualifications in archaeological practice based on the National Occupation Standards. This will allow archaeologists to demonstrate practical competences (strategy 2.3) and makes valuable progress towards a career structure for archaeologists. As reported in *The Archaeologist*, the next step in our plan involves revising the process of validating membership applications to recognise the qualifications, and to strengthen the link between demonstrated abilities and reward.

Pay and conditions, as ever, remain high on Council's agenda (strategy 2.2), and this year we are able to report good progress with reforms to recommended minimum salaries incorporating benefits other than pay: employers' pension contributions, sickness pay, holiday pay and hours of work. From next April these changes will make a real and significant difference to the employment packages of some of our most poorly paid members. Here I would like to pay tribute to the work of Kenneth Aitchison and Kate Geary on training and pay initiatives, and to that of Natasha Kingham on administering the ground-breaking Heritage Lottery Fund workplace bursaries scheme.

Our work on accreditation (strategy 2.2) takes two forms: exploring improvements to the mechanisms for assessing and demonstrating competence, and persuading those commissioning or authorising work of the advantages of accredited practitioners. Progress has been slower than we would like. However, thanks to English Heritage support, IFA and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) have commissioned the Professional Associations Research Network to advise on future options for the two institutes, and on accreditation.

Finally, our office operations continue to run smoothly and efficiently (strategy 3.4, 3.5), thanks to Alex Llewellyn's industry, insight and calmness in the face of a myriad daily challenges. Alex and her team, Gina Jacklin (Finance and Administrative Assistant), Beth Asbury (Membership Administrator), Kathryn Whittington (Administrative Assistant) and Lynne Bevan (Jobs Information Service) are responsible for running the membership and finance systems, meeting

our constitutional requirements and ensuring – as many of you know – a friendly, helpful and informative responses to every enquiry. Improvements have included changes to the management of membership applications, on-line payment facility for the conference, IT upgrades, updates to our Health and Safety policy and work on a disaster management plan.

In conclusion then, it has been a successful year with calculated and controlled expenditure to bring about

- a 10% increase in members
- 6% more RAOs
- good progress with the qualifications in archaeological practice
- bursaries enabling archaeologists to gain new skills while in paid employment
- significant reforms to minimum salary recommendations, now binding on RAOs and expected of all IFA members who employ archaeologists
- continued investment in accreditation
- research into the future of IFA and IHBC
- fair and firm operation of the disciplinary and complaints processes
- increased influence and advocacy with policy makers
- high-quality publications
- a dynamic and popular annual conference

The Institute of Field Archaeologists is *the* representative body for professional archaeology and in the coming year I am confident that the Institute will continue to expand its influence, to represent professional practice at all levels and to promote and improve the standing of its membership.

**Michael Dawson**  
Hon Chair of Council

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## REPORT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

## REPORT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

In line with the IFA Strategic Plan, Council has continued to pursue the following strategies

- S4.9: we will ensure our long-term financial security so that we are well placed to implement our strategies and activities for the benefit of members and others
- S4.9: we will generate income
- S4.10: we will manage our investments
- S4.11: we will pursue a sound pricing policy
- S4.12: we will manage the key risks to our financial security
- S4.13: we will maintain adequate financial controls and procedures

Council agreed to invest some of the reserves in a recruitment strategy to increase the levels of individual and organisational membership. It was accepted that in order to achieve this strategy, decreasing deficit budgets would be anticipated over the next five years. The income and expenditure account therefore shows, as predicted, deficit this year. The deficit of £6579 was, however substantially less than originally anticipated.

During the audit of the 2005/06 accounts a previous auditing error was discovered and this is shown in the reinstated brought forward balances from 2004/05.

The Institute continues to maintain sufficient reserves to provide a financial base on which to plan expenditure to further the aims of the Institute's Business Plan, in particular the promotion of recruitment, review of the Institute's publication programme, and the continued development of membership services.

**Jack Stevenson**  
Hon Treasurer

# THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

The directors who served the company during the year were:

NAME	POSITION	
Joanna Bacon		
Beverley Ballin-Smith		
Stephen Briggs		
Kayt Brown	Hon Vice Chair, Personnel and membership	
Catherine Cavanagh		
Christopher Clarke		
Patrick Clay		
Hester Cooper-Reade	Hon Secretary	
Michael Dawson	Hon Chair	
David Gaimster	Hon Vice Chair, Outreach	
Veronica Fiorato		
Clare King		
Philip Mills		
Geoff Morley		
David Parham		
Roland Smith	Hon Vice Chair, Standards	
Jack Stevenson	Hon Treasurer	
David Thackray		
Rob Woodside		
Andy Towle		(Appointed 26 Sept 2005)
Gerald Wait		(Appointed 08 March 2006)
David Jennings		(Resigned 26 Sept 2005)
Roy Stephenson		(Resigned 26 Sept 2005)

The following directors are to retire from the board at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Articles of Association:

Beverley Ballin-Smith*	Clare King*
Stephen Briggs*	Philip Mills
Kayt Brown	David Parham*
Catherine Cavanagh*	Jack Stevenson
Chris Clarke*	David Thackray
David Gaimster	Gerald Wait*

Directors marked with an asterisk are eligible for immediate re-election and may therefore be re-nominated.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficiency of the company for that year.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to select suitable accounting policies, and then apply them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. The directors must also prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

## AUDITOR

A resolution to re-appoint Ross Brooke Limited as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985.

## SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

Signed by order of the directors



ALEXANDRA LLEWELLYN  
Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 07 June 2006

## EMPLOYEES OF THE INSTITUTE

NAME	POSITION	PERIOD OF OFFICE
Kenneth Aitchison, MIFA	Head of Professional Development	Full time
Beth Asbury, AIFA	Membership Administrator	Full time
Lynne Bevan, MIFA	JIS Bulletin compiler	Part time
Kate Geary, MIFA	Training & Standards Co-ordinator	Full time
Peter Hinton, MIFA	Chief Executive	Full time
Tim Howard	Recruitment & Marketing Co-ordinator (July 05)	Part time
Gina Jacklin	Finance and Administrative Assistant	Part time
Natasha Kingham	HLF Workplace Learning Bursary Co-ordinator (Apr 06)	Part time
Alexandra Llewellyn, MIFA	Head of Administration	Full time
Sonya Nevin	Administrative Assistant (to Sept 05)	Full time
Alison Taylor, MIFA	Head of Outreach (to Sept 05)	Full time
	Editor (from Sept 05)	Part time
Kathryn Whittington, PIFA	Administrative Assistant (Sept 05)	Full time
Naomi Archer	EPPIC scheme placement (Mar 06)	Full time
Matthew Bentley, PIFA	EPPIC scheme placement (Feb 06)	Full time
Anna Doherty	EPPIC scheme placement (Mar 06)	Full time
Kate Page-Smith	EPPIC scheme placement (Feb 06)	Full time
Emma Pickford	EPPIC scheme placement (Feb 06)	Full time

## COMPANY INFORMATION

<i>Company secretary</i>	Alexandra Llewellyn	
<i>Registered office</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists	University of Reading Whiteknights PO Box 227 Reading RG6 6AB
<i>Auditors</i>	Ross Brooke Limited Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors	21/22 Park Way Newbury Berkshire RG14 1EE
<i>Bankers</i>	Co-operative Bank Plc	34 St Mary's Butts, Reading RG1 2LQ
<i>Solicitors</i>	Simon Best Tim Francis	Gaston Whybrew 86 The Crescent, Colchester, Business Park Colchester, Essex CO4 9YAQ

**INDEPENDENT  
AUDITOR'S REPORT TO  
THE MEMBERS OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF FIELD  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2006**

We have audited the financial statements of Institute of Field Archaeologists for the year ended 31 March 2006 which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) and on the basis of the accounting policies set out.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR**

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

**BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**OPINION**

In our opinion:

the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended;

the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and

the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements year ended 31 March 2006.



ROSS BROOKE LIMITED  
Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors  
21/22 Park Way, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 1EE

**INCOME AND  
EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2006**

	NOTE	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
<b>Turnover</b>		<b>341,210</b>	488,459
Cost of sales		<u>49,164</u>	<u>111,479</u>
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>292,046</b>	376,980
Administrative expenses		<u>307,443</u>	<u>311,313</u>
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus</b>	2	<b>(15,397)</b>	65,667
Interest receivable		<u>8,818</u>	<u>4,565</u>
<b>(Deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(6,579)</b>	70,232
Tax on (deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities	3	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year</b>		<b>(6,579)</b>	<u>70,232</u>

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL  
RECOGNISED GAINS AND  
LOSSES FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 31 MARCH 2006**

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
(Deficit)/Surplus for the financial year attributable to the members	<u>(6,579)</u>	<u>70,232</u>
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	<b>(6,579)</b>	<u>70,232</u>
Prior year adjustment (see note 4)	<u>29,773</u>	
Total gains and losses recognised since the last annual report	<b>23,194</b>	

**BALANCE SHEET AT  
31 MARCH 2006**

	NOTE	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	<b>2,836</b>	3,832
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		<b>19,993</b>	167
Debtors due within one year	6	<b>68,859</b>	67,845
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>410,761</u>	<u>338,578</u>
		<b>499,613</b>	406,590
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<b>190,196</b>	91,405
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>309,417</b>	315,185
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>312,253</b>	319,017
Capital grants	8	<u>—</u>	<u>185</u>
		<b>312,253</b>	<u>318,832</u>
<b>Reserves</b>	11		
Income and expenditure account	12	<b>312,253</b>	318,832
<b>Members' funds</b>		<b>312,253</b>	<u>318,832</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

These financial statements were approved by the directors on the 07 June 2006 and are signed on their behalf by:



JACK STEVENSON  
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (i) **Basis of accounting** The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).
- (ii) **Turnover** The turnover shown in the income and expenditure account represents amounts invoiced during the year and amounts receivable on projects undertaken within the year.  
In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.
- (iii) **Fixed assets** All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.
- (iv) **Depreciation** Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:  
Office equipment - 50% per annum of net book value
- (v) **Long-term contracts** Sales and foreseeable profits on long-term contracts are recognised in line with the activity of each contract. Invoiced sales in excess or deficit of recognised sales are carried forward in payments on account or accrued income. The balance of costs recognised that are in excess or deficit of invoiced costs are carried forward in accruals or work in progress. Provision is made in accruals for any foreseeable losses.
- (vi) **Operating lease agreements** Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.
- (vii) **Foreign currencies** Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating surplus.
- (viii) **Financial instruments** Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.
- (ix) **Area and special interest groups** The IFA has a number of regional and special interest groups, who organise comparatively small scale events, conferences and other activities. The income, expenditure and funds held by these groups is incorporated into the accounts of the IFA.
- (x) **Deferred capital grants** Grants in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful economic life of the assets to which they relate.

2 OPERATING SURPLUS

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
Amortisation of government grants re fixed assets	(185)	(184)
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	2,353	2,367
Auditor's fees	3,764	2,938
Net loss on foreign currency translation	254	-

3 TAX ON SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Corporation tax is only chargeable on bank interest received.

4 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Included in the 2005 accounts were conference costs of £29,773 accrued in error. A prior year adjustment for this amount has been made to purchases and accruals.

5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment (£)	
<b>COST</b>		
At 1 April 2005		17,598
Additions		1,357
<b>At 31 March 2006</b>		<b>18,955</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>		
At 1 April 2005		13,766
Charge for the year		2,353
<b>At 31 March 2006</b>		<b>16,119</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>		
<b>At 31 March 2006</b>		<b>2,836</b>
At 31 March 2005		3,832

6 DEBTORS

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
Trade debtors	58,223	35,397
Prepayments and accrued income	10,636	32,448
	<b>68,859</b>	<b>67,845</b>

7 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
Trade creditors	13,722	48,024
Other creditors including taxation and social security: PAYE and social security	7,532	6,243
Other creditors	1,858	149
Accruals and deferred income	167,084	36,989
	<b>190,196</b>	<b>91,405</b>

8 CAPITAL GRANTS

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
<b>Received and receivable:</b>		
At 1 April 2005	744	744
At 31 March 2006	<b>744</b>	<b>744</b>
<b>Amortisation:</b>		
At 1 April 2005	559	375
Credit to profit and loss account	185	184
At 31 March 2006	<b>744</b>	<b>559</b>
Net balance at 31 March 2006	-	185

9 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 March 2006 the company had aggregate annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
Operating leases which expire: Within 2 to 5 years	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,255</b>

10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under The Financial Reporting Standard For Smaller Entities (effective June 2005).

11 COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. In the event of the company being wound up, the members are liable to contributing up to £10 each to meeting the liabilities of the company.

12 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
Balance brought forward as previously reported	289,059	248,600
Prior year adjustment (note 4)	29,773	-
Balance brought forward restated	<b>318,832</b>	<b>248,600</b>
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year	<b>(6,579)</b>	<b>70,232</b>
Balance carried forward	<b>312,253</b>	<b>318,832</b>

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

	2006 (£)	2005 (£) (restated)
<b>Turnover</b>		
Subscriptions	198,908	178,323
Application fees	3,450	2,697
RAO fees	39,143	37,479
Adverts	1,760	2,690
Publications	1,071	3,758
JIS subscriptions & adverts	16,074	15,146
Group income	836	2,386
Sundry income	95	5,798
Total conference income	-	82,859
Total project income	<b>79,873</b>	<b>157,323</b>
	<b>341,210</b>	<b>488,459</b>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Non-core staff costs: conference	2,035	37,206
Non-core staff costs: projects	47,129	74,273
	<b>49,164</b>	<b>111,479</b>
<b>Gross surplus</b>	<b>292,046</b>	<b>376,980</b>
<b>Overheads</b>		
Wages and salaries	207,482	215,708
Temporary staff costs	558	4,442
Travel and subsistence	9,874	6,687
Staff expenses - conference	1,182	-
Staff training	370	559
Staff recruitment	1,148	2,035
Committee travel	7,033	4,261
Group funding	2,313	932
JIS costs	1,537	1,420
Publications: TA	23,179	19,973
Premises costs	11,052	10,002
Insurance	3,832	2,550
Stationery	3,702	4,124
Postage	2,011	9,453
Copying	6,466	3,007
General printing	527	3,986
Computing and IT	4,880	7,586
Telephone	3,240	3,305
Promotional material	3,915	625
Hospitality	555	324
Magazine and institution subscriptions	1,226	846
General expenses	230	15
Payroll costs	1,225	600
Accountancy fees	410	682
Audit fees	3,764	2,938
Depreciation of fixed assets	2,353	2,367
Amortisation of government grants	(185)	(184)
Bank charges	3,310	3,070
Foreign currency gains/losses	254	-
	<b>307,443</b>	<b>311,313</b>
<b>Operating (deficit)/surplus</b>	<b>(15,397)</b>	<b>65,667</b>
Bank interest receivable	8,818	4,565
<b>(Deficit)/surplus on ordinary activities</b>	<b>(6,579)</b>	<b>70,232</b>

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**REPORT OF THE  
HONORARY  
SECRETARY**

IFA Council 2005/06 is made up of 22 corporate members. It has met four times following the 2005 AGM and the appointment of Mike Dawson as Chair. Council has continued to oversee the strategic aims of the Institute and debate key issues facing the profession with guidance from six elected Executive committee members who discuss policy implementation in more detail and report back to Council. The eight committees have also continued to focus on moving forward on the strategic aims overseen by the Vice Chairs for Membership and Personnel, Outreach and Standards.

**MEMBERSHIP AND PERSONNEL**

The day to day running of the IFA is conducted by its 11 members of staff. This year we have welcomed Kathryn Whittington to the Membership Team, and Natasha Kingham as HLF Workplace Learning Bursary Co-ordinator, along with five people employed by IFA under the English Heritage Professional Placements in Archaeology.

The Validation Committee and Membership Team has seen an increase in the number of applications received for membership and in the last twelve months has considered 261 new, 96 upgrade and 11 rejoiner applications. Two new applications were turned down and 31 were not accepted for the grade they applied to. Membership Appeals Committee has considered three appeals against the decision of Validation. The current (June) membership is as follows (2005 figures in brackets)

Honorary members	13	(13)
Members	918	(855)
Associates	532	(486)
Practitioners	338	(333)
Students	214	(146)
Affiliate	188	(171)
Total	2203	(2004)

Validation Committee increased the frequency of its meetings to handle increased applications, and now meets nine times per year. The Committee and Membership Team has revised the Applicants' Handbook with input from the Professional Training Committee to make the application process to each level of membership clearer.

The positive increase in membership can be, in part, credited to the appointment of Tim Howard as Recruitment and Marketing Coordinator and the hard work of Gina Jacklin in reducing the number of people lost through non-payment of subscriptions. Tim has carried out numerous recruitment visits with assistance from Council members, in particular the Diggers Forum, to increase awareness of what the IFA has and is trying to achieve. This has also resulted in the increase of the number of Registered Organisations from 48 to 51.

**OUTREACH**

Staff and Groups have continued to carry out a programme of outreach. The conference this year in Edinburgh was a success, attracting around 350 delegates. Particular thanks are due to the members of the IFA Scottish Group and the principal sponsors, Historic Scotland and RBPM, without whom the conference would not have been such a success. We are now working on the 2007 conference which will be held in Reading.

The Editorial Board and Alison Taylor have continued to produce the ever popular and informative magazine, *The Archaeologist*. The topics covered over the last year were *Working in historic towns*, *Working with finds*, *Environmental archaeology* and *Archaeology of medieval Britain*. SALON-IFA and our Jobs Information Bulletin have also continued as popular services to members. Unfortunately the Journal project had been put on hold for reasons of cost. As a result a review is being carried out of the Publication Strategy to ensure that we continue to provide the level of service to members in the absence of the Journal. Key targets from this will involve the revision and introduction of new IFA papers in professional practice, and the development of a members' only section of the website.

**STANDARDS**

The Committee for Working Practices in Archaeology (CWPA) has introduced changes to the IFA recommended pay minima which become binding on IFA registered organisations in April 2007. They are currently working on the development of a *Standard and guidance for Stewardship*, a *Standard for Archive Procedure, Roles and Responsibility*, and a *Standard for Nautical Archaeology Recording and Reconstruction*. They are also working with Prospect to benchmark archaeological job descriptions with those of other professions.

The Professional Training Committee (PTC) continues to work towards the introduction of a vocation qualification in archaeology. We successfully bid for the HLF project which will see a minimum of 32 workplace learning bursary placements in archaeology over the next four years. We have also set up the English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation (P7). PTC has also presented Council with a timetable for the introduction of mandatory CPD.

The introduction of the new Disciplinary by-law at the 2005 AGM has been put to the test and we are dealing with five current disciplinary cases. Three others have been completed, two resulting in advisory recommendations being made and one deemed to have no case to answer. There have also been two complaints against RAOs and one against an organisation purporting to be an RAO.

In addition to committee work, staff, Council and Group members also represent IFA on external bodies including APPAG, British Archaeological Awards, the DCMS Heritage Protection Review Sounding Board and Local Delivery Working Party, and The Archaeology Forum, on behalf of which we gave evidence to the Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee. We have also commented on seven consultations, including the UK ratification on the 1954 Hague Convention and the European Commission's marine strategy package.

Thanks are due to all staff who ensure the development of the Institute and maintain the smooth running of IFA Council and Executive Committee. Thanks are also due to IFA committee members who dedicate their time voluntarily to the Institute. We are always keen to see new faces on our committees, and if you are interested in assisting in the development of your Institute please contact the office staff for further information.

**Hester Cooper-Reade**  
Hon Secretary

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**AREA & SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS**

**REPORT OF THE  
MARITIME AFFAIRS  
GROUP**

*Julie Satchell* (Hon Chair), *Mark Dunkley* (Hon Secretary), *Douglas McElvogue* (Hon Treasurer), *Mark Littlewood*, *Paola Palma*, *David Parham* and *Jesse Ransley*

During the past year responses to consultations have been submitted to IFA Groups Consultation, Historic Ships Committee Constitution, Proposed European Marine Strategy, the parliamentary enquiry into Protecting, preserving and making accessible our nation's heritage, and the Defra Marine Bill. MAG continues to represent professional maritime archaeology through attendance and input into a range of groups and committees.

An email information service for MAG members is provided by Mark Dunkley, to distribute relevant information rapidly. The group has also published two MAG bulletins which have been formalised into spring and autumn editions.

The Archaeological Diving Practices seminar was held in conjunction with English Heritage on the 7 December. As a result of the seminar MAG will be producing an IFA Paper later this year. Recognition of a number of issues relating to maritime archaeological archives has prompted a MAG seminar on this issue which will be held on 5 December 2006. After the success of the

Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage Conference in 2004 a conference in September 2006 will focus on 'Significance' and how this is defined, managed and presented. Publication of the MAG 2004 Conference will be available soon. A maritime session, now a regular feature, was held at the IFA conference.

In addition to an IFA Paper on archaeological diving practices, a full *Standards and guidance paper for Boat and ship recording and reconstruction* by Douglas McElvogue will be launched later this year. The growing need for standards and guidance within maritime archaeology has been recognised and the committee is developing a strategy to draft and deliver further maritime documents.

**Julie Satchell**  
Chair, Maritime Affairs Group

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## REPORT OF THE DIGGERS FORUM

*Chris Clarke* (Hon Chair), *Geoff Morley* (Acting Hon Secretary), *Jez Taylor* (Hon Treasurer), *Amy Gray Jones*, and *Kevin Wooldridge*

The committee met three times, in London and Cambridge. Topics discussed included communication structures, training, and pay and conditions. Opinions and conclusions have been reported back to IFA Council. Two newsletters (the Forum Dispatch) have been produced, and our webpage is being developed. Key events were the Diggers Forum conference session in Edinburgh (p37), and a joint day conference with Prospect and IFA (p40). Education and recruitment visits have been undertaken at archaeological organisations across the country, generating a more positive atmosphere towards IFA and an increase in membership applications.

In the coming year we will be looking into the possibility of Forum-developed training opportunities, and campaigning on a variety of issues. This is in association with substantially increasing the membership base, especially among non-IFA members.

**Chris Clarke**  
Hon Chair, Diggers Forum

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## REPORT OF THE SCOTTISH GROUP

*John A Lawson* (Hon Chair), *John Sode-Woodhead* (Hon Secretary), *Jenni Morrison* (Hon Treasurer), *David Strachan*, *Bruce Glendinning*, *Donald Wilson* and *Jack Stevenson*

The committee has met on a regular basis throughout the year, following the 2005 AGM in August, which coincided with a seminar on *Strategic environmental assessment for archaeologists*. In November the group jointly held with IHBC a seminar on *Scottish rural vernacular building recording and conservation*. A seminar was held for Glasgow University Archaeology Department on careers in archaeology in November 2005.

Much of the work of the committee has focused on responding to consultations and policy directives emanating principally from the Scottish Executive, working closely with the Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS) and other heritage bodies including the CSA, HEACS, NTS, ARIA/ALGAO Scotland and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In addition work has continued with ARIA/ALGAO, NTS and CSA on lobbying the Scottish Executive in relation to historic environment issues arising from the Planning Bill currently going through Parliament. Two amendments to the Bill are being drafted covering statutory provision of SMR Services within local authorities and for local authorities to have a statutory duty of care for the historic environment.

The Groups 2006 AGM was held on 18 August at the Museum of Edinburgh, together with a seminar on *Scottish Urban Archaeology: looking to the future*.

**John Lawson**  
Chair, Scottish Group

## 2005/2006 COMMITTEES

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### COMMITTEE FOR WORKING PRACTICES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Patrick Clay (chair)  
Beverley Ballin Smith  
Peter Barker  
Phil Bethall  
Paul Chadwick  
Tim Darvill  
Paul Everill  
Fiona MacDonald  
Phil Mills  
Geoff Morley  
Taryn Nixon  
Roland Smith  
Jez Taylor  
Andy Towle  
John Woodhead

### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE

Mike Bishop (chair)  
Jo Bacon  
Beverley Ballin Smith  
Catherine Cavanagh  
John Collis  
Tom Evans  
Don Henson  
Bob Hook  
Gary Lock  
Fiona MacDonald  
Nicky Powell  
John Walker  
Roger White

### REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE

Laura Schaaf (Chair)  
Evelyn Baker  
Peter Barker  
Stephen Briggs  
Stewart Bryant  
Stephen Carter  
Chris Clarke  
Patrick Clay  
Hester Cooper-Reade  
Bob Croft  
Sue Davies  
Rachel Edwards  
Peter Hinton  
Gwilym Hughes  
John Hunter  
David Jennings  
Clare King  
Mark Leah  
Forbes Marsden  
Jonathan Parkhouse  
Paul Spoerry  
Roland Smith  
Dave Start  
Andy Towle  
John Williams  
John Woodhead  
Bob Zeepvat

### MEMBERSHIP APPEALS COMMITTEE

Victoria Bryant (chair)  
Chris Clarke  
James Dinn  
Leigh Dodd  
Veronica Fiorato  
Andy Towle

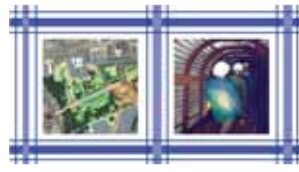
### VALIDATION COMMITTEE

Rachel Edwards (chair)  
Paul Adams  
Simon Atkinson  
Jo Bacon  
Evelyn Baker  
Beverley Ballin Smith  
Stephen Briggs  
Kayt Brown  
Catherine Cavanagh  
Chris Constable  
Hester Cooper-Reade  
Ed Dickinson  
David Divers  
David Hibbitt  
Kirsten Holland  
Beccy Jones  
Clare King  
Roy King  
Douglas McElvogue  
Phil Mills (vice-chair)  
Geoff Morley  
Dave Parham  
Jonathan Parkhouse  
Julie Satchell  
John Sode Woodhead  
Roy Stephenson  
Jez Taylor  
Bob Zeepvat

### EDITORIAL BOARD

David Gaimster (chair)  
Jonathan Bateman  
Stephen Briggs  
Andrea Bradley  
Catherine Cavanagh  
David Thackray  
Tracy Wellman





## ETHNICITY AND IDENTITY IN THE ROMAN ARMY

David Breeze

Roman archaeology has not been as popular in recent years as it was in the past. This is unfortunate for British archaeology for the Roman period has much to offer archaeology as a whole. Not least, there is a large body of material evidence in the form of observations, surveys, site plans, excavation reports and abundant artefacts. Theories can be propounded, models erected, and then compared against this archaeological data base. Some archaeological questions can be explored which may be difficult in other periods and modern parallels drawn, such as Hadrian's Wall with the Berlin Wall or the latest Israeli Wall. One question of great interest today is ethnicity.

### PATCHY DIFFERENCES

Roman military archaeologists are particularly interested in ethnicity. The Roman army is generally perceived as uniform: a soldier serving in Britain, it is said, cannot be distinguished from one in Syria. Yet, a variety of differences can be recognised. Sometimes these relate so specific areas; elsewhere,

it would appear, to individual units or groups of soldiers. It is not clear why these differences are so patchy. Why, for example, should the only Frisians on Hadrian's Wall make their own pottery and not other units or ethnic groups? How and why did African cooking equipment suddenly appear in north Britain?

### CREOLISATION AND CROCKERY

The session on ethnicity in the Roman army attempted to look at some of these issues. The scene was set by myself, who introduced the Roman material, the ways artefacts can help us understand ethnicity in the past and ways Roman military studies are a good testing ground for other archaeological models. The Roman themselves certainly pushed the seductive model of a monolithic Roman army, with 'them' portrayed as bound and naked, 'us' crowned by Victory, yet we know for example that Germans served at Housesteads. **Sian Jones** considered the study of ethnicity in archaeology, looking at ways that the simple binary opposition of 'Roman' and 'native' was being revised through concepts of creolisation, hybridisation and discrepant identities and experiences.

**Vivien Swan** came back to basics, considering what soldiers chose to eat and the implications of pottery, the nature of the pot itself indicating the cooking technique. Crockery sets were broadly standardised, yet soldiers expressed their own ethnicity in various ways that varied from the traditional Mediterranean military model. The tripod vessel, a late La Tène tradition of Noricum (modern Austria), was adapted by the Roman army and spread eastwards down the Danube. A further adaptation was taken westwards into the Rhine provinces, and thence to Britain, though here it had limited success and died out, perhaps because the Britons did not like what was cooked in the vessels. It is therefore not found outside early forts, where tripod pots with individual refinements in design ensure that we can trace their derivation to original parts of Gaul. Gallic cuisine may not have become popular but the Gaulish beaker was more successful: perhaps the Britons preferred the contents, especially if it was beer. The huge vase-like beakers found at late Rome Ditchin in modern Bulgaria are best interpreted as relating to communal drinking.

### 'MARTIAL RACES'

**Carol van Driel-Murray** examined the cults of ethnic units and martial races in both modern and ancient armies. She argued that the concept of 'martial races', such as the Rajputs and the Gurkas (who have no tradition of military violence or even male superiority, just of strong bonds of loyalty) are the deliberate constructs of imperial powers. The Scots filled a similar role, and the Batavians are a Roman equivalent. The agricultural regime of the lower Rhine basin, in which small horticultural plots were mostly cultivated by women, made it possible for men to leave for profitable military careers, and the collapse of this system in the 3rd century is interpreted as being directly related to the use and abandonment of the Batavians as a 'martial race'.

### ACROSS THE FRONTIER

**Sonja Jilek** considered the identification of frontier society in the middle Danube and its relationship with the Germanic tribes immediately beyond the frontier. Often similar architectural features and finds are found on both sides of the frontier, reflecting a common history, though amended over time as a result of the imposition of the Roman frontier through the region. She suggested that there was an economic relationship and technology transfer as well as cultural interaction, with increasing contact, and therefore influence, as the Roman provinces became richer.

### RE-SETTLEMENT IN DACIA

The kingdom of Dacia (modern Transylvania) was a hard nut for the Roman to crack. It irritated Rome for 150 years from the time of Julius Caesar before being conquered by Trajan – and then at the second attempt. **Ioana Oltean** investigated how the Romans dealt with this sophisticated enemy. Archaeology has furnished evidence for deliberate destruction of some Dacian sites, and the abandonment of hill-forts, with resettlement on lower ground: a normal feature. Here, however, the re-settled peoples appear to have adopted local styles of buildings: conservative traditions seem to have continued. As a whole, the province experienced a considerable influx of both soldiers and civilians. In this new world, the natives are virtually invisible in the epigraphic record. Perhaps, as they were on the home territory, they saw no need to proclaim their



The Hutcheson Hill distance slab. A laurel wreath is placed in the mouth of an eagle ('us'), watched by bound and naked captives ('them'). The remarkable series of distance slabs from the Antonine Wall in Scotland offers the Roman's view of fighting: the Romans won, the gods were on their side, their opponents were forced into subjection.  
© Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow

identity. However, heroic names like Decebalus were used both in Dacia and elsewhere, while Dacian gods continued to be worshipped.

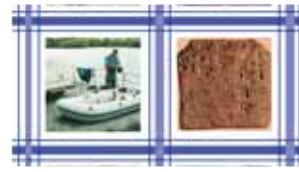
In a stimulating essay Leo Rivet stated that one of the sources for the study of Roman Britain is 'evidence by analogy'. This session, with speakers from Amsterdam, Vienna and Cluj-Napoca as well as Edinburgh, Manchester and York, and archaeological evidence from the Antonine Wall to the Lower Danube cited to support arguments, underlined this important point. The range of material evidence may be daunting, but the challenge is exciting.

David Breeze  
David.Breeze@scotland.gsi.gov.uk



Over 100 years after its arrival in Britain, this Dacian cohort continued to display the curved sword of its homeland on inscriptions and sculpture





## RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Roger Mercer

Within any invitation to put together a morning's session on *Recent Discoveries in British Archaeology* a number of challenges present themselves. How do you cram into nine slots a fair representation of all the exciting finds from the early Pleistocene to yesterday, reflecting activity on land, sea and air over a land mass as varied as the British Isles?

### MESOLITHIC HOUSE

The session was billed to 'have a Scottish emphasis' and started with **John Gooder** of AOC Archaeology's extraordinary Mesolithic round house located, unbelievably, on the subsoil of a ploughed prairie field in coastal East Lothian. Set in a slight depression, which saved it, the structure looked like a straightforward Bronze Age house but with substantial residual floor deposits sealing structural elements containing many thousands of struck lithics, vast quantities of hazel nut shells and, so far, three C14 determinations in the 7th-8th millennia BC. Simon Buteux (University of Birmingham)



Mesolithic roundhouse remains, preserved in East Lothian. Photograph: AOC Archaeology

followed with a summation of work at Waverley Wood Farm Pit, Bubbenhall, Warwickshire, where in-situ deposits of fossil material accompanied by hand axes executed upon andesite (probably ultimately from the Lake District) and chopper tools on quartzite were left by migrant hominins. These were moving, presumably, along the terraces of the 'Bytham River', now defunct, but, before the Anglian glaciation, the major east-west river corridor of the Midlands. This marked a major route for migrant animals and their predators from the North Sea plain into the British uplands, thus truly introducing 'hunters to the edge of the world'.

### ARCHAEOLOGY FROM BLANK AREAS

**Donna McGuire** (GUARD) brought us back to the bread and butter of archaeology with a major area excavation at Midross on Loch Lomondside. Bronze Age funerary monuments including LBA cremations marked by upright cobbles, Iron Age settlement and an Early Christian cemetery with objects of Norse origin all featured in this complex palimpsest. This record of settlement from the Neolithic to the late medieval period in an area where little archaeological context was previously known was picked up by Dave Cowley (Investigator RCAHMS) in a paper that marked the thirtieth year of Royal Commission-sponsored flying/archaeological reconnaissance in Scotland (originating in 1976). On the macro scale he demonstrated how our appreciation of historic and prehistoric reality in Lowland Scotland had been enhanced by aerial survey and how the pattern of flying is now changing to explore the terra incognita of the north and west, and the challenges that involves.

### RICHES FROM ROMAN MARCHING CAMPS

**Murray Cook** (AOC Archaeology) took us to one of those areas so enriched by air survey – the Roman temporary/marching camps of northeast Scotland. Dismissed by successive generations of archaeologists as producing little from their narrow V-sectioned ditches and less from their frequently vast interiors, he showed us absolutely convincingly how the camp at Deers Den, Kintore, Aberdeenshire has disproved this. Scores of bread ovens and pits have been retrieved, many of them with complex fillings that demonstrate long and multiple occupancy, prompting him to exercise comparanda with siege camps at Masada and to explore how

One of many ovens at the Roman marching camp of Kintore.

Photograph: Murray Cook



such information may force us to review our perception of Roman military method and history in the far northeast.

### MONKS AND NEW INDUSTRIES

Another under-explored aspect of Scotland's past landscape was introduced by **Derek Hall** (Scottish Urban Archaeology Trust) in a fascinating tour d'horizon reviewing the monastic granges of Scotland. He traced their hugely important involvement in farming improvement and also in early developments in salt-panning, ceramics, lead and silver mining, iron production and coal extraction. At this point we slipped beneath the waves with Stephen Webster (Wessex Archaeology), to explore the wreck of the Iona II, a paddle steamer bound for blockade running with US Confederate forces in 1863. She sheltered in the lee of Lundy Island when, leaking badly, she lost power, and thus her pumps, and foundered. She was carrying munitions. Her predecessor ship the Iona I, commissioned for the same purpose by the same client, had sunk nearer her Govan, Clydeside builders in the Clyde Estuary. Iona II was however a 'state of the art' ship in terms of her propulsion and is now a Protected Wreck. Her successor Iona III had a happier career, serving for many years until broken up in the 1930s.

### JACOBAN SLAVE TRADER

The tenuous link with the slave trade provided by Iona II and her frustrated owners was picked up by **David Jamieson** (MoLAS) in reviewing a Thames embankment site at Hammersmith. Here, evidence of a considerable Saxon settlement was disrupted by



the cellars of a Jacobean mansion owned by a somewhat sinister (but loyal) supporter of Charles I, Sir Nicholas Crispe. An entrepreneur of no mean order, his house was the centre of glass bead manufacture. These beads he used as the quid pro quo in extensive voyages in pursuit of the transatlantic slave trade during the 1650s, when life abroad was 'healthier' for him (and his house was occupied by General Fairfax). Ironically the site eventually became occupied by a sugar refinery as the 'triangle' of that ghastly enterprise was, symbolically, completed.

### INNOVATIVE GLASS TECHNOLOGY

**Ian Miller** (Oxford Archaeology North) stayed with glass production as he explored a phenomenon of the high Industrial Revolution set in the world's first industrial suburb established in Ancoats, Manchester during the 19th century. Little documented, the Percival, Vickers British and Foreign Flint Glass Works Co Ltd is present from 1844 until 1914. It required excavation of a succession of furnaces to record intricate and important technological advances featuring improved coal feeding apparatus and better arrangements for gas flow, as well as details relating to the manufacture of glass objects.

### TWELVE IRON AGE CAULDRONS

Finally, I read a short contribution by **Andrew Fitzpatrick** (Wessex Archaeology) relating to a truly extraordinary find, currently termed the North Wiltshire hoard. There, following a metal detector's primary location, a team from the British Museum, Portable Antiquities Scheme, Wessex Archaeology and local Society members recovered a pit set within an Iron Age farmstead in which were buried were not one or two but twelve bronze cauldrons, a truly unique find in the European context.

From the Anglian Glaciation to Ancoats, from andesite handaxes to monastic lead mining, from cauldrons to boilers, by land, sea and air. I was certainly hungry as I left the lecture hall having thanked the lecturers and the session sponsors, the CBA.

Roger Mercer



Hoard of Iron Age cauldrons under excavation. Photograph: Elaine Wakefield, Wessex Archaeology



## ENGINEERING AND ARCHAEOLOGY

David Jordan

If we want to preserve the buried past against the threat of development we have to work with civil engineers to plan and monitor conservation. This session discussed the challenges of collaboration. How do we use engineering data to map the risk to buried remains? How do we redesign development to avoid remains and monitor what happens after piles are sunk and the building built? Contributions approached these questions from various points of view – research, policy and implementation – and brought together those at the cutting edge of mitigation in Britain. Feedback and further case histories from IFA members will be welcome.

**Jane Sidell** (archaeological science advisor for London) looked back at the long and close relationship, notably in urban centres, of archaeology and engineering, with examples such as the Walbrook Mithraeum and the Rose Theatre. It is from projects such as these that we learn how to improve our relationship with the engineering profession. Knowledge of the development and construction process by archaeologists and of archaeology by engineers is key to success. English



Borehole drilling for the Great Yarmouth deposit model outside Anna Sewell's house, Great Yarmouth.  
Photograph: Ken Hamilton



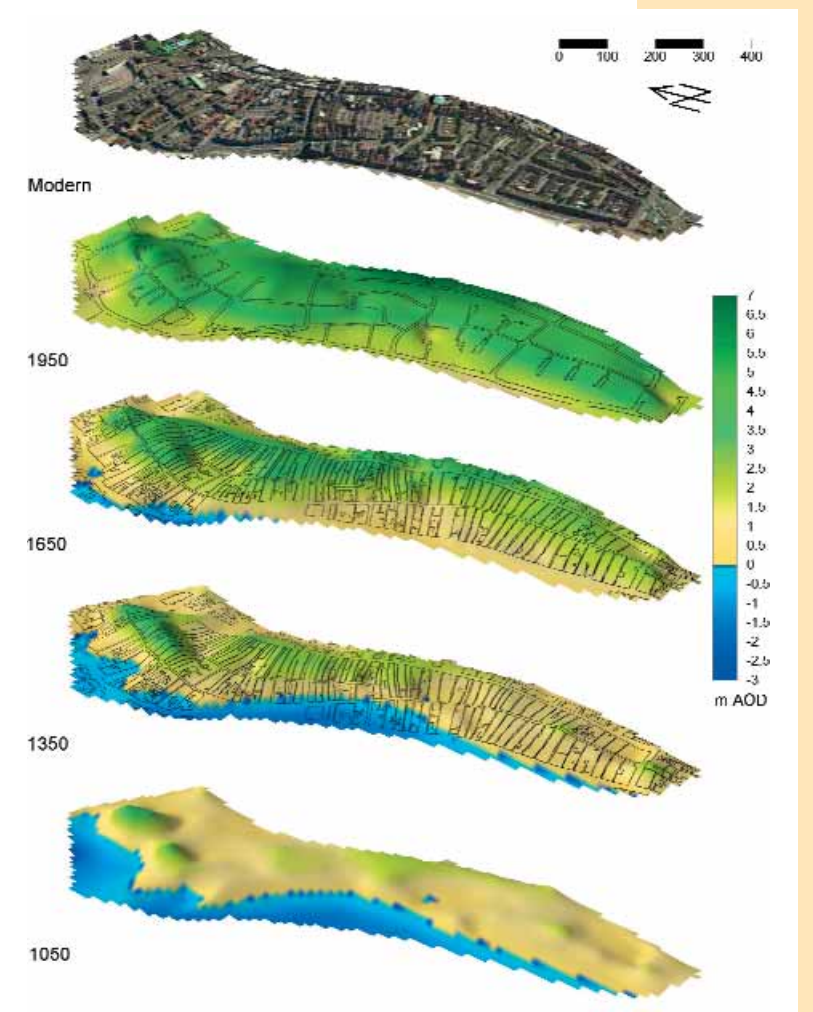
Heritage has funded several initiatives to support this. *Mitigation of construction impacts on archaeological remains* (Davies *et al* 2004) details all stages of the construction process and how archaeological deposits may be affected, with suggestions for mitigation. Soon to be published is a guidance note on piling and archaeology which aims to shed some light on the piling types available and how piles affect archaeological deposits, with suggestions for mitigation.

One useful case history is the forthcoming development at Cannon Street Railway Station, which will impact upon the Roman building complex underneath, known as the 'so-called Governors Palace'. The new structure needs substantial piled foundations, which will inevitably impact upon the archaeology. Very detailed early planning is being undertaken, including redesign of pile insertion, clusters and caps, with slim buffering to protect masonry remains.

**John Oxley** (City of York Council) and **Ian Panter** (English Heritage) concentrated on the issues relating to long-term preservation of organic archaeological remains from urban contexts, drawing on over 15 years experience in York. Redevelopment and flood defence schemes can impact upon water level and water quality, the key parameters affecting preservation. To understand the mechanics of in-situ preservation requires better understanding of urban hydrology both at site level and the wider landscape context. Integral to archaeological mitigation in York has been installation of groundwater monitoring points throughout the city, funded through the PPG16 process. Data collected has been used to assess the impact of the respective development upon the buried environment, and will help develop a hydrological model for York and other urban centres.

**Jim Williams** (archaeological science advisor for the East Midlands) looked at the benefits and drawbacks of reusing old foundations. These can help protect archaeological material in situ where sites have previously had buildings constructed on them, fitting into the PPG16 agenda. Where sites are currently being piled it may be possible to ensure that those piles can be reused in the future,

Great Yarmouth deposit model: interpolated land surfaces through time, showing reclaimed land and the build up of archaeological deposits. © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service



especially as research demonstrates that piles seem able to carry greater loads over time. Drawbacks are that locating piles can be hard, it may be difficult to get insurance, new buildings are somewhat constrained by the location of previous piles or need stronger foundations, and if existing piles are discovered to be unsuitable for reuse the construction process will be held up. *RuFUS* is a European Commission project on foundation reuse managed by the Building Research Establishment (UK). The partners are producing a 'foundation reuse handbook' which will be available later in 2006 ([www.webforum.com/rufus](http://www.webforum.com/rufus)). There will also be a conference held in Watford, 19 and 20 October 2006.

**Andy Mayes** (archaeological consultant, Scott Wilson & Kirkpatrick) explored potential issues faced by the archaeological consultant in producing a mitigation strategy for a large piled foundation scheme, using a mitigation process prior to construction of a new college (Gloscat) in Gloucester as a case study. Although considerable modern disturbance was evident, discrete but significant archaeological remains, associated with the foundations of precinct buildings, were revealed and potential design conflicts and opportunities established. A robust mitigation strategy was developed, predominantly utilising design solutions, and the significant archaeological remains were successfully preserved in situ. The paper concluded by examining ways archaeologists can offset risks posed by reactive decision making. Of primary importance is the ability to understand key aspects of structural engineering.

**Ken Hamilton** (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology) and **Ian Brown** (Norfolk County Laboratory) examined a project to promote and improve the understanding of Great Yarmouth's historical and archaeological resources. Founded around the late 10th century, Yarmouth grew rapidly into a thriving port.

Development was contained almost entirely within the town walls until 1800, leaving a clearly defined boundary for the pre-Industrial archaeological deposits. The project aims to synthesise the little work done so far and assess the potential of the archaeological resource by using boreholes to provide deposit maps – one using our own, targeted borehole array, and one using existing BGS-derived data. They demonstrated that boreholes drilled for engineering and water purposes are not necessarily suitable for looking at archaeology, but they achieved a large amount of detail in our model because the samples were logged by a geologist and archaeologist working together. Obviously, this resource is useful for planning, and they now consult this model when applications come in from Yarmouth. The next step will be when an excavation can be compared with the model, which can be updated accordingly.



Borehole drilling for the Great Yarmouth deposit model in one of the Rows. Photograph: Ken Hamilton



**Simon Price** and **Jon Ford** (British Geological Survey) considered recent technological advances which allow 3D models of natural and artificial deposits to be created. Our modern landscape is the result of both geological and anthropogenic processes. In many instances, sediments and features created during the last Ice Age influence subsequent archaeological events. In 3D, the relationships between geological and archaeological material can be visualised and used to predict potential sites of archaeological interest. 3D models developed by the British Geological Survey now include York, Manchester, Salford and the Thames Estuary. 3D models created by colleagues in Germany in Cologne reveal how the landscape in that urban area has evolved dramatically through time.

**Steven Banwart** and **Adrian Hyde** (University of Sheffield), **Ian Panter** (English Heritage) and **David Lerner** reported on how some of the most important remains under threat are those within anaerobic waterlogged deposits in urban areas, particularly bordering estuaries and along water courses, with London and York as particularly prominent examples. The lack of risk-based decision support and related underpinning science can lead to severe damage due to ignorance of the impacts that urban development can have on these. Or it may result in the prevention of site reuse or an insistence on overly cautious mitigation measures. Construction methods that impact the geochemical burial

environment include excavation and dewatering which enhance the ingress of oxygenation, and steel or concrete piles which impact on subsurface geochemistry during subsequent corrosion and weathering. A significant research challenge is to understand the impact of changes in geochemical conditions during construction.

Due to concern about a wealth of sensitive deposits, developers, planners and researchers have come together to make a site available as a research facility to measure, predict and follow sub-surface geochemical changes and impacts during planning, construction and subsequent use. This offers an exceptional field laboratory to study engineering impacts on archaeology. It is proposed to develop a risk assessment framework to rank the susceptibility of archaeological sites and to guide selection of mitigation measures in the planning process.

**Mat Davis** (Environment Agency) and **Sue Stallibrass** (English Heritage) described a project jointly commissioned by English Heritage and the Environment Agency to produce guidance for regulators and others on assessing the risk posed by land contamination on archaeological resource management. Current government policy promotes reuse of previously used, and potentially contaminated, land. Thus there is a potential for conflict between the preservation of our archaeological resources and assessment and remediation of land contamination. This guidance aims to raise awareness of archaeological resources among those involved in assessment and management of land contamination, and land contamination issues among those involved in archaeological resource management. A full copy of the guidance can be found at <http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/SCHO0605BJFS-e-e.pdf>

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Davies M, Gdaniec K, Brice M and White L 2004  
*Mitigation of construction impacts upon archaeological remains* Museum of London  
Archaeological Service

## DIGGERS FORUM

Chris Clarke

At this year's IFA conference, between the lively debate on the future of the historic environment and the equally energetic socialising under the influence of free wine, we organised the first session of the Diggers Forum special interest group. The key aim was to bring issues and material to the conference that are of direct interest to archaeologists at the lower end of the archaeological hierarchy – the group that is all too often neglected in the planning of such events.

The session focused on the development and empowerment of the archaeologist, looking at ways individuals can take charge of their career development, not relying purely on luck or the whims of others to influence their career. This means communicating to junior archaeologists that it is possible to look beyond the short term. That with small steps greater things can be achieved.

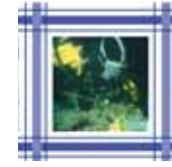
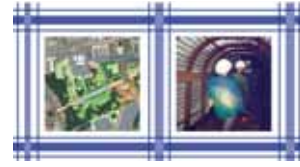
Five speakers represented IFA, the trade union Prospect, British Archaeological Jobs Resource (BAJR), Southampton University and Wessex Archaeology. The session began with new research that included new statistics on the professional archaeological population, and attitudes towards the industry. This was followed by first hand experiences and observations from those working within Framework excavations at Heathrow Terminal 5, and the benefits its innovative new methodology brought to those at the sharp end. The benefits of Continual Professional Development (CPD) were next on the agenda, demonstrating how a structured and recorded scheme of learning could provide a valuable asset in career advancement. An

update on Prospect's negotiations with SCAUM also came into focus, accompanied by a clear description of how union membership can support both individuals and the industry in general. Lastly, David Connolly of BAJR provided an excellent review on how conditions within the industry have changed, along with those institutions attempting to support it, and where the industry must go in order to be a sensible long-term career choice.

Feedback was highly encouraging. All commented on how productive the session had been, being both informative and prompting a good measure of debate. Such a positive response has provided the motivation to run another session at next years conference, so all that is needed now is a new topic on which to focus the session around.

The Diggers Forum is planning to place this year's session papers on its web page [www.archaeologists.net/diggers](http://www.archaeologists.net/diggers). For those who are interested in knowing more about us, or have an idea for next year's conference session, please contact Chris Clarke at [chrisclarke600@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:chrisclarke600@hotmail.co.uk).





## PLENARY SESSION: WHERE IS THE IFA GOING?

Tim Howard and Peter Hinton

This session, organised by Mike Dawson and Peter Hinton, attracted over 100 delegates tough enough to debate the future of the Institute rather than escape for Easter. Peter Hinton outlined the origin and purpose of professional institutes and explored the growth of the IFA. Over the years membership numbers and influence within and beyond the sector have grown, entry and disciplinary systems have been made to work effectively and subscription revenue has been supplemented by project income. In spite of the good news, things we have *not* got (some of which we would need for chartered status) are

- enough members
- financial security
- real clout in negotiations
- full support of archaeologists
- proper pay for members
- compulsory CPD
- the ability fully to regulate the profession since there are no barriers to entry

To tackle these shortcomings we will need to innovate.

**Mike Dawson** outlined the structure of the Institute and our role in implementing policies that government evolves. He emphasised the importance of partnership – through The Archaeology Forum, the Archaeology Training Forum, APPAG and other areas of the historic environment sector. The future relationship between IFA and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) is currently being explored by the Professional Associations Research Network, thanks to a grant from English Heritage. This will cover systems of accreditation, including a joint framework proposed by IFA and IHBC. Peter

argued that in order to implement the Valletta Convention government must apply the Institute's systems of quality management by person, as well as the more familiar approaches of management by process and product – but those systems will need significant reform to command confidence.

**Kenneth Aitchison** highlighted recent advances in training and development, and demonstrated that we are making progress along the 6-step programme set out in TA 60 towards a recognised and properly rewarded career structure. Currently work is concentrating on new vocational Qualifications in Archaeological Practice. Later this year people will be able to register for the qualification: IFA will become an assessment centre and it candidates will be able to present evidence towards the qualification online. Education Development International will be the awarding body and external assessors. The other big training project is the delivery of workplace training bursaries, thanks to a grant of nearly £750,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund which will allow us to support approximately 32 people in workplace training over the next four years.

**Kate Geary** reported on reforms to IFA- recommended minimum salaries and revealed that few jobs are now advertised below the minimum wage. With changes to include sick pay, pensions, holiday entitlement and working hours (or financial compensation for their absence), and an absolute requirement for RAOs to comply, this will result in significant improvements for many archaeologists – though there is a still a need for substantial increases in the minima.

Discussion concentrated on IFA's emerging vocational qualifications and the need to develop National Occupational Standards for building conservation; and on pay and conditions, where the agreement by Prospect to undertake benchmarking against equivalent roles in other sectors is an essential next step for facilitating job evaluations and for revising salary recommendations. The importance of working in partnership with others on advocacy was underlined.



Charles Strang (Chair IHBC Scotland) leading delegates around the glories of Edinburgh New Town. Photo: Peter Hinton

**Peter Hinton** summed up the discussion as agreement that we need to

- carry on pacing those six steps towards an appropriate career
- make sure our qualifications take account of learning in other sectors and other qualifications
- promote CPD as a flexible system for recognising individual needs and learning achievements
- ensure that our qualifications are based on robust assessment and verification with similar external scrutiny as those for higher education
- educate others about archaeology: we have a project with CIRIA to produce a booklet for engineers about archaeology
- develop our partnerships for advocacy through The Archaeology Forum and Built Environment

Forum Scotland

- promote membership and support employers in promoting membership
- promote the RAO scheme
- pursue accreditation
- ensure benchmarking of salaries, ideally by Prospect
- exert influence on job evaluation, which should be a negotiated process
- set target figures, with dates, for pay and conditions, with requirements for Registered Archaeological Organisations and other IFA members who employ archaeologists to comply.

A transcript of the session is at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

*'If we want change in archaeology, it's up to us.'*

## DIGGERS FORUM, IFA & PROSPECT: JOINT CONFERENCE

Museum of London, 3 June 2006

Chris Clarke

This day included five main sessions which dealt with specific issues confronting professional archaeologists on a day to day basis.

Unsurprisingly, the first session was the current deplorable state of pay and conditions. Speakers Antony Francis, Chair of the Museum of London branch of Prospect, and Kate Geary, IFA's training and standards co-ordinator, provided us with a background and context for the current state, and outlined how both organisations were attempting to improve matters. With the sessions structured to encourage debate and comment of current strategies, the next hour was filled with pointed questions and encouraging responses.

Kate Geary led a discussion on Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and how it can bring significant advantages to individuals and their careers. Then John Walker, representing the Standing Council of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and Dave Allen championing the Prospect cause presented the status of current negotiations. The discussion developed topics associated with the negotiations, including the

situation within the industry leading up to the talks, coverage of the negotiations in terms of pay and conditions and how implementation may work. We all benefited from a balanced and informed discussion with the two sides present.

The conference participants immediately dived into constructive and enlightening discussions in relation to the meaning of union membership, its benefits and goals. The session was lead by Dave Allen, who stressed the need for archaeologists to act together if they wanted to achieve meaningful advances in the work place. Tim Howard, IFA's recruitment and marketing manager, introduced the issue of barriers to entry within archaeology. As part of this highly charged topic, the benefits and potential drawbacks were aired, alongside how Chartered status could be achieved and its full implications.

The closing debate reviewed what had been heard, and began to focus on issues the participants felt required immediate attention. Nine action points were raised, ranging from identifying further ways of increasing the IFA minimum recommended wage, through benchmarking job titles to wage bands and increased communications between IFA/Prospect/DF and those on the ground.

The Diggers Forum already anticipates organising another event to review progress of the action points.

A more detailed review of the Joint Conference will be published in the Diggers Forum newsletter and on the website.

Chris Clarke  
Chrisclarke600@hotmail.co.uk  
Diggers Forum Chair

## The Marothodi Institute for Archaeology in Africa: *sharing the past, touching the future*

Mark Anderson

The Marothodi Institute is a non-profit scientific, educational and humanitarian organisation dedicated to promoting archaeological research on the African continent. Endorsed by IFA and the World Archaeological Congress, MIAA strives to harness the potential of heritage-centred projects to contribute to African communities through development initiatives.

### ■ *Learning from Africa's heritage*

The importance of learning from Africa's heritage and the need to promote more archaeological research has been recognised by many who share a passion for Africa's future. The New Partnership for Africa's Development, a multi-governmental effort to overcome poverty across Africa, acknowledges that 'as part of the process of reconstructing the identity and self-confidence of the peoples of Africa, it is necessary that (Africa's) contribution to human existence be understood and valued by Africans themselves'. This conclusion was endorsed by the 2003 UNESCO World Heritage Report for the Africa Region, which lamented the limited attention and lack of resources being directed towards the continent.

### ■ *Fieldwork scholarships*

In response, the Marothodi Institute will procure new funding, cultivate multidisciplinary teams of researchers, and develop heritage-centred research and conservation projects in under-served areas of Africa, around which professionally valuable training initiatives can be developed. The Amanda Clarke Fieldwork Scholarship, enabling African students to attend archaeological field schools in Africa, is an important part of this endeavour.

### ■ *Valuing the heritage*

The inherent attraction of archaeology – with its historical message, practical dimension and team spirit – makes our discipline a powerful medium to reach young African people, capture their imagination, train them in transferable skills and expand their personal horizons. We are developing educational initiatives to complement existing curricula and to serve those who have fallen outside the net of formal education. By encouraging young Africans to value their heritage we hope they will

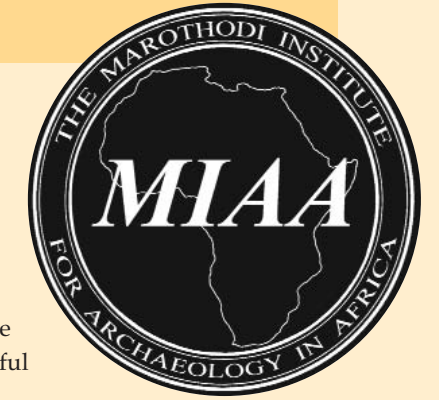
become skilled and pro-active custodians of the resources they will inherit, and that we might make a meaningful contribution to the UN Millennium Development Goals.

### ■ *Global awareness*

The 2005 report of the British-led Commission for Africa recommended that the continent 'needs higher education and research institutes that attract students, researchers and teachers to study and work in Africa', but encouraging active participation depends on effective communication and promoting global awareness. From 2007 the Institute magazine *Ukumba* will share news and research from Africa with an international readership to help combat the scarcity of African heritage-related themes in global media. With increasing support from partner organisations and a growing membership, we look forward to expanding our services as the Institute moves into an exciting and productive future.

To join MIAA or learn more about our activities, please see [www.marothodi-institute.org](http://www.marothodi-institute.org).

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Africa



This woman's village in Botswana is situated in a rural landscape with a rich archaeological legacy. Communities like hers should be involved in research initiatives through programmes that encourage a sense of informed value and custodianship.

Photograph: M Anderson

# Experiences of archaeology in *Japan*

Caroline Pathy-Barker



Formal excavation of a kiln site near Nagoya. Photograph: Caroline Pathy-Barker

Our idea of Japan in the west is far removed from what it really is. Before I went there thirteen years ago I envisaged a society backed up by high technology in everyday life and on archaeological sites. I was in for a surprise as most of the high tech invented built in Japan is exported. When I walked into a bank for example I was confronted by a long counter where young ladies were busily doing calculations on their abacuses.

Japan's history in the last thirty years has seen an enormous expansion in the industrial and construction industry. Urbanisation, irrigation, land reclamation and other developments make archaeological rescue projects a priority, whilst excavations have taken an increasingly important place in the minds of the public and the younger generation, who want to understand their past and their own civilization.

## Regulatory clothing

Within the first six months of arriving in Japan I was working on a multi-period rescue project on two pottery kiln sites and one Samurai site in and around Nagoya, all with funding from the developer. At first glance a Japanese excavation looks like a traditional Japanese ink picture where the farmers are working out in their fields – older men and women clad in their traditional hats with towels around their hats as bandanas, and of course using very different excavation tools from what we are used to in Britain. Only at the end of the day, changed and unmasked, does one recognise a working partner! Working for these units I was duly outfitted with the regulatory clothing in accordance with my age and rank.

## Non-professionals

On an archaeological site of forty to fifty people you would maybe have three archaeological professionals, the rest being part-time non-professionals, usually retired people from all walks of life. This sometimes makes progress slow. Most of the excavating is undertaken by part-time

*One day I caused panic when armed with a pick and shovel. I had everyone running in my direction and shouting 'teacher, be careful please'*

personnel, with drawings, planning, photography and finds sorting by archaeologists. The most common tool is a garden trowel and large dustpan. One day I caused panic when armed with a pick and shovel. I had everyone running in my direction and shouting 'teacher, be careful please'. All site workers are very punctual and well-organised as one would expect. And no Japanese archaeological site office would be incomplete without their 'Tatami' rush mat areas (for relaxing and eating) all equipped with slippers

at the entrance, a luxury after our often cold and muddy portakabins. Site toilets are impeccably clean, with heated toilet seats in the winter.



Typical diggers and digging gear. Photograph: Caroline Pathy-Barker

When written up, sites are formatted on one pattern and are very data based, with little cross-referencing to other sites outside or indeed within Japan.

## Japanese law

Within the Japanese law there is no obligation for excavation by a developer, but excavated artefacts legally belong to the nation. There is no centralised system for storing information. The local boards of education are in charge of adding sites to maps and influencing developers to preserve sites in situ.

## Preservation and awareness

Accelerating urbanisation development, the 'what is new is best' philosophy and the European/American style movement has damaged preservation of Japan's heritage, but in the last five years I have seen more interest for preservation of sites in situ, and boards of education are spreading awareness through programmes directly linked to schools. Since 2001 the new school curriculum has aimed to broaden awareness and encourage students to join the profession.

As in all fields there has been a recession and projects have dried up, but archaeologists (employed by the board of education) are in a unique position. If there is no work on archaeological sites they are posted into schools and become teachers, promoting heritage and

archaeology, though the reverse may happen and a school teacher is put in charge of an archaeological site....No system is perfect! The policy is that if there is a threat then the site should be excavated, which can go too far. New preservation techniques have to be taken on board, plus site evaluation rather than 100% excavation, a concept being seized by a new generation of archaeologists.

The Japanese remain hungry for Western ideas, and as the rising sun continues to rise we in turn will always be fascinated by their ways too.

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Typical spotless and high tech site office. Photograph: Caroline Pathy-Barker

*Japan*

# THE AGGREGATE LANDSCAPE OF *Gloucestershire*: *predicting the Archaeological Resource*

David Mullin

Gloucestershire has a variety of geological resources used as aggregates, including two groups of limestone (in the Forest of Dean and in the Cotswolds) and the sand and gravel deposits of the river valleys. Roughly 2 million tonnes of crushed rock and 800,000 tonnes of sand and gravel are produced annually in the county. Although archaeological assessments have been undertaken for the Thames Valley (Benson and Miles 1974, Gates 1975, Leech 1977), these are now largely out of date and there hasn't been similar assessment for other aggregate-producing areas in the region. This makes consideration of the archaeological implications of site allocation difficult at the strategic planning stage. In contrast, once allocations have been made and the strategic plan adopted, reasonably efficient procedures exist to allow archaeological implications to be investigated within the planning policy guidance framework. These mechanisms do not exist at the strategic planning stage. Most strategic decisions about land allocation are therefore made with inadequate knowledge.

## A CURATORIAL TOOL AND BEYOND

In March 2004 Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service proposed an assessment of the archaeological resource threatened by extraction of aggregate minerals, to help inform future decision making, and this was accepted by English Heritage and funded through the Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund. The resulting project came up with a Resource Assessment and Research Framework which, although principally a curatorial tool, was designed to have a wider audience, including Minerals and Waste Planning Officers, archaeological contractors and the academic community. From the outset, the project aimed to formulate a straightforward, robust methodology with the potential to be exportable to similar projects

in other parts of the country. Crucial to the methodology was a long-term outlook, identifying potential threats beyond the ten-year boundary of the Minerals Local Plan.

Overlaying data about active quarries onto digital geology maps enabled us to identify specific geologies which are being actively extracted and which could therefore be extrapolated across the county as a potential resource. Dormant quarries were mapped in a similar way to identify geologies which have been quarried in the past and may be suitable for quarrying in the future. Sand and gravel areas fell into five zones corresponding to major river valleys. Hard rock quarries, especially limestone, tend to be small, so a radius of 2km was used as a buffer around each active and dormant hard rock quarry site, within which the archaeological resource was assessed.

## POINT IN TIME DATA

Data was collected for each sub-unit and exported to a GIS, allowing an analysis of the date, type and distribution of all sites within these areas and production of period maps, based on potential threat. This process provided point-in-time data of the resource, allowing a rapid survey of the state of knowledge at the time the assessment was undertaken and allowed formulation of research and management frameworks for these areas. It was particularly useful to identify gaps in knowledge and how these relate to knowledge of the period generally for the county. The research agenda then proposed included issues not addressed under normal planning-led investigation. Academic themes for further research were identified, as were geographical areas with the potential to yield good quality data to answer research questions.

## MASKED BY ALLUVIATION

Sub-units such as the Severn and its tributaries were identified as areas where record densities were low, in contrast with areas such as the Upper Thames Valley where there has been a longer history of minerals extraction and where the geology is more suitable to the formation of crop and soil marks.

These results confirmed those of the *Monuments at Risk Survey* which identified the south Cotswolds and Severn valley as having less archaeology than the surrounding regions for all periods (Darvill & Fulton 1998: 235). One major factor affecting this apparent lack of archaeological sites is their visibility, which is affected by the presence of alluvial deposits. These deposits also make the Vale less favoured for aggregate extraction and thus fewer sites have been evaluated or excavated prior to extraction. The research framework identified the need for better archaeological prospection techniques for such alluviated areas, including geophysical and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey. We still need synthesis of data from separate excavations and survey within the Severn and the minor valleys to allow formulation of research and management strategies, including priorities for preservation and investigation.

Similar resource assessments are being carried out in Worcestershire, Somerset and Warwickshire. Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service has designed a number of further studies to address gaps identified in the assessment, in particular analysis and publication of a series of ring ditches excavated by RJC Atkinson in the 1940s at Frampton on Severn and the placing of these within their wider archaeological landscape.

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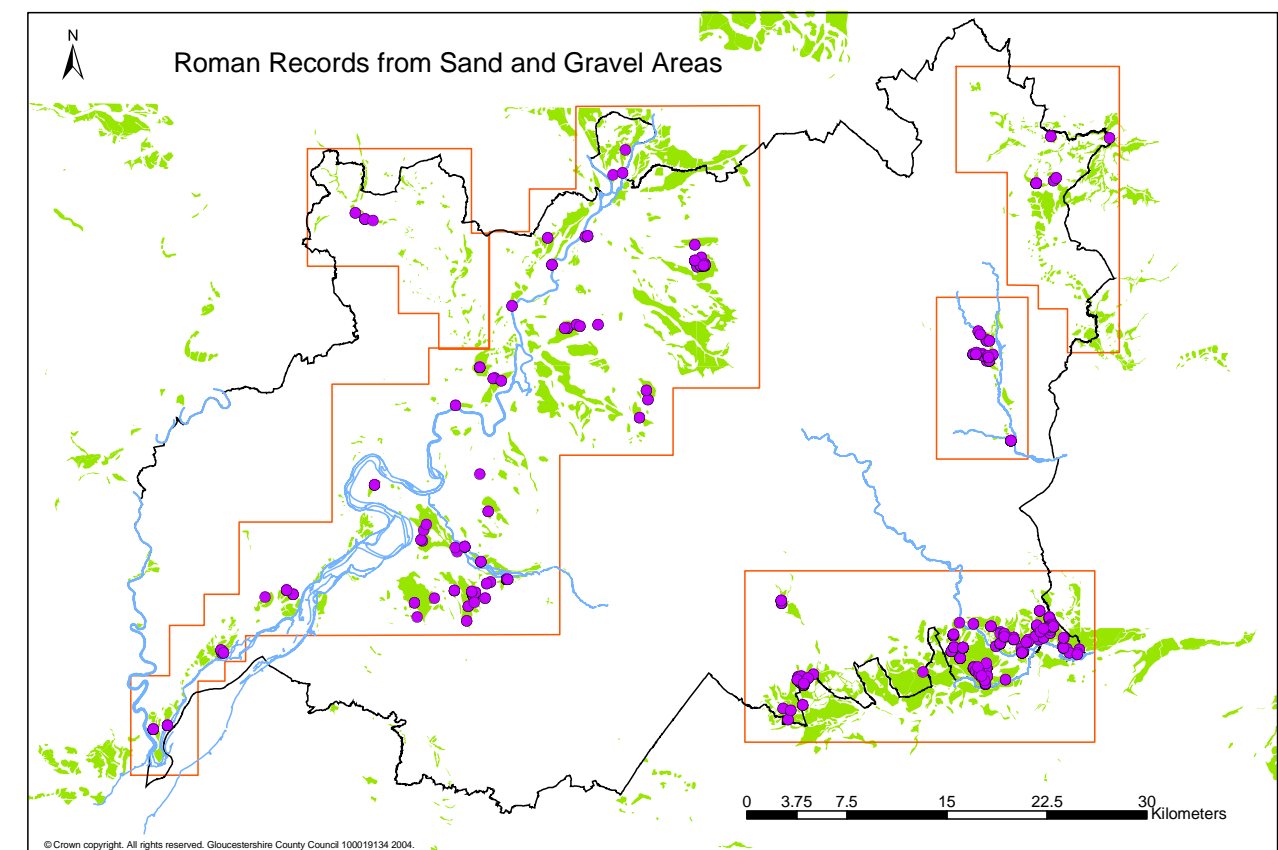
**Benson D & Miles, D** 1974 *The Upper Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels* Oxford Archaeological Unit Survey report 2

**Darvill, T & Fulton, A** 1998 *The Monuments at Risk Survey of England 1995*. English Heritage

**Fulford, M & Nichols, E (eds)** 1992 *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The archaeology of the British gravels: a review*. The Society of Antiquaries, London

**Gates, T** 1975 *The Middle Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels* Berkshire Archaeology Committee Publications 1

**Leech, R** 1977 *The Upper Thames Valley in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire*. Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset





NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

**Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork**

Vanessa Fell, Quita Mould, Rob White, editor

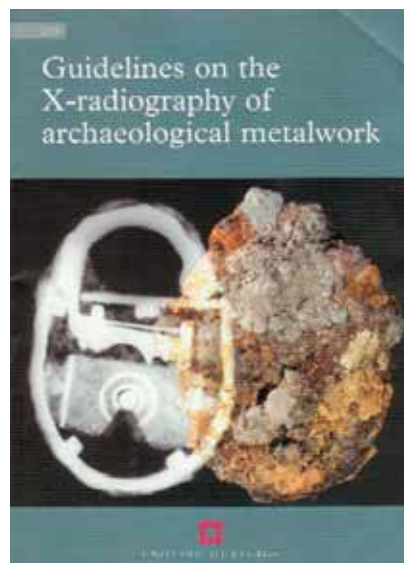
David M Jones 2006

English Heritage 16pp free

Metal artefacts, iron ones in particular, are often difficult to identify and massive corrosion can disguise the true nature of the item. There can be no doubt that X-raying is a marvellous tool for archaeological scientists, conservators, finds specialists, illustrators and museum curators. This has long been understood by archaeologists: it was very many years ago that I was taken to the basement of the Institute of Archaeology in London and shown a black contraption for X-raying artefacts. Just stand outside the door and press the button I was told. The machine was a wartime relic, as dropped to medics near the front line. UK conservators are still concerned that best practice is not always followed even though facilities are widely available.

In the 1970s and '80s, when conservation laboratories were being established, grants were made for radiography equipment that resulted in an excellent network around the country. Larger and thicker items can now be looked at by more powerful equipment such as at the Royal Armouries in Leeds and by English Heritage in Portsmouth.

Nearly fifty years ago the Museums Association issued one of its technical booklets on X-radiography, and now in 2006 an extremely useful, free publication from English Heritage has



appeared, which should be in the possession of every finds specialist and the library of every archaeological organisation in the land. No excuse for not being aware of what is available. These guidelines, illustrated with 35 plates, provide an introduction to what can be obtained from initial screening. They resulted from a meeting two years ago of conservators from UKIC Archaeology Section (now ICON Archaeology Group), the Finds Research Group AD 700 -1700 and the Roman Finds Group. Authors have done exactly what was asked of them. Metals are by far the materials mostly X-rayed but organic items such as wood, ivory, bone and complicated assemblages can all be usefully examined; pottery also. Various other useful X-radiographic techniques have had to be omitted for lack of space, along with the potentially exciting world of digitisation. This, hopefully, may be remedied by a further publication in due course.

For a list of national centres (there are nearly thirty of these) contact ICON Archaeology Group, 3rd floor, Downstream Building, 1, London Bridge, London, SE1 9BG, or Conservation Services, PO Box 46, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7XE (with SAE).

For a copy of the guidelines, contact English Heritage. Product Code 51163. Customer Services Department, PO Box 569, Swindon, SN2 2YP (Customers@english-heritage.org.uk)

John Price



Gilding and other details appear on a Roman cross-bow brooch

**The Archaeology of Identity: Approaches to Gender, Age, Status, Ethnicity and Religion**

Margarita Díaz-Andreu, Sam Lucy, Staša Babić

and David Edwards 2005

Routledge 171pp £15.99

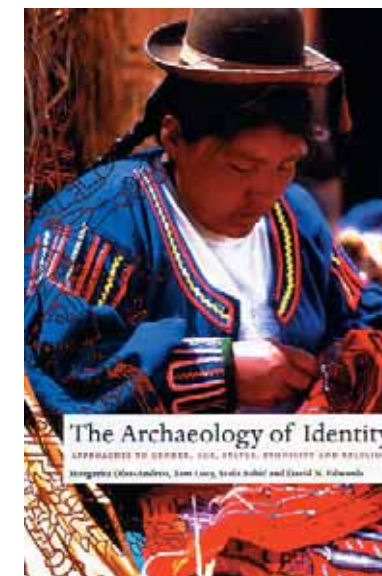
This interesting contribution to the study of identity in archaeology brings together a number of approaches to analysing the expression of human identities. By exploring various forms of identity, and the creation and maintenance of such identities in society, it highlights ways archaeology can investigate human interaction in the past. Focusing on gender, ethnicity, religion, status and age, the authors critically examine how studies in these forms of identity have developed in disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, history and archaeology. They point out that archaeologists tend to focus on one form of identity, such as gender or ethnicity, in isolation from social identities, whereas to gain an understanding of identity in the past, social identities must be seen as multiple, complex, interwoven, and context specific, changing over time and throughout the lifecourse.

To approach issues of identity in archaeology a highly contextual approach must be taken which explores the subtleties of human interaction, for it is through social interaction that identities are formed and expressed. Ethnicity, for example, is only relevant in relation to other groups and is only expressed through interaction or contact. The authors propose that archaeologists have the ability to add to the study of social identities as we work with the products of everyday social practice, such as material culture and architecture. Through case studies, the authors explore how social identities are produced and expressed through production, use and reuse of material culture, whether architecture, space, food and food production/preparation, as well as clothing, dress and the physical body. However, studies in material culture must take a contextual and detailed approach rather than attempting to link various forms of identity, such as ethnicity, with a specific style or decorative type.

Like initial studies in gender archaeology, where the notions of normative gender categories were

challenged in archaeological interpretations of the past, these essays point out that normative 'Western' views of the world continue to colour our approach to past societies in terms of ethnicity, age, sexuality, and religion. The authors argue that the perceptions of identity in Western culture – with our global world view – may not be relevant in all societies, past or present: the expectations of childhood and old age, for example, are not universal, neither is religious practice or spirituality. Therefore in order to move forward, archaeologists must thoroughly examine the social identities that may have been relevant and how they may have been perceived in the past. By approaching identity from a contextual framework and focusing on subtleties in variation of material culture, everyday social practice, and 'the deliberate articulation of ... difference', archaeologists can explore human interaction and in so doing the archaeology of social identities.

Eve Nimmo  
University of Reading



## New members

ELECTED	Member (MIFA)	Associate (AIFA)	Practitioner (PIFA)	Affiliate	Student
	Nicholas Cooper	James Cheetham	Andrew Baines	Alexandra Barker	Heather Adams
	Noel Fojut	George Children	Rodger Burchell	Steven Brocklehurst	Mark Anderson
	Benjamin Gearey	Rebecca Devaney	Claire Coulter	Gerry Doherty	Greg Bailey
	Keith Ray	Fiona Grant	Heidi Dawson	Suzanne Egar	Jonathan Brown
	Alexander Smith	Hannah Heard	Sian Ellis	Vivien Hamilton	George Carstairs
	Dan Swift	Anthony Lee	Michael Greene	Colin Harris	Aiji Castle
	Ianto Wain	Roddy Mattison	Kieran Haines	Sheila Hicks	Rosemary Dowens
		Andy Miller	Claire Herbert	Angela Holmes	Helen Garrett
		Sarah Newsome	Gordon Milne	James Johnson	James Howe
		Alastair Oswald	Julie Phillips	Natasha Kingham	Zsolt Magyar
		Chad Salisbury	Andrew Walsh	David McKay	Gary Manning
		Peter Schofield	Gemma White	Christopher Rochfort	Marion Mittelstaedt
		Richard Smalley	Kathryn Whittington	Kathryn Sather	Kevin Mooney
		Lisa Söderbaum-Beach		Melanie Speller	Sarah Morton
		Donald Walker		Nigel Wilson	Rochelle Murphy
				Sara Woollard	Gemma Mutch
					Lucy Parker
					Melanie Partlett
					Emily Plunkett
					Rebecca Riley
					Sarah Ritchie
					Eleanor Simonis
					Rachel Smith
					Kathryn Smith
					Caroline Sturdy
					Rachel Wood

TRANSFERS	Member (MIFA)	Associate (AIFA)	Practitioner (PIFA)
	Simon Atkinson	Beth Asbury	Kevin Hayward
	Brian Giggins	Jennifer Black	Peter Leeming
	Melissa Melikian	Margaret Christie	
	Philip Mills	Michael Dinwiddy	
	Andrew Powell	Kirsten Egging	
	David Sabin	George Geddes	
		Nicholas Hanks	
		Wesley Keir	
		Duncan Sayer	