



**Chartered  
Institute for  
Archaeologists**

Annual Conference and Training Event

# Archaeology in context



University of Leicester  
20 – 22 April 2016  
Conference programme

*With sponsorship from:*

Towergate Insurance

Historic England

Historic Environment Scotland

Council for British Archaeology

Forestry Commission Scotland

Archaeology Collective

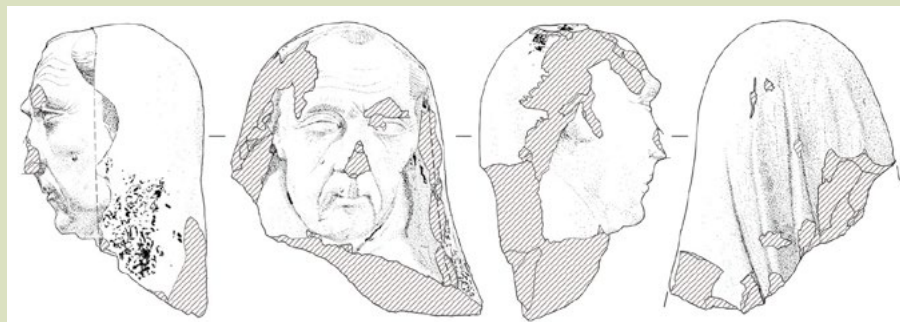


# CiFA

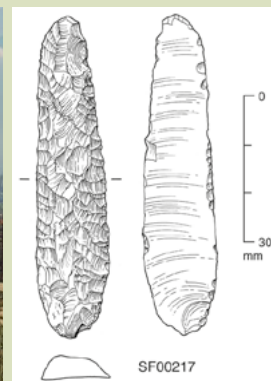
Graphic  
Archaeology  
Group

## EXHIBITION

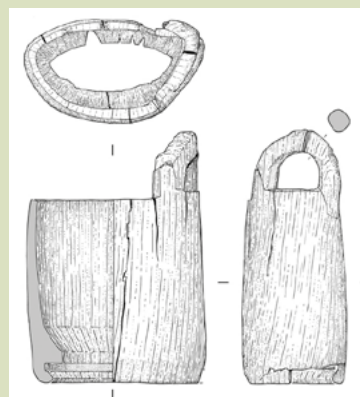
The Graphic Archaeology Group seeks to promote the highest standards in archaeological graphics, whether in traditional illustration skills, photography, reconstruction, or the latest advances in 3D visualisation. Visit our exhibition, on display in the main hall, and chat to some of our exhibitors.



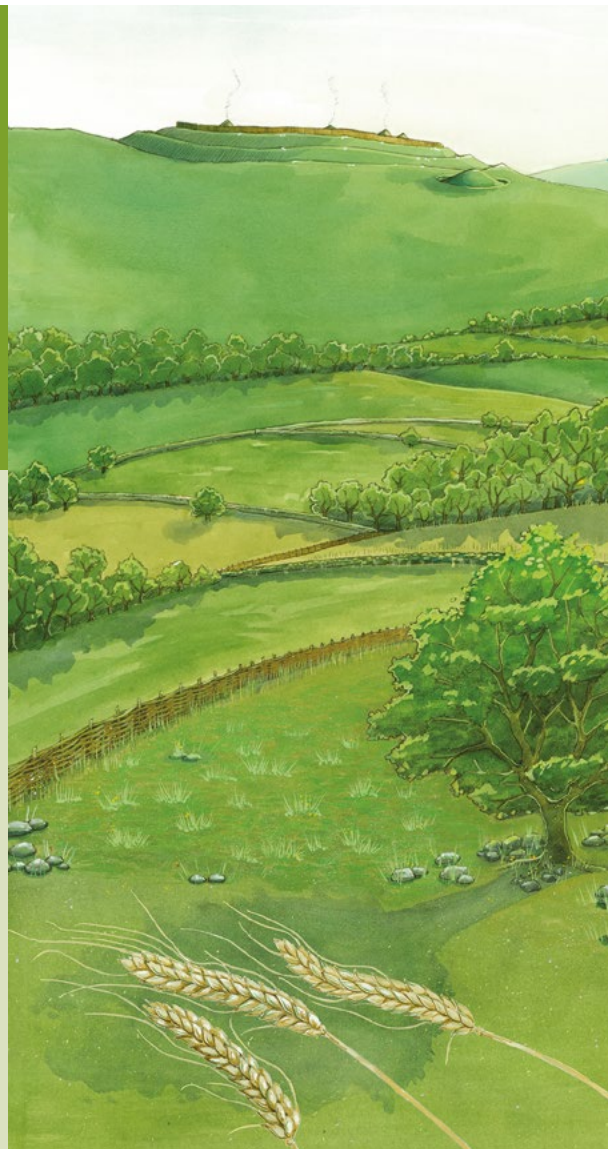
**Liz Gardner • Mikko Kriek • Jennie Anderson**



**Steve Allen • Mark Gridley • Lesley Collett**



**Sarah Lambert-Gates • Laura Templeton**



**Phil Kenning • Thomas Small**



# Contents

<a href="#">Foreword</a>	5
<a href="#">Information</a>	8
<a href="#">Thanks to our sponsors</a>	11
<a href="#">Exhibitors</a>	12
<a href="#">Group AGMs</a>	13
<a href="#">Networking and Social Events</a>	13
<a href="#">ATF Award</a>	13
<b>Conference Timetable</b>	14
<b>Wednesday 20 April</b>	
<a href="#">Timetable</a>	14
<a href="#">Session abstracts</a>	16
 <b>Thursday 21 April</b>	
<a href="#">Timetable AM</a>	24
<a href="#">Timetable PM</a>	26
<a href="#">Session abstracts</a>	28
 <b>Friday 22 April</b>	
<a href="#">Timetable AM</a>	44
<a href="#">Timetable PM</a>	46
<a href="#">Session abstracts</a>	48
 <a href="#">CPD log</a>	61
<a href="#">Conference 2017</a>	62
<a href="#">Overall timetable</a>	back cover


## *Disclaimer*

This ClfA conference programme is correct at the time of publication. ClfA reserves the right to change dates, the programme and speakers without notice as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the organisers.

While reasonable care has been exercised to ensure the accuracy of conference information, change to the programme may take place at the last minute. As far as possible, ClfA staff will make this information available and conference attendees should take note of any notices provided by the ClfA registration and information desk regarding any changes.

ClfA does not accept any responsibility for any opinions, advice or information contained in conference pack, conference programme and presentations.





*Unearthing the past  
in advance of  
the future*

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**  
[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)





# Foreword



Each year the ClfA conference provides an excellent opportunity to catch up with old friends and colleagues – as well as establishing new contacts and extending networks. This year is no exception and we are pleased to see so many associates here and to welcome many new faces. Our 2016 conference theme has encouraged a really solid programme, with diverse and interesting sessions covering public archaeology, education, practice and professionalism. You will also find a number of CPD workshop sessions included, but don't forget that any of the sessions you attend may contribute to your own professional development plans.

The city of Leicester has been in the spotlight over recent years following one amazing archaeological discovery. As well as providing the catalyst to develop a new heritage destination – the King Richard III Visitor Centre – the regeneration of the important Greyfriars area continues, facilitated by the HLF funded Greyfriars Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) project. We hope to hear more about the impact of archaeology within the City in our opening conference address, when the City Council Heritage Champion, Councillor Adam Clarke, will join us to discuss how heritage-led regeneration can work to boost the economy of a whole town. One of our excursions this year (on Thursday afternoon) will be visiting the Greyfriars area and hearing from the team involved with the Townscape Heritage Initiative; we are very grateful for their enthusiasm and willingness to talk to delegates and show them around. Our second excursion visits the upland landscape of Bradgate Park in Leicestershire, the site of a current archaeological fieldschool run by the University of Leicester and University of Leicester Archaeological Services. Again, we are pleased to be welcomed and shown around this site by the team at the University's archaeology department and ULAS. I should like to thank the THI teams and the Bradgate Park Fieldschool for supporting the conference and helping us understand a little more about the city and its surroundings.

The conference would not be able to run without generous support from so many – not least the delegates who join us. This year we have continuing support from our long term conference partner, Towergate Insurance Archaeology & Heritage Insurance Division. We are lucky to have Tariq Mian (whom many of you will know) offering a CPD session on managing risk in archaeology – an important session for those starting up or establishing new business processes. Other sponsors should also be mentioned: session sponsors include Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland, the Council for British Archaeology and Forestry Commission Scotland. The beer at our wine reception has been kindly provided by the local Leicestershire brewery, Everards.

Last year the ClfA conference proceedings were recorded for the first time and made available online – if you missed any sessions you can go to the ClfA website for the links to the recordings ([www.archaeologists.net/conference/2015/recordings](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2015/recordings)). Our 2016 conference will be recorded again, with the help of Landward Research and the team led by Doug Rocks-Macqueen. We are delighted that all the papers and sessions recorded will be so readily available, so please remember to look up anything you miss.

I hope to meet many of you at our social and networking events, and to catch up over lunch and coffee. ClfA is continuing to grow and develop as a Chartered professional body – you can find out more by attending our sessions, or speaking to one of our team while you are here. Don't forget to give us your feedback, either directly when we meet or by sending us your feedback form.

*Have a great conference!*

Jan Wills

Jan Wills  
Hon. Chair, ClfA



# Archaeologists Insurance for CIfA members

**The Towergate Insurance Archaeology & Heritage Insurance Division has offered market leading insurance solutions to archaeology organisations and its people for over 15 years.**

We have developed a range of products with CIfA members and organisations in mind, including:

- Professional Indemnity
- Public and Employers' Liability
- Trustees Indemnity Insurance

Also, if you're a member of CIfA or a Registered Organisation, we can tailor a policy to meet your specific needs.

*"The CIfA recommends the services of Towergate Insurance to all archaeologists and allied historic environment professionals."*

**Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, Chartered Institute of Archaeologists**

Contact the Archaeology and Heritage Insurance Division today

Tel: **0344 892 1638**

Email: **[archaeology@towergate.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@towergate.co.uk)**

Web: **[www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology)**







## A word from our sponsors

### Towergate Insurance's Archaeology and Heritage Insurance Division

Towergate are once again delighted to sponsor the Institute's conference, as well as running a CPD session on Risk Management focusing on Contract Wordings and Plant/Equipment Hire risks (Wednesday 20 April, 15:30 – 17:00, Rm KE 528). We are confident that the 2016 conference will prove as successful as ever for industry professionals. We look forward to meeting friends, both old and new, over the next three days in Leicester. Come and speak to Tariq Mian at our exhibition stand, or join him for the risk management session on Wednesday.

We are constantly working to improve the insurance products for archaeologists, creating additional value for our customers. Our Commercial Combined wording now has wider cover and greater flexibility, offering improvements under the Hired-in Plant and Equipment cover sections.

Our Professional Indemnity policy now includes free legal expenses cover for all our archaeology clients and an improved rating structure designed to help smaller companies.

We have now expanded our offering to all areas within the Heritage Sector in the UK and hope to build on these key areas in 2016.

Thinking of going freelance? Run your own business? Do you know where you stand in terms of your insurance requirements? Do you know how to manage your risks from a contract point of view? Do you know which insurances are appropriate for you? Do you know which insurance company is best suited to your needs? Towergate are the recognised industry leaders in insuring archaeologists with over 18 years experience and offer advice, guidance and tailored cover to ensure you receive the right protection at the right price.

What cover could I need? There are many essential areas of cover that you should consider taking out when working as a freelance archaeologist. These include

- Professional Indemnity
- Public Liability
- Employers' Liability (whether for employees, volunteers or sub-contractors)
- Directors & Officers Liability
- Cyber Liability
- Plant & Equipment cover

Aside from the core insurance covers, one to seriously consider is Directors & Officers Liability if you are a Company Director, Trustee or Partner in an LLP. There are many risks involved with being a company director, partner or trustee these days. They're subject to onerous duties and responsibilities and if someone thinks they have not lived up to them, rightly or wrongly, then they can face serious legal action. With potential penalties that range from hefty fines, all the way to disqualification and possible imprisonment, the need for an immediate and effective response to any threat is clear.

Our D&O insurance policy provides legal protection and an advice service to directors, trustees and partners.

Call our team on 0344 892 1638, email [archaeology@towergate.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@towergate.co.uk) or visit [www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology).

# Information

## *Accommodation*

There are plenty of hotels, hostels and B&Bs within central Leicester and near to the conference venue, offering a range of both accommodation and price.

We have a dedicated accommodation and information site via the tourist board at:

[http://www.goleicestershire.com/delegate-booking/Chartered\\_Institute\\_for\\_Archaeology.aspx](http://www.goleicestershire.com/delegate-booking/Chartered_Institute_for_Archaeology.aspx)

## *Access and hearing loops*

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/services/rooms>

There is disabled access to all the rooms within the conference venue and exhibition hall. Please get in touch if you would like to check any details.

Ken Edwards LT1

Hard of hearing loop

Disabled access to Room (and Lectern via fire exit)

Ken Edwards LT 2

Hard of hearing loop

Disabled access to Room (and Lectern via fire exit)

Ken Edwards LT3

Hard of hearing loop

Disabled access to Room and Lectern

Ken Edwards rooms 526, 527, 528

All have a hearing loop and disabled access via the lift from ground floor

Disabled toilets are located on Ken Edwards level 1, level 2 and level 5 mezzanine

Belvoir Suite in the Charles Wilson

Disabled access and hearing loop

Nearest disabled toilets are located 2 floors down on the mezzanine level (accessed via lift)

## *Car parking*

Due to the shortage of space, visitors are encouraged to park off campus in the **Pay & Display** car parks (including the University's Welford Road Car Park which is a Pay & Display if spaces are vacant).

If visitors arrive unannounced at a University barrier controlled car park they will not be admitted on site. Please note enforcement action may be taken against visitors parking without a permit on University car parks.

## *Disabled visitors*

Disabled visitors are advised to inform the conference team in advance of the visit so that access can be granted. It is possible that a vacant disabled space may not be available on the day of the visit so Pay & Display will have to be used.

Blue Badge holders should inform ClfA of the name, contact details, car make, registration number and the days of attendance. We can then pass details for delegates to the venue to arrange parking. Please email your details to [admin@archaeologists.net](mailto:admin@archaeologists.net).

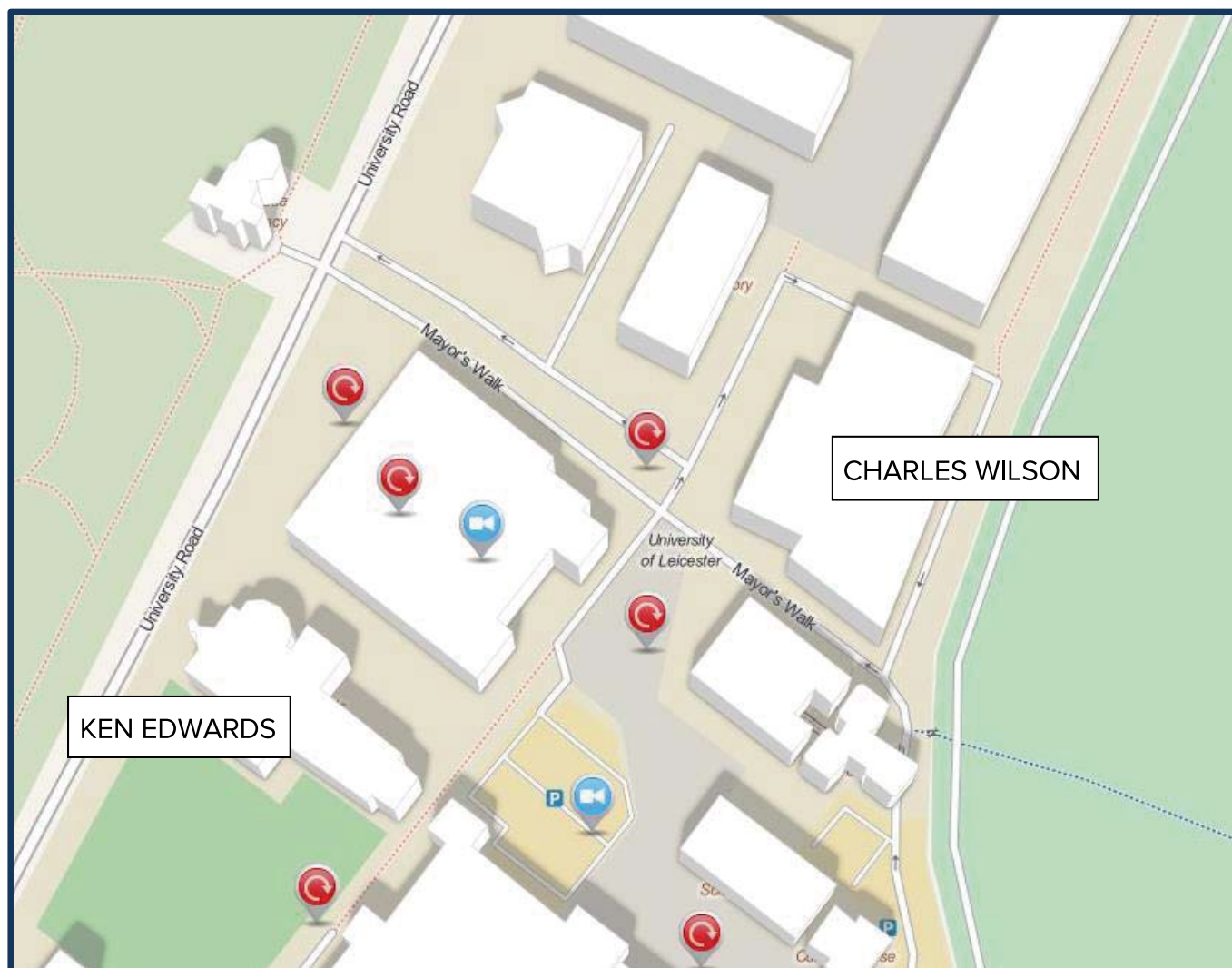
## *Catering*

Lunch will be served every day from 12:30 – 13:30 in the Belvoir Suite, Charles Wilson building, which is also the location of the exhibition hall. Please ensure that you wear your conference badge. Tea and coffee will be available in the Belvoir Suite during breaks.

## *Storage*

Storage is available with the ClfA information desk in the **Belvoir Suite**, Charles Wilson building. All items are left at the owner's risk.





### *Conference location*

Our host for the 2016 conference is the University of Leicester. The campus is situated near to the city centre, and a ten-minute walk from the rail station. The conference will take place in the Charles Wilson and Ken Edwards buildings.

The main reception, including information points, the exhibition hall and catering will be situated in the Charles Wilson building, while all lectures and seminars will be held the Ken Edwards building. Both are easy to locate, and rooms will be signposted from the main entrances of each building.

The full address of the main hall is: Charles Wilson Building, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH

### *Contact*

If you should need to be contacted during the conference, urgent messages can be left with the ClfA office by phone (0118 378 6446) or email ([conference@archaeologists.net](mailto:conference@archaeologists.net)), who will pass them on to the ClfA Information desk.

### *CPD workshops*

Bookable CPD workshops are highlighted on the conference timetable and programme. More information about the workshops can be found on the ClfA2016 info page: [www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016info](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016info)

To book, visit:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/cifa2016-excursions-workshops-and-donations-tickets-19993730787>

### *Excursions*

Both our excursions in 2016 can be booked in advance. More information about the excursions can be found on the ClfA2016 info page: [www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016info](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2016info)

If you know which excursions you are keen to book, you can do so on our Eventbrite page:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/cifa2016-excursions-workshops-and-donations-tickets-19993730787>

## Internet access

WIFI is available free of charge on campus via the Cloud [www.le.ac.uk/wifi](http://www.le.ac.uk/wifi)

## Registration

Registration will take place in the Belvoir Suite, situated on the second floor of the Charles Wilson building. Registration is open from **10:00 on Wednesday 20 April 2016**.

On registering you will be given a pack containing the final programme and abstracts and other useful information. On **Thursday 21 April** the registration and information desk will open from **8:00 to 17:00**, and on **Friday 22 April** from **8:00 to 17:00**.

## Refunds

A full refund may be given on cancellations up to one week before the event. Within one week, a 50% refund will be given up to the day before your attendance. Once the conference has started, refunds may only be given in exceptional circumstances. To request a refund, please email us at [conference@archaeologists.net](mailto:conference@archaeologists.net).

## Social and networking events

Our conference **wine reception**, open to all delegates, will be held at the Guild Hall on Wednesday 20 April, from 18:30 – 19:30. You do not need to book to attend this event, but make sure you have your conference badge with you.

The **conference meal** (£40) will be held on Wednesday 20 April at The City Rooms, from 20:00.

On Thursday we have a **buffet and social** from 19:00 at The Parcel Yard (£14).

NB If you have not booked a place for the meal or buffet, there may not be any places available. Please enquire at the ClfA information desk to see if places are available.

## Travel

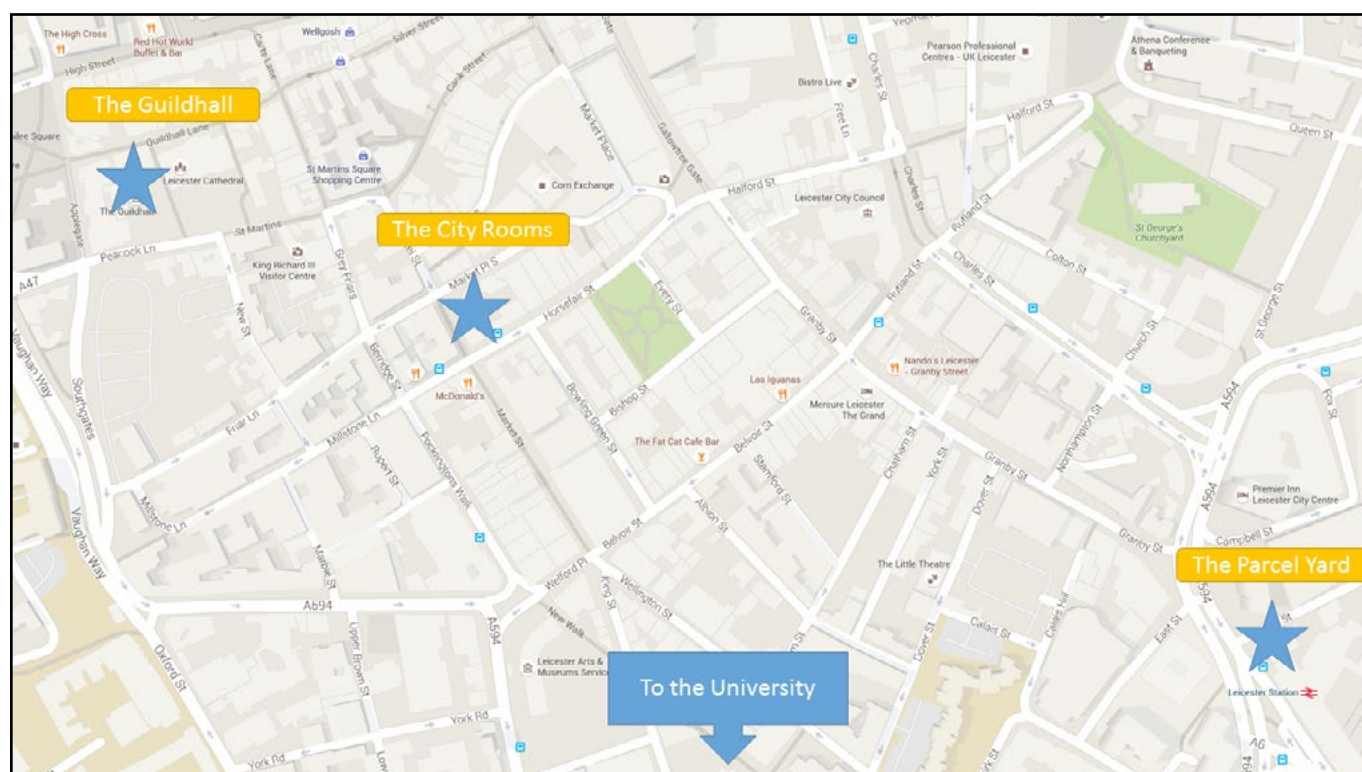
For travel directions to and maps of the University of Leicester (UoL), please go to their website here: <http://www.le.ac.uk/maps/>

## Twitter

The conference twitter feed is #ClfA2016

## Locations of social events

Leicester Guildhall	Guildhall Lane, Leicester LE1 5FQ
The City Rooms	Hotel Street, Leicester LE1 5AW
The Parcel Yard	48A London Rd, Leicester LE2 0QB





# Thanks to our sponsors

We would like to thank all of our sponsors for helping us make the 2016 conference happen.

## Our principal sponsor

Towergate Insurance

## Session sponsors

Historic Environment Scotland  
Historic England  
Forestry Commission Scotland  
Council for British Archaeology  
Archaeology Collective

## With additional support from:

Landward Research Ltd (Conference recording)  
University of Leicester Archaeology Department (Excursion)  
Greyfriars Townscape Heritage Initiative (Excursion)  
Everards Brewery (Wine Reception)



Historic Environment Scotland  
Àrainneachd Eachdraidheil Alba



Historic England



Forestry Commission Scotland  
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

Council for  
British Archaeology

Archaeology Collective



UNIVERSITY OF  
LEICESTER



PHASE  
HERITAGE

Geophysical survey specialists

Phase Heritage, is the specialist archaeological geophysics section within Phase Site Investigations. Our surveyors work full-time on geophysical and non-intrusive surveys and our archaeological geophysicists are highly experienced with specialist archaeological knowledge, qualifications and training. We offer a professional, specialist service with an emphasis on quality but at competitive rates.

Much of our archaeological survey work utilises our Multi-sensor Array Cart System (MACS). As standard the MACS can collect data at 0.5 m sensor spacings with a reading taken every 0.1 m. This allows the collection of between 3 and 4 times as many data points as a 'standard' magnetic survey with improved data quality, positional accuracy and collections speeds. Contact us to find out how a MACS survey can benefit your project.

- Multi-sensor magnetic surveys - hand or vehicle towed
- 'Standard' magnetic surveys
- Ground penetrating radar
- Resistivity
- Electromagnetic
- Experienced in large-scale surveys, linear schemes and brownfield geophysical surveys



[www.PhaseSI.com](http://www.PhaseSI.com)

[enquiries@phasesi.com](mailto:enquiries@phasesi.com)

01325 311 751

# EXHIBITORS

Archaeology Data Service



Association for Environmental Archaeology



Aerial Cam



Archaeology Collective



BAR Publishing



Council for British Archaeology



CIfA Equality and Diversity Group



CIfA Graphic Archaeology Group



GSB Prospection



Historic England



Inari Software



Magnitude Surveys



Overdrones



Phase Heritage



Prospect



RM Frobisher



Stratascan



Towergate



Trent and Peak Archaeology



University of Leicester/  
ULAS



UNIVERSITY OF  
**LEICESTER**





# Group AGMs

## Wednesday 20 April

Rm526                      15:00 – 15:20      Diggers Forum

## Thursday 21 April

Rm 528	10:30 – 10:50	Graphic Archaeology Group
LT2	10:30 – 10:50	Forensic Archaeology SIG/ Expert Panel
Rm 528	13:00 – 13:20	Buildings Archaeology Group
Rm 528	15:00 – 15:20	International Practice SIG
Rm 528	17:00 – 17:20	Project Management SIG

## Friday 22 April

Rm 526                      12:30 – 12:50      Finds Group AGM

---

# Networking and social events

## Wednesday 20 April

*Wine reception from 18:30 at the Guildhall*

Address: Guildhall Lane, Leicester LE1 5FQ

The event is free to all delegates – please bring your conference badge.

*Formal dinner from 20:00 at The City Rooms*

Address: Hotel Street, Leicester LE1 5AW

This is a pre-booked and ticketed event – please ensure you have your ticket with you.

## Thursday 21 April

*Informal buffet and beer from 19:00 at The Parcel Yard*

Address: 48A London Rd, Leicester LE2 0QB

This is a pre-booked and ticketed event – please ensure you have your ticket with you.



### **The ATF Training Award** – recognising excellence in learning, training and professional development

The ATF training award aims to recognise excellence in the fields of learning, training and professional development and is open to archaeological organisations, individuals, partnerships and collaborative projects throughout the United Kingdom, whether paid or voluntary.

Entries must demonstrate an overall commitment to learning or training, and an innovative approach to best practice. The Award is judged by an ATF panel consisting of representatives from the Council for British Archaeology, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, FAME, the National Heritage Agencies, Higher Education, and from last year's winning entry.

The 2016 award will be presented at our conference wine reception – make sure you are there to support great training initiatives and be inspired!

# Conference timetable

## Wednesday 20 April PM

Programme and timetable, all rooms in Ken Edwards Building

10:00 – 11:00	Registration and coffee
<b>ROOM</b>	<b>LT1 MAIN LECTURE THEATRE</b>
11:00 – 12:30	<b>Opening address</b>

ROOM	LT2	ROOM	LT3
SESSION W1.1	<b>The future of community archaeology</b> Session 1 Setting community archaeology in context	SESSION W2.1	<b>The archaeological resource in context;</b> national approaches in a changing climate
13:30 – 13:40	Welcome <i>Mike Heyworth, CBA</i>	13:30 – 13:40	Introduction <i>Hugh Corley, Historic England</i>
13:40 – 13:50	Assessing the value of community generated research <i>Rob Hedge and Aisling Nash, Worcestershire Archive &amp; Archaeology Service</i>	13:40 – 14:00	No strangers to blue water <i>Mark Dunkley, Historic England</i>
13:50 – 14:00	The significance of historical research to participants in two community archaeology projects in Wales <i>Kelly Davies, Swansea University</i>	14:00 – 14:20	The importance of partnerships in non-commercial archaeology <i>Steven Sherlock, Morgan Sindal; Keith Emerick, Historic England; Sgt Diarmaid Walshe VR, RAMC, DAG; Phil Abramson, Defence Infrastructure Organisation</i>
14:00 – 14:10	What do YOU think community archaeology is? A definition from the bottom up <i>Hayley Roberts, Bournemouth University</i>	14:20 – 14:40	People, place and time: approaches to the historic environment and HS2 <i>Helen Glass, HS2</i>
14:10 – 14:50	Discussion	14:40 – 15:00	Discussion <i>Led by Chair, Steve Trow, Historic England</i>
14:50 – 15:00	Round up		
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee and tea		
SESSION W1.1	The future of community archaeology (continues) Session 2 – Moving Forward ...	SESSION W2.1	The archaeological resource in context; national approaches in a changing climate (continues)
15:30 – 15:40	Can we 'future proof' community archaeology? <i>Cara Jones, Archaeology Scotland</i>	15:30 – 15:50	Powering the heritage research cycle – developing ways to improve access to information and synthesis of knowledge <i>Dan Miles, Historic England; Jo Gilham, Archaeology Data Service</i>
15:40 – 15:50	All plain sailing? Challenges involved in community archaeology projects <i>Elliot Wragg, Thames Discovery Project, and Oliver Hutchinson, CITIZAN</i>		
15:50 – 16:00	Quay Meadow 2015: trowels and tribulations <i>Anne Stewardson &amp; Andrew Reilly, Lancaster and District Heritage Group</i>	15:50 – 16:10	Public-funded archaeology in Wales – the past, present and future <i>Gwilym Hughes, CADW</i>
16:00 – 16:10	The future of community archaeology is here – it's just not evenly distributed <i>Brendon Wilkins, Digventures</i>	16:10 – 16:30	ScARF: Knitting together the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework <i>Emma-Jane O'Riordan, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
16:10 – 16:50	Discussion	16:30 - 17:00	Discussion <i>Led by Chair, Steve Trow, Historic England</i>
16:50 – 17:00	Round up		
17:00	Sessions close		



# Wednesday 20 April PM

ROOM	Rm526	ROOM	Rm527	ROOM	Rm528
SESSION W3.1	<b>The skills gap:</b> training for competence in archaeology	SESSION W4.1	<b>CPD: Funding for collaborative research</b>	SESSION W5.1	<b>CPD: Professionalism for archaeologists</b>
13:30 – 13:40	Welcome and introduction	Trainer: University of Leicester		Trainer: Andrea Bradley & Andrew Burn	
13:40 – 14:00	Vocational training within the commercial environment: the trainee scheme <i>Leo Thomas, Museum of London Archaeology</i>	Universities, commercial archaeology units and consultancies, local authorities, national heritage agencies and community groups are increasingly working collaboratively, recognising that collaborative research and knowledge exchange can be a valuable source of research material, new research questions and opportunities, and diversified income streams. Knowledge exchange increases the social and economic impact of academic research, and working with multiple stakeholders, with different (and at times conflicting agendas), can be managed to create successful projects.		Audience: early career archaeologists working for ClfA registered organisations, particularly non-members and student/ affiliate members, but PCIfA members and above also welcome.  Aims of the training: to raise awareness and understanding of the idea and expectations of professional practice and the benefits of professionalism for career progression; to promote the potential benefits of professional accreditation in competitive tendering and advertising to clients, and in winning and doing work.  Learning outcomes for trainees: understanding what it means to be a professional in everyday life (and a checklist of behaviours to follow); understanding of how to progress your professional career; and understanding of how professionalism adds value for clients.	
14:00 – 14:20	Wet Wet Wet: Maritime archaeology skills training <i>Mark Beattie-Edwards and Rachel Quick, Nautical Archaeology Society</i>				
14:20 – 14:40	Embedding practitioner skills in undergraduate learning and teaching <i>James Morris and Rick Peterson, Archaeology, University of Central Lancashire</i>				
14:40 – 15:00	Training the next generation of archaeologists: how a smaller company can do it and why we should <i>Natasha Powers, Allen Archaeology</i>	This workshop will look at examples of projects where different constituencies have worked together, and at some of the funding sources that are available to facilitate collaborative research and knowledge exchange between universities and partners – such as Collaborative Doctoral Awards and Knowledge Transfer Partnerships.			
15:00 – 15:30	<b>DIGGERS FORUM AGM</b>	15:00 – 15:30 Coffee and tea			
SESSION W3.1	The skills gap: training for competence in archaeology (continues)	SESSION W4.1	CPD: Funding for collaborative research (continues)	SESSION W5.2	<b>CPD: Risk management for archaeologists</b>
15:30 – 16:00	Training case studies for archaeology <i>Diggers Forum</i>	Workshop participants will hear from those involved in knowledge exchange activities between universities and the wider historic environment sector; will discuss how to identify potential collaborators; how to identify the need for research; how to identify the outputs and outcomes of a collaborative research project.		Trainer: Tariq Mian, Towergate Insurance  An exploration of some key risks which archaeologists may come up against, and advice on how to manage them effectively. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Plant &amp; Equipment hire</li><li>● Understanding your contract and tender conditions</li><li>● Examples of typical insurance claims by archaeologists</li><li>● Your responsibilities in managing risk</li><li>● Professional indemnity insurance</li><li>● Crime – what archaeologists need to look out for</li></ul>	
16:00 – 16:45	Discussion				
17:00	Sessions close				

## ClfA2016 Opening address

- 11:10 – 11:20** **Opening remarks**  
Jan Wills, Hon. Chair, ClfA
- 11:20 – 11:40** **Welcome to Leicester!**  
Councillor Adam Clarke, Assistant City Mayor  
Energy & Sustainability and Heritage Champion
- 11:40 – 11:55** **Professionalism in the context of archaeology: ClfA in 2016**  
Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, ClfA
- 11:55 – 12:10** **Where would we be without archaeology?**  
An exposé by Tim Howard, Senior Policy Advisor, ClfA
- 12:10 – 12:30** **Discussion: Archaeology in context**  
chaired by Jan Wills, ClfA  
With speakers joined by a panel including:  
Kate Geary (ClfA Standards Development Manager), Andrea Bradley (ClfA Hon Treasurer),  
Nick Shepherd (FAME Chief Executive), Cara Jones (ClfA Scottish Group Chair),  
Mike Heyworth (CBA Director), Neil Maylan (ClfA Wales/Cymru Group Chair)
- 12:30 – 13:30** *LUNCH*

Wednesday 20 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Rm LT2

### SESSION

## W1.1 THE FUTURE OF COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

*Rob Hedge and Aisling Nash (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service)*

Sponsored by

Council for  
British Archaeology

### SESSION ABSTRACT

The contribution of the voluntary sector to the archaeological landscape has long been acknowledged, but is frequently poorly understood. There is an urgent need to set community archaeology in context. Who is participating? Why are they doing it? Who are they talking to? Where does their work go? What is its potential value?

If we are to understand community archaeology in context, and harness its potential for the benefit of the historic environment, we need answers.

This session will aim to address uncertainties, critically evaluate the data, and work towards addressing issues collaboratively within the Heritage 2020 framework.

### ABSTRACTS

#### Session 1 – Setting community archaeology in context

- 13:40 – 13:50** **Assessing the value of community generated research**  
Rob Hedge and Aisling Nash (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service)

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service has recently completed a Historic England funded project to assess the untapped potential of community-generated research. This project has enhanced our understanding of both the quantity of research undertaken in the voluntary sector and its potential to enhance research resources such as Historic Environment Records (HERs) and Research Frameworks (RFs). The quality and importance of much voluntary research has long been recognised; however, the scale, breadth and value of its overall contribution to the historic environment sector has hitherto

been poorly understood. Combining a national survey with local case studies, and including aspects of local studies and local history underrepresented in existing research resources, the project sheds light on the dynamics affecting the production and dissemination of voluntary-sector research.

This paper will present key themes arising from the project including current levels of engagement with HERs and RFs and participant awareness of the role of research resources in the management of the historic environment. Capacity issues within local authorities, and the impact of factors such as the receipt of funding and professional support on the degree to which research is shared and assimilated into research resources, will also be highlighted.

**13:50 – 14:00      The significance of historical research to participants in two community archaeology projects in Wales**  
Kelly Davies (Swansea University)

Broadening public inclusion in archaeology has been a major concern of many archaeologists over the past two decades. Constructivist critiques, coupled with evolving political and funding constraints, have led many to reassess their roles and the ways in which communities engage both with the discipline and their own heritage(s).

This shift has led to the conception of many innovative community archaeology projects; however caution must be taken. This paper presents the results of ongoing ethnographic research at two community archaeology projects in Wales. Historical research has been shown to be of key importance to the majority of participants – and usually remains the primary reason for engagement. Therefore this paper contends that historical research must be viewed as of central importance to successful public archaeology, and furthermore that heritage professionals need to be cautious of telling audiences what they should want, rather than listening to what they do want.

**14:00 – 14:10      What do YOU think community archaeology is?  
A definition from the bottom up**  
Hayley Roberts (Bournemouth University)

The question ‘what is community archaeology’ is not a new question, but it is one that is yet to have a definitive answer. Disagreements about the meaning of the phrase ‘community archaeology’ often revolve around the idea of control and power; it has been defined as both a ‘bottom up’ and a ‘top down’ method of archaeological project management. These contradictions are a reflection of how language can change depending on the understanding and context of the user. In order to understand what community archaeology is, the context in which it operates, and why people do it, it is important to consider what the phrase means to the people that are using it.

This presentation will discuss the current use of the phrase ‘community archaeology’ within Dorset. Drawing on PhD research, the perspective of professional archaeologists, volunteers, funders and the public will all be used as evidence to consider what community archaeology is.

15:00 – 15:30      TEA/COFFEE

**15:30 – 15:40      Can we ‘future proof’ community archaeology?**  
Cara Jones (Archaeology Scotland)

‘Some’ say that within the UK, we are currently living in the ‘Golden Age’ of community archaeology. That could be debated on many levels but never has there been more dedicated funding, more opportunity to get actively involved with local heritage and archaeology – either with self-led or professionally supported community archaeology projects. With this growth have come jobs – actual paid positions specialising in community archaeology and public outreach, positions which didn’t really exist 10 years ago. We talk of the successes (and sometimes failures!) of community archaeology, but we rarely talk about the frameworks which prop it up. Much of this work is funded by one funder and community archaeology jobs are often fixed term and end once the funding has run out. We spend time and money on creating heritage audiences and training archaeologists to work with community groups, yet we still don’t think long term. How can we develop strategic approaches to community archaeology, when we are still working project by project, dependent on one funding source? What happens to our community archaeologists – do they stay within this sub-sector or do they move to another specialism?

This paper will ask is Community Archaeology really sustainable in its current form and are there ways we can think about future proofing this ever growing sub-sector of archaeology?

**15:40 – 15:50      All plain sailing? Challenges involved in community archaeology projects**  
Elliot Wragg (Thames Discovery Project) & Oliver Hutchinson (CITiZAN)

The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) and the Coastal and Inter-Tidal Zone Archaeological Network (CITiZAN), both hosted by MOLA, are two of the largest community archaeology projects running in the UK. While TDP has been operating for seven years,



CITIZAN, a project that grew out of TDP, only began in 2015. This paper will examine problems encountered in both starting and sustaining large scale community archaeology projects through the prism of these two programmes with a focus on the volunteer experience and their expectations of taking part in such a project.

**15:50 – 16:00**

### **Quay Meadow 2015: Trowels and tribulations**

Anne Stewardson and Andrew Reilly (Lancaster and District Heritage Group)

Lancaster and District Heritage Group formed in 2014 and is a community group based in the North of England. In September 2015 we undertook our first archaeological excavation, on a previously untouched meadow situated between the River Lune and the Roman Fort at Castle Hill. This was also the first research excavation to be carried out, in Lancaster, for 40 years. The resulting archaeology from the 6-day excavation is extremely important to the community and could potentially change the current perception and understanding of Roman Lancaster.

LDHG would like to present our experiences of organising and running an excavation, highlighting the key areas where we felt guidance was lacking:

- Funding
- Excavation management
- Resourcing
- Public engagement
- Jargon translation

We intend to discuss and suggest how community groups such as ours may in the future be able to access professional guidance, support and resources for further projects.

**16:00 – 16:10**

### **The future of community archaeology is here – it's just not evenly distributed**

Brendon Wilkins (DigVentures)

According to conventional wisdom, community archaeology projects can be simplified into one of two overarching methodological orientations: 'top down' or 'bottom up.' In the former, projects can be conceived as a stage-managed collaboration between expert and public, with the expert retaining control over design, fieldwork and analysis. In the latter, the agenda is set according to the needs of communities themselves, with the expert relinquishing control of the process into the hands of non-professionals. Taking an opposing view, I'd like to re-frame this debate in light of the profound social and technological changes globally impacting nearly every area of business and society today. From the emergence of design platforms such as Quirky, crowdfunding platforms like Kickstarter, MOOCs like Future Learn and decentralized networks like Airbnb, the idea of digitally collaborating in peer-to-peer networks to consume, learn, finance and produce is disrupting traditional ways of doing business. Drawing on DigVentures' project portfolio (and in particular, our Digital Dig Team innovation), in this paper I will consider new approaches that enable archaeologists to co-fund, co-design, co-deliver and co-create value with their respective communities. I will argue that this makes the conventionally defined idea of 'community archaeology' an anachronism – because all archaeology, to a greater or lesser extent, is practiced by a community.

Rather than 'top down or bottom up', in the digital and collaborative economy the most important question is whether we're 'closed' or 'open'. I'd like to state the case for being radically open.

Wednesday 20 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Rm LT3

## **SESSION**

### **W2.1**

## **The archaeological resource in context: national approaches in a changing climate**

*Organiser(s): Nicola Hembrey and Hugh Corley, Historic England*

Sponsored by



Historic England

## **SESSION ABSTRACT**

The last twelve months have seen a relative strengthening of demand for archaeological work in the commercial sector, but the situation for archaeological institutions and individuals in the public and non-commercial sectors remains challenging. This session seeks to consider how non-commercial work can continue to support protection, understanding and contextualisation of the archaeological resource in all its forms, whilst also promoting its importance to the widest audience. It will showcase collaborations and developing practices across the archaeological profession that contextualise the archaeological resource, whether through informing protection and development, providing guidance or professional resources, framing research priorities,

or undertaking synthetic studies, and will emphasise the value and innovation of recent contributions made by the public sector. Presentations will reflect the various roles of national organisations and the results of working with them, as we seek to affirm and enhance the cultural significance of the archaeological resource in a national context.

## ABSTRACTS

**13:40 – 14:00**

### **No strangers to blue water**

Mark Dunkley, Historic England

Public sector maritime archaeology in England, promoted through @HE\_maritime, has received a great deal of attention recently; investigations to identify the presence of buried medieval ship remains; the recovery of a seventeenth-century gun carriage, and casework to protect the earliest U-boat in English waters. But who is this work being done for and what's driving it?

This paper will set out the context for Historic England's maritime archaeological activities and explain the wide portfolio of our work, from geophysical interpretation to oceanic climate change. It will identify our stakeholders and address the range of the resource, discuss strategic priorities and explain some innovative methodologies used for investigation. The paper will also draw on recent work seeking to understand the social and economic benefits of our maritime past.

**14:00 – 14:20**

### **The importance of partnerships in non-commercial archaeology**

Steven Sherlock, Morgan Sindall; Keith Emerick, Historic England; Sgt Diarmaid Walshe VR, RAMC, DAG; Phil Abramson, Defence Infrastructure Organisation

In July 2015 a unique partnership was formed by The Defence Archaeology Group, Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Historic England and Carillion – Morgan Sindall JV to run a month-long project EXERCISE MARNE EXPLORE 15, to study, research and excavate the archaeological remains found within the confines of Marne Barracks in Catterick, using military personnel, veterans and the local community supported by professional archaeological oversight.

This paper will look at the lessons learnt in how diverse non-commercial groups can combine with a commercial element to develop community projects with wide-ranging benefits. It will investigate how different cultures interact, and explore how their ethos can be combined to produce outstanding archaeological research and results. We will also focus on how best practice in non-commercial archaeology can be strengthened, developed and supported by diverse stakeholders bringing their talents and skills to a non-commercial project.

**14:20 – 14:40**

### **People, place and time: approaches to the historic environment and HS2**

Helen Glass, HS2

The archaeology and heritage works that will be undertaken as part of HS2 presents an unprecedented opportunity to enhance our knowledge of our shared past.

Working within the framework of a hybrid Bill regime to deliver the Secretary of State's commitment to the historic environment, this presentation will outline the different structures, roles and responsibilities that delivering those commitments necessitate. I will set out how we have engaged, discussed, consulted and collaborated across the profession during that development of our strategies, procedures and most notably the research and delivery strategy. In particular I will highlight how we continue to work with Historic England, Local Authority specialists and other groups within the historic environment.

15.00

TEA/COFFEE

**15:30 – 15:50**

### **Powering the heritage research cycle – developing ways to improve access to information and synthesis of knowledge**

Dan Miles, Historic England and Jo Gilham, Archaeology Data Service

The research cycle is a continuous loop of information generation and knowledge creation which feeds back into our decision making; whether to assess significance for designation, inform planning decisions or developing new areas of scholarly research. Improving the mechanisms and processes to report historic environment investigations and the synthesis of this to create knowledge are fundamental steps in furthering our understanding and knowledge base of the historic environment.

This presentation will highlight some of the ways that Historic England and its partners are developing systems to improve the research cycle – eg the redevelopment of OASIS (HERALD project). This will improve reporting and create access for different specialist and user groups; create abstracts for the British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB) and signpost the outcomes of research to update Research Frameworks. Linked to OASIS is the development of online, collaborative and updatable Research Frameworks providing better access to synthesis and research questions.

**15:50 – 16:10**

### **Public-funded archaeology in Wales – the past, present and future**

Gwilym Hughes, CADW

The collaborative non-commercial work programmes over the last two decades or so between Cadw, the Welsh Archaeological Trusts (through the grant-aid programme) and the RCAHMW in Wales have included the development and implementation of a

number of pan-Wales archaeological and survey projects. Many have been linked to protection and heritage management, but also draw upon Wales' own archaeological research framework. Many of these projects have provided a strong foundation to provide the required resilience for the current era of austerity as well as to inform and support other public policy initiatives and commercial archaeology. But the constraints on public finances continue to provide significant challenges for the years to come and we will have to consider new ways of achieving our many ambitions.

**16:10 – 16:30**

### **ScARF: Knitting together the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework**

Emma-Jane O'Riordan, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

In 2012, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland launched the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) project, to encompass the entirety of Scotland's history. The Society is a small, independent charitable organisation and yet tasked itself with the creation and stewardship of a resource of international importance. ScARF provides up to date research knowledge and priorities that can be used by all archaeologists; commercial, academic and individual. As a not-for-profit project, but one that contains information derived from commercial work, ScARF is well placed to showcase the results of a range of archaeological activity to a wide audience. This paper will reflect on the effort involved in bringing various organisations and individuals together and in trying to give varying ideas a cohesive story. It will also discuss the significant potential of such a resource and how this strength can best be harnessed for the future.

# Prospect: the union for archaeologists

Prospect sends best wishes to all delegates at the 2016 ClifA Conference in Leicester.

Archaeologists do not always get a fair deal with it comes to pay and reward, despite being highly skilled, qualified and committed to what they do. Prospect wants to change that.

Through the sharing of ideas and best practice, growing membership and increasing determination, we are campaigning for archaeology to provide sustainable careers with proper career development, good health and safety support and decent levels of pay.

We're about people being treated fairly and with respect in the workplace. We believe that by standing together in one trade union and supporting one another, we can make a difference.

If you share these aims, come to see us on our information stand and **Join Prospect now.**

**[www.prospect.org.uk](http://www.prospect.org.uk)**





SESSION

W3.1

## THE SKILLS GAP: TRAINING FOR COMPETENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY

*Organisers: Samantha Boyle, Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives, and Kelly Madigan, L-P Archaeology*

### SESSION ABSTRACT

Diggers Forum (DF) takes forward the proposal that the level of competence of every professional archaeologist shall be Practitioner or above: any archaeologist in the profession who is not working at PCIfA level competence must be working within a structured training programme provided by their employer to take them to at least PCIfA level competence.

DF believes in increasing the value of the archaeologist across the profession. Employer, employee, organisation and volunteer must be equally invested in the value of training, skills and best practice. Higher demonstrable competency is beneficial to the profession as a whole.

DF invites discussants from vocational, academic, commercial and voluntary sectors to consider the proposal and the implications for future training. The session will begin with papers from each sector summarising current training challenges, opportunities and some horizon scanning. The second part of the session will comprise a series of training examples presented by DF who invite all archaeology practitioners and volunteers to training experiences to be included in our case studies – the good, the bad and the ugly. The discussion which follows will allow open debate on the policy's effects and how it can (or cannot) be used to strengthen the profession.

### ABSTRACTS

#### 13:40 – 14:00 Vocational training within the commercial environment: the trainee scheme at MOLA

Leo Thomas, Museum of London Archaeology

Vocational and employment-based training can provide a better grounding in archaeological field skills than most degree courses. The MOLA trainee scheme was specifically intended to provide an entry route into our profession for non-graduates of archaeology. Central to the scheme was the completion of the NVQ in Archaeological Practice, a vocational qualification that additionally provides evidence of the PCIfA level of competence. Fieldwork training is the primary element of the MOLA scheme, and the intention has always been to enable the trainees to leave the programme sufficiently experienced in field archaeology to gain employment within the sector.

Leo Thomas will outline the main principles behind the trainee scheme. With Leo will be one of the trainees, who will explain why the scheme was attractive to them, what they gained from the experience and how their career plans have worked out since they graduated (in March 2016).

#### 14:00 – 14:20 Wet Wet Wet – Maritime archaeology skills training

Mark Beattie-Edwards, Nautical Archaeology Society

In 1986 the Nautical Archaeology Society pioneered a training scheme in nautical archaeology. Coming out of the Mary Rose excavation (which ended in 1982) when the majority of the “diggers” were volunteer amateur SCUBA divers, the scheme initially concentrated on skilling up a workforce of recreational divers to assist with underwater archaeological projects around the country.

Thirty years on, the NAS Education Programme has evolved into a different animal, now looking to provide opportunities for everyone to participate in archaeology – whether that participation is in the archives, at a desk, working underwater or on the foreshore. Whilst participation underpins the NAS ethos of “protection via public education” the structured Education Programme has also tried to support the professional archaeology sector by highlighting how the skills and knowledge acquired via its courses support the National Occupation Standards for Archaeological Practice and the requirements of the NVQ in Archaeological Practice.

This paper will highlight what the NAS Education Programme incorporates, how it is designed and delivered and will truthfully point out issues, limitations and shortfalls in an education programme that in England receives no financial support.

**14:20 – 14:40****Embedding practitioner skills in undergraduate learning and teaching**

James Morris and Rick Peterson

Archaeology, University of Central Lancashire

This paper will review our experiences of teaching archaeology at University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) and the measures we have taken to align academic learning and teaching with professional practice. It is our view that single honours archaeology graduates should be capable of working at PCIfA level by the time they leave University.

To support this aspiration we have structured degrees around modules which develop undergraduates' field education from novice to trainee supervisor. Learning outcomes are closely aligned to CfA guidelines and the National Occupational Standards, with fieldwork an important element in its own right. Key to this approach is the weekly assessment of students fieldwork skills – aligned to PCIFA competencies. Learning is also underpinned by a close working relationship with professional organisations. We use their procedures, pro-forma sheets and document templates during teaching and students regularly get to work alongside professionals. More than 80% of our academic staff are MCIfA, most have significant amounts of commercial work experience and 50% have worked at project officer level or above.

It is often argued that universities have a responsibility to give students a broad education, as the majority of archaeology graduates do not seek a career in archaeology. However, we have found that embedding practitioner skills is fundamental to producing well rounded graduates. Students value the transferable skills they learn in the process, whatever their future career plans.

**14:40 – 15:00****Training the next generation of archaeologists: how a smaller company can do it and why we should**

Natasha Powers, Allen Archaeology Ltd

Formal training is perhaps seen as the preserve of the larger, more established archaeological unit able to put considerable resources into training schemes and have staff specifically dedicated to implementing them. However, working for a smaller unit can provide better opportunities for consistent mentoring and for a diverse training experience. Faced with difficulties in recruiting experienced staff and the desire to encourage the next generation of archaeologists, Allen Archaeology Ltd devised a three month training scheme aimed at getting individuals to PCIfA equivalent skills levels. This paper will outline what we do, the rationale behind it and the issues we have encountered putting it into practice. It will include the thoughts of some of our recent trainees themselves and will provide the opportunity to discuss why a small scheme in a less well-known company, originally aimed at local graduates, has had applications from individuals with a wide variety of skills levels from both the UK and mainland Europe.

15:00 – 15:30

TEA/COFFEE

**15:30 – 16:00****Training case studies for archaeology**

Diggers Forum

**16:00 – 16:45****Discussion****16:45 – 17:00****Plenary**

Wednesday 20 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Rm 527

CPD

**W4.1****Funding for Collaborative Research**

University of Leicester

Universities, commercial archaeology units and consultancies, local authorities, national heritage agencies and community groups are increasingly working collaboratively, recognising that collaborative research and knowledge exchange can be a valuable source of research material, new research questions and opportunities, and diversified income streams. Knowledge exchange increases the social and economic impact of academic research, and working with multiple stakeholders, with different (and at times conflicting agendas), can be managed to create successful projects.

This workshop will look at examples of projects where different constituencies have worked together, and at some of the funding sources that are available to facilitate collaborative research and knowledge exchange between universities and partners – such as Collaborative Doctoral Awards and Knowledge Transfer Partnerships.

Workshop participants will hear from those involved in knowledge exchange activities between universities and the wider historic environment sector; will discuss how to identify potential collaborators; how to identify the need for research; how to identify the outputs and outcomes of a collaborative research project.

## W5.1 Professionalism in historic environment practice, an introduction

*Organiser: Andrea Bradley with Andrew Burn*

*Length of workshop: 1.5 hours*

The training outcomes for this session are tied to the National Occupational Standards for Archaeological Practice, specifically those set out in unit CCSAPAJ3 covering professional development, improving performance, at-work behaviours and ethics. The individual requirements of the Standard will be discussed in relation to the four learning outcomes set out below.

The workshop is for early career archaeologists and other historic environment practitioners, particularly non accredited practitioners and students, but PCIfA members and accredited practitioners at and above PCIfA level are also welcome. The aims of the training are to raise understanding of the idea and expectations of professional practice and professional ethics, to reflect on the benefits of professionalism for career progression and personal development, and to promote the potential benefits of a professional approach in communicating with clients and in winning and doing work.

The learning outcomes will be:

- Knowledge of what it means to be a professional in everyday life (and a checklist of behaviours to follow);
- Knowledge of how to progress your professional career; and
- Knowledge of how professionalism adds value for clients.

The training will take the form of a presentation, exercises and a multiple choice quiz.

### Workshop Preparation

The content of the workshop will be based on Professional Archaeology: a Guide for Clients (CIfA 2015) and on the National Occupational Standards described above. Those attending the workshop are asked to familiarise themselves with these two documents and with the CIfA Code of Conduct in advance.

<http://nos.ukces.org.uk/PublishedNos/CCSAPAJ3.pdf>

<http://www.archaeologists.net/find/clientguide>

<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>

15:00 – 15:30

TEA/COFFEE

## W5.2 Risk management for archaeologists

*Tariq Mian*

Sponsored by



This workshop session provides a quick exploration of some key risks which archaeologists may come up against, and advice on how to manage them effectively. These include:

- Plant & Equipment hire – how to avoid the pitfalls and what to look out for
- Understanding your contract and tender conditions, clauses and collateral warranties
- Examples of typical insurance claims by archaeologists and lessons learnt
- Your responsibilities in managing risk and how to improve your risk profile from an insurance perspective
- Professional indemnity insurance – under what circumstances should you consider having it
- Crime – what archaeologists need to look out for

Tariq Mian is a Senior Account Executive at Towergate Insurance and runs the Archaeology & Heritage Insurance Division based in Hampshire. Towergate Insurance is one of the largest insurance brokers in the UK. He has been insuring archaeologists since 1998 and has been working in conjunction with both the CBA and CIFA during that time, developing bespoke tailored products for the archaeological profession. Together with his team, he looks after over a thousand clients in the heritage section and has more experience than anyone else in the insurance sector when it comes to archaeologists. Alongside the bespoke insurance products, he also provides a great deal of risk management information to his clients and is looking forward to seeing many of you at the Risk Management session at the CIfA conference.



# Thursday 21 April AM

THURSDAY 21 APRIL

ROOM	LT2	ROOM	LT3
SESSION T1.1	<b>Archaeology within the context of criminal justice – from forensics to heritage crime</b>	SESSION T2.1	<b>The boundaries of public archaeology: are we archaeologists or are we social workers?</b>
9:00 – 9:25	An examination of the spatial distribution of tissue fragments created during an explosive event <i>Erin DuBois, T. Waldron, K. Bowers, C. Rando, University College London</i>	9:00 - 9:05	Introduction from Doug Rocks-MacQueen
9:25 – 9:50	The application of structure-from-motion as a documentation tool in forensic archaeology <i>Waltraud Baier, Carolyn Rando</i>	9:05 - 9:20	F*** archaeology! Removing archaeology from public archaeology <i>Jaime Almansa Sánchez, JAS Arqueología S.L.U.</i>
9:50 – 10:15	Partners in crime: protocols, problems and potential within forensic archaeology <i>Jennifer Miller, York Archaeological Trust</i>	9:20 - 9:35	Do you even know what public archaeology is? <i>Lorna Richardson, Umeå University</i>
10:15 – 10:40	Identifying the missing <i>Louise Vesely-Shore, UK Missing Persons Bureau</i>	9:35 - 9:50	Heritage; too broad a canvas? The Scotland's Urban Past Project <i>Andrew Dutton, Historic Environment Scotland</i>
		9:50 - 10:05	Enabled archaeology <i>Theresa O'Mahony, UCL</i>
		10:05-10:20	The perceived therapeutic effects of archaeology within a vulnerable population <i>Surgeon Commodore Dr Peter Buxton OBE, Head Royal Navy Medical and Sgt Diarmaid Walshe VR, RAMC</i>
		10:20-10:30	Questions and discussion
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee and tea		
SESSION T1.1	Archaeology within the context of criminal justice – from forensics to heritage crime (continues)	SESSION T2.1	The boundaries of public archaeology: are we archaeologists or are we social workers? (continues)
11:10 – 11:40	20 years of forensic archaeology vs. the international illicit antiquities network <i>Dr. Christos Tsirogiannis</i>	11:00 - 11:15	Is personal improvement at the cost of good research? <i>Victoria Reid, Access to Archaeology</i>
11:40 – 12:10	Cloud atlas case: how 17th century actions led to a conviction in the 21st century <i>Alison Kentuck (Receiver of Wreck), Roosje de Leeuwe</i>	11:15 - 11:30	Archaeologists or social workers: Can't we be a bit of both? <i>Cara Jones, Archaeology Scotland</i>
12:10 – 12:30	Discussion <i>Chaired by Roosje de Leeuwe and Alexandria Young</i>	11:30-11:45	Crossing the boundaries: How community archaeology in Greater Manchester has moved away from tick box archaeology. <i>Vicky Nash &amp; Sarah Cattell, Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford,</i>
		11:45-12:00	Social contract archaeology <i>Brendon Wilkins, DigVentures Ltd</i>
		12:00-12:30	Discussion
12:30 - 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>		

## Thursday 21 April AM Group AGMs

Rm 528                      10:30 – 10:50      Graphic Archaeology Group  
LT2                        10:30 – 10:50      Forensic Archaeology SIG/ Expert Panel

# Thursday 21 April AM

ROOM	Rm526	ROOM	Rm527	ROOM	KE323
SESSION T3.1	<b>Across the Atlantic:</b> Professionalism in archaeology over here and over there	CPD T4.1	<b>A guide to PR for archaeologists</b> (Available to pre-book)	CPD T5.1	<b>Data management for archaeology</b> (Available to pre-book)
9:00 - 9:10	Introduction	Trainer: Sue Wolstenholme, Ashley Public Relations		Trainer: Archaeology Data Service	
9:10 - 9:20	Advancing archaeological professionalism in the US: the Register of Professional Archaeologists <i>Terry H. Klein, SRI Foundation and President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists</i>	Everything we do can have an impact upon our reputations and there is also no doubt that our reputations impact upon who will want to work with us, to employ us and also to fund what we are doing.  The taster session will look at how reputation is formed and how you might take some control over it, develop it and most importantly develop the relationships you need to protect it if it ever comes under fire. It's also important that the reputation of the wider profession can also be affected by your behaviour, so that will be considered too.		Through presentations, group discussion and practical activities this workshop will explore the importance of data management and digital preservation for the long term safety of archaeological data and provide practical guidance on how to prepare, curate, and deposit data.	
9:20 - 9:30	Is archaeology worth regulating? Challenges to professionalism in the UK <i>Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists</i>			This workshop is structured in three sections, beginning with a short introduction to the importance of good data management and digital preservation for archaeology, followed by a critical analysis by participants of an archaeological data set.	
9:30 - 9:40	A contractor's dilemma: archaeological regulation and ethics in the United States <i>Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants and Past President of the American Cultural Resources Association</i>				
9:40 - 9:50	Doing archaeology in the UK – consultants and contractors <i>Gerry Wait, Director Nexus Heritage and ClfA Board of Directors</i>				
9:50 - 10:30	Questions and discussion: understanding differences and similarities				
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee and tea				
SESSION T3.1	Across the Atlantic: professionalism in archaeology over here and over there (continues)	CPD T4.1	A guide to PR for archaeologists (continues)	CPD T5.1	Data management for archaeology (continues)
11:00 - 11:30	Discussion: what could we do better? <i>Chair: Jan Wills</i>	You will learn the basics of reputation mangement and trust building and about a number of tools to use to help you to take opportunities, when they might arise, to enhance your reputation as well as some useful techniques to protect your standing if things go wrong.  It will be an interactive, informal workshop and you'll be encouraged to use it for any issues you might have had with key relationships or can foresee coming in the future.		In the second section, participants will look at what advice and standards are available for archaeological data management and participants will reflect on the information gathered through the workshop and create a data management plan that would work for their own data management needs.	
11:30 - 12:10	Discussion: planning for improvements <i>Chair: Jan Wills</i>				
12:10 - 12:30	Options for closer working: closing remarks from RPA and ClfA <i>Terry Klein and Peter Hinton</i>			The final section of the workshop will provide participants with hands on experience of depositing a pre-prepared data set using the ADS-easy system.	
12:30 - 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>				

# Thursday 21 April PM

12:30 - 13:30	Lunch		
ROOM	LT2	ROOM	LT3
SESSION T1.2	Adopting archaeology	SESSION T2.2	Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose? How can we learn from our mistakes?
13:30 – 13:40	Introduction <i>David Jennings and Harald Fredheim, University of York</i>	13:30 – 13:45	Introduction <i>Michael Heaton, Independent Consultant</i>
13:40 – 14:00	Archaeology Scotland’s adopt-a-monument scheme – twenty-something years of community led stewardship <i>Cara Jones, Archaeology Scotland</i>	13:45 – 14:10	Remodelling the market: improving professional practice, understanding value and risk <i>Tim Malim, FAME</i>
14:00 – 14:20	Creating an archaeological community – the Greater Manchester legacy <i>Vicky Nash, Centre for Applied Archaeology</i>	14:10 – 14:35	On the right road from the start <i>Steve Haynes, ARUP</i>
14:20 – 14:40	A Friends’ Group: impact on participants and sustainability <i>Robin Shawyer, All Saints Church</i>	14:35 – 15:00	What is a Professional? the view from the ground <i>Seamus Lefroy-Brooks. Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists</i>
14:40 – 15:00	Questions and discussion <i>Chaired by David Jennings and Harald Fredheim</i>		
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee and tea		
SESSION T1.2	Adopting archaeology (continues)	SESSION T2.2	Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose? How can we learn from our mistakes? (continues)
15:30 – 15:50	Enriching the list: crowdsourcing, public engagement and protected heritage <i>Martin Newman</i>	15:30 – 16:00	The Building Cost Information Service and its applicability to commercial archaeology. <i>David Hardwick MRICS</i>
15:50 – 16:10	Stewarding Scotland’s coastal heritage at risk <i>Ellie Graham, Joanna Hambly and Tom Dawson, SCHARP</i>	16:00-17:00	Discussion
16:10 – 16:30	England’s protected wreck sites: licensees, affiliated volunteers and site management <i>Alison James, Historic England</i>		
16:30 – 16:45	Uist Summerwine – a walk on the wild side <i>Simon Davies, Uist Access Archaeology</i>		
16.45 – 17:00	Questions and discussion		
17:00	Sessions close		



# Thursday 21 April PM

12:30 - 13:30	Lunch				
ROOM	Rm526	ROOM	Rm527	EXCURSION	
SESSION T3.2	The archaeology of brewing	SEMINAR T4.2	Going solo: self-employment in an archaeological context	EXCURSION T5.2	Greyfriars Town Heritage Initiative (Available to pre-book)
		13:30 – 15:00			
13:30 – 13:40	Welcome & Brewing Heritage and Society Dr Devon McHugh, Museums Galleries Scotland	Rachel Edwards, Arboretum Archaeological Consultancy and Catrina Appleby, Freelance Editor  Self-employment is something that affects archaeology as practised in a wide range of contexts, and relates to standards of work as well as standards of living. The session will explore both philosophical and practical themes. Are self-employed archaeologists accepting the risk on behalf of some parts of the wider profession? Should it be something that people can go into straight out of university? Why do people opt for self-employment; is it liberating or constraining? Who does it benefit? Is it good for the profession?		14.00 Meeting point: Richard III Visitor Centre. Leicester City Council have been successful in securing funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to deliver the Greyfriars Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI). The THI will provide £1.6m for work in the Greyfriars Conservation area of the city. The initiative aims to enhance, conserve and regenerate conservation areas suffering from social and economic decline. The Greyfriars Conservation Area has a unique character. It is full of important heritage and architectural treasures, built up over centuries. Greyfriars has come to worldwide attention following the discovery of the remains of King Richard III in the car park at the back of the council buildings on St Martins. The discovery in 2012 has put Leicester, and specifically the Greyfriars area, on the tourist map.  The Greyfriars THI has five main aims for this project: - make the historic centre of the city more attractive - stimulate economic growth - help people value Leicester’s historic development - increase participation in conserving Leicester’s historic environment - improve skills in the heritage sector  This tour of the area will be led by project directors, highlighting the development of the project and securing the HLF funding, and discussing the importance of the archaeology and historic fabric of Greyfriars to the project’s success.	
13:40 – 14:00	The impact of brewing heritage				
14:00-14:20	Beer as social phenomenon				
14:20-14:40	Trouble brewing: A critical evaluation of experimental reconstructions of beers and other alcoholic beverages Nick Groat				
14:40-15:00	How can archaeology contribute to beer heritage and tourism?				
15:00 – 15:30	Beer tasting at tea break	15:00 – 15:30	Coffee and tea		
SESSION T3.2	The archaeology of brewing (continues)	SEMINAR T4.2	Going solo: self-employment in an archaeological context (continues)		
15:30 – 15:40	A manifesto for the archaeology of brewing? Jeff Sanders, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland	15:30 – 17:00  The session will begin with three papers exploring self-employment from different angles, including a ‘client’, before a number of self-employed specialists form a panel for discussion.			
15:40 – 16:00	Old and new brews: the archaeology of brewing in a New Zealand socio-historical context Dr Andrea Farminer				
16:00-16:20	The Old Brewery Ariane Buschmann				
16:20-17:00	Panel discussion: A manifesto for the archaeology of brewing? With beer				
17:00	Sessions close				

THURSDAY 21 APRIL

## Thursday 21 April PM Group AGMs

Rm 528	13:00 – 13:20	Buildings Archaeology Group
Rm 528	15:00 – 15:20	International Practice SIG
Rm 528	17:00 – 17:20	Project Management SIG

## SESSION

# T1.1 Archaeology within the context of criminal justice: from forensics to heritage crime

Organisers: *Rosje de Leeuwe, Alexandria Young*

Contact: [r.de.leeuwe@nfi.minvenj.nl](mailto:r.de.leeuwe@nfi.minvenj.nl), [youngaforensicarch@me.com](mailto:youngaforensicarch@me.com)

## SESSION ABSTRACT

Although the contexts differ between archaeology and crime scene work, the methods applied in both are similar. Features are registered, finds are collected and analysed, a chronology of events is established, human interactions are reconstructed and reports are written. Working within the context of the law requires a chain of evidence and a report that is understood by judges and will withstand examination in court. Archaeologists working in this context find that their archaeological theories and methods are easily applied to police investigations or crime scene work. This may be as a SOCO, a forensic archaeologist, or on matters involving threatened archaeological sites and heritage. Archaeological knowledge on subjects common in archaeology such as dating materials, searching for sites, the use of GIS, antiquities or site protection often fills a knowledge hiatus in police work. This session will elaborate on the interaction between archaeology, police investigations and law.

## ABSTRACTS

**9:00 – 9:25**

### **An examination of the spatial distribution of tissue fragments created during an explosive event**

Erin DuBois, T. Waldron, K. Bowers, C. Rando

Throughout the course of a forensic investigation following an explosive attack, the identification and recovery of tissue fragments is one of extreme importance. There are few universally accepted methods to achieve this end. This project aims to address this issue through the examination of the resulting spatial distribution of the tissue fragments produced by an explosive event. To explore these requirements, several pilot studies were conducted by the presenter, using data from controlled explosions using pig carcasses undertaken in the UK. These studies charted the spatial distribution of tissue debris following an explosion. An amount of 3kgs in military grade explosive was chosen to create the maximum amount of fragmentation. This amount and type were chosen in that it not only creates enough fragmentation before evaporation of the forensic evidence, but also the blast created by a military grade explosive is one of the more powerful types. This would allow the distances and pattern spread that was recorded to be a guideline for forensic recovery associated with an explosive amount of an unknown size and quality. Through the use of a total station to record the location of the resulting forensic evidence, the collected data was analyzed using both ArcGIS and R Studio. The observed patterns suggested that the distribution remains fairly consistent in trials under similar environmental conditions. This indicates potential for some general guidelines for forensic evidence collection (for example, the distance from the explosion that a search should cover). Future tests are planned in which additional variables will be added. This will be used to explore if the observed spatial pattern recorded in the pilot tests remains similar when the additional factors are introduced.

**9:25 – 9:50**

### **The application of structure-from-motion as a documentation tool in forensic archaeology and beyond.**

Waltraud Baier MSc, Dr Carolyn Rando

This paper presents the results of a preliminary study (conducted as part of an MSc thesis) exploring the use of structure-from-motion in the documentation of mass graves. Although based on a simulation approach, interesting results have been achieved which can be directly applied to a variety of forensic contexts, both in the field of forensic archaeology and crime scene investigation.

Structure-from-motion (SfM) is a 3D photogrammetry method which is becoming increasingly applied in the heritage sector. It is based on the reconstruction of still photographs into a point cloud similar to that produced by a laser scanner. However, it is very low cost which makes it suitable for fields such as archaeology and policing which are both under great financial pressure and subject to funding cuts.

This paper aims to explore the potential of SfM by presenting its advantages and disadvantages with regards to a variety of forensic situations.

**9:50 – 10:15**

### **Partners in crime: protocols, problems and potential within forensic archaeology**

Jennifer Miller PhD, MIfA, FCSFS, York Archaeological Trust.

The current partnership between criminal investigation professionals and archaeologists evolved cautiously over time, disproving preconceived opinions on both sides. As with other disciplines, the relationship was driven by a determination to plug as many

legal loop-holes as possible and secure satisfactory conviction. Forensic archaeology is now an established and appreciated discipline that has produced excellent results in the cause of justice on countless occasions. Standard techniques are used, although forensic archaeology is more than just an extension of mainstream commercial or academic methods. The differences come from the highly complicated interface between archaeological practices and legal proceedings; from the capacity to adapt immediately and effectively to constantly changing circumstances; but especially from the ability to report succinctly to Courts of Law and withstand rigorous cross-examination.

Drawing upon the author's 22 years of experience and over 470 UK criminal cases, this presentation will explore the interface between archaeology and criminal investigation giving brief case examples.

**10:15 – 10:30**

### **Identifying the missing**

Louise Vesely-Shore , UK Missing Persons Bureau

UK law enforcement receives over 300,000 reports of missing people each year. The majority return or are found quickly but around 1% remain missing for over a year. Around 800 each year result in a fatal outcome and a number of these cases will involve trying to identify remains that may be found some time and many miles from where a missing person was last seen. The UK Missing Persons Bureau, part of the National Crime Agency, has the responsibility for assisting the police and coroners to identify and reconcile these cases, ensuring relevant expertise is utilised to bring resolution for the families of those missing. The talk will outline the work of the Bureau in connection with reconciling 'the lost and the found', using case examples and highlighting where specialisms including forensic archaeology have assisted.

*10:30 – 11:00*

*TEA/COFFEE*

**11:10 – 11:40**

### **20 years of forensic archaeology vs. the international illicit antiquities network**

Dr. Christos Tsirogiannis

The 1970 UNESCO Convention for the protection of cultural heritage set new standards for museum acquisitions, yet private collectors, auction houses and dealers continued selling them freshly looted, smuggled and stolen antiquities. At various stages since 1995, the Italian and Greek authorities discovered archival evidence of a corrupt network that dominated the modern international antiquities market. The authorities uncovered and prosecuted its members, repatriating hundreds of illicit objects acquired by very reputable institutions. Although the phenomenon of looting directly damages archaeology as a discipline, academic research has lagged far behind the discoveries regarding the operation of the antiquities market, the absence of ethical standards in institutions' antiquities acquisitions, and the interconnection of criminal networks. This talk will present key members of the international illicit antiquities network, the achievements of forensic archaeologists in the field and the absence of UNESCO and academia from supporting much-needed interdisciplinary research, especially in times of war.

**11:40 – 12:10**

### **Cloud atlas case: how 17<sup>th</sup> century actions led to a conviction in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

Alison Kentuck (Receiver of Wreck), Roosje de Leeuwe

In 2007 a diver from Kent salvaged five bronze cannon ranging in date from the late 1500s to the mid 1600s. Ostensibly recovered from two different wreck sites, two of the guns were English and were recovered from the wreck of the warship HMS London, which sank in the Thames Estuary in 1665, the remaining three being Dutch guns supposedly recovered from an unidentified wreck site outside of UK territorial waters. Under UK legislation, all unclaimed wrecks from within UK territorial waters become property of the Crown and the Receiver of Wreck will dispose of this wreck on behalf of the Crown. However, the Crown makes no claim on wrecks from outside of UK territorial waters and, if no owner is found, salvors are likely to keep the entirety of the recovered wreck material. Following initial research, suspicions were raised regarding the provenance of the three Dutch guns. Suggestions that they too originated from the warship London were examined but could not be substantiated. The guns were eventually released to the salvor in January 2010 and were subsequently sold at auction. They were purchased by an American collector and shipped to the US, where they remain.

Later in 2010, the same finder reported the recovery of another historic bronze gun dating to the mid-1500s. Suspicions were immediately raised and renewed enquiries in the UK, the Netherlands and the USA began to build on the theory that all three of the Dutch guns had been recovered from the wreck of the HMS London. But why would Dutch guns be found on an English warship and how, 350 years later, could it be proven that these guns were indeed on the board the HMS London when it sank and did not come from the bottom of the North Sea as the diver maintained? This paper explains how the case against the diver was built and how 17th century clerks from Amsterdam provided evidence.

**12:10 – 12:30**

### **Discussion**

Chaired by Roosje de Leeuwe and Alexandria Young

## SESSION

### T1.2

## ADOPTING ARCHAEOLOGY

*David Jennings, University of York and Harald Fredheim, University of York*

Sponsored by

Historic Environment Scotland  
Àrainneachd Eachdraidheil Alba

### SESSION ABSTRACT

This session will critically examine the sustainability and impact of community-led archaeological stewardship, and encourage discussion of the critical factors for resilience and sustainable futures.

Adopting archaeological heritage is connected strongly with sense of place, place attachment and public amenity. It is about practical action to enhance the condition, understanding and accessibility of heritage in order to ensure access and use in the present and future. Facilitating voluntary stewardship has been identified as a strategic goal by the CBA, as responsibility for care devolves de facto to the voluntary sector in a climate of reduced public resources. This session will consider current thinking around stewardship, centred on two key questions:

- How sustainable is archaeological stewardship as enacted by and in communities?
- What is the experience and impact of stewarding archaeology today: motivations, contexts, interactions and practical operational issues with various communities?

### ABSTRACTS

**13:40 – 14:00**

#### **Archaeology Scotland's adopt-a-monument scheme – twenty-something years of community led stewardship**

Cara Jones

Since 1991, Archaeology Scotland's Adopt-a-Monument scheme has supported community heritage groups to take a lead role in recording, conserving and promoting their local heritage. This Scotland wide scheme has provided volunteer groups with the practical advice and training they need to care and conserve their local heritage. Within its current phase (2011 to 2017), the team are working with 55 community heritage groups on diverse projects from Neolithic chambered cairns to Second World War airbases. No project or group is the same and each individual case requires different areas of expertise and levels of project support. A key aim of our work has been to leave a sustainable legacy of our interaction with a community group by providing training opportunities alongside project support – too often community projects 'die a death' once professional support is withdrawn.

This paper will reflect on the twenty-something years of the Adopt-a-Monument scheme, present case studies and discuss what and where the scheme might go next.

**14:00 – 14:20**

#### **Creating an archaeological community – the Greater Manchester legacy**

Vicky Nash

Within the last two decades the Dig Manchester and the subsequent Dig Greater Manchester Projects have been encouraging the Greater Manchester community to actively engage in archaeology with the aim of providing them with the skills needed to access and interpret their local heritage in order to build a sense of ownership and understanding. As a result of these projects a diverse archaeological community has arisen and this community is working together to ensure that archaeological stewardship continues to be a sustainable practice within the region.

As we enter into the final year of the Dig Greater Manchester project, this paper will reflect on the experiences of the professional and volunteers involved and assess the legacy left by the projects.

**14:20 – 14:40**

#### **A Friends' Group: Impact on participants and sustainability**

Robin Shawyer

All Saints is a Grade 1 Listed medieval parish church in the historic small town of Winterton. A major Heritage Lottery Fund project has repaired and reordered the church with the creation of a heritage centre for the church and town. A friends' group was established in order to involve more people from the community in delivering the activity plan successfully. There are seven sub-groups. The heritage group is a sub-group working with church and town archives in order to build the heritage story of both the church and the town. Participation in the different groups is open to all; we try to use members' interests, strengths and ideas to extend the range of activities. Noted benefits have included increased learning, enjoyment and health. Sustainability is facilitated by delegating responsibility to sub-groups working in sympathy with the overarching project aims, raising finance where appropriate and fostering public awareness.



15:00 – 15:30

TEA/COFFEE

**15:30 – 15:50**

**Enriching the list: crowdsourcing, public engagement and protected heritage**

Martin Newman

The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) brings together all the national heritage protection statuses published online and receives over 100,000 visits per month. However, many of the 398,000 entries on the List are of considerable age and compare poorly against the fuller, clearer, descriptions now produced. There is a real need to enhance these old entries, and to explore new ways of maintaining, improving and presenting the List as part of Historic England's overall digital offer. Accepting this is part of Historic England's commitment to openness in the spirit of the culture of the new organisation. There is also a need to engage the public more widely with the protected heritage around them to raise its profile and through valuing help ensure its protection.

*Enriching the List* is a new crowdsourcing project by Historic England, which will enable all users to add additional information and images to the NHLE without altering original content. As well as additional detail about history and architectural this will also enable users to add colour by drawing on personal reminiscences and social history, which will help people engage with the buildings and sites on a more personal or emotional level. This project will open up statutory records to users for the first time enabling professionals, the voluntary sector and individuals to both contribute and benefit from the additional content. This presentation will look at the ethos behind this approach as well as the practicalities. It will consider how involving communities in the project can raise appreciation of local designated heritage, thereby sustaining stewardship. It will also explain how delegates at the conference can use this information and get involved (either as individuals or on behalf of their organisations) in contributing their knowledge.

**15:50 – 16:10**

**Stewarding Scotland's coastal heritage at risk**

Ellie Graham, Joanna Hambly and Tom Dawson

The Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project (SCHARP) follows on from another long-running community archaeology project, Shorewatch, an initiative that asked the public to locate, record and monitor threatened sites around the Scottish coast. Launched in 2012, SCHARP is building upon the success of Shorewatch, but is also going further, recognising that recording and monitoring eroding sites does not in itself preserve them, or the information they contain.

The first element of SCHARP, ShoreUPDATE, employs a citizen science approach to update existing records and report new discoveries. This information is validated and used to update priority lists for action, and is also fed back to local and national heritage managers. The second element, ShoreDIG, encourages local stewardship of threatened sites. Communities nominate places with local value and a plan of action is devised jointly by the local group and the SCHARP team. Resources are allocated and community members work in partnership with professionals on all aspects of the project. ShoreDIG projects have ranged from community excavations and surveys at sites being destroyed by the sea to interpretation and oral history projects. A number of techniques have been employed, including using video cameras and laser scanners, and projects include excavating, dismantling and relocating sites to act as local visitor attractions.

This paper will detail a range of different archaeological stewardship projects, and discuss lessons learned from almost two decades of community action around the Scottish coast.

**16:10 – 16:30**

**England's protected wreck sites: licensees, affiliated volunteers and site management**

Alison James

The involvement of the local community in the stewardship of sites protected under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 has long been crucial to their management. Licensees are required to provide a report on their activities each year and this information provides a major input into compiling the annual Heritage at Risk information. Historic England have helped support many local groups to take on increasing levels of site stewardship. However those involved are ageing and there is a lack of a new generation coming forward to get involved. This paper will look at examples of community led stewardship including the dive trail on the Coronation, heritage crime reporting in the Scillies and the high profile excavation on the London. It will explore how licensees became involved with sites, their motivations for staying involved and the issues their involvement raise for Historic England.

**16:30 – 16:45**

**Uist Summerwine – a walk on the wild side**

Simon Davies

Over the past three years, this group of three retired professionals in their own fields have now turned amateur archaeologists in their local fields. They have embarked on a challenge to explore, survey and record the "Wild Sides" of the southern Outer Hebrides. In this time, they have made significant contributions to the heritage records of the area, re-discovering and recording more than 500 sites from Neolithic to early 20th century in the now uninhabited eastern "Wild Side" of the Uist archipelago.

As amateurs, although keen and learning, they are naturally reticent to interpret too optimistically, but their finds have excited Scotland's HES and SCAPE organisations, who will both be making more visits to their discoveries later this year. The good news is that they have only examined around 12% of the available "Wild Side" so there will be plenty more to come.

## SESSION

### T2.1

## THE BOUNDARIES OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY: are we archaeologists or are we social workers?

Organiser: Doug Rocks-Macqueen, Landward Research Ltd.

### SESSION ABSTRACT

Public archaeology, community archaeology and just plain old archaeology engages with many difference audiences, from the disenfranchised to politicians, and in many innovative ways, from archaeology operas to homeless archaeology. One of the great strengths of archaeology is the multitude of avenues through which to engage people. But, as we increase the diversity of our engagement the question inevitably asked is whether this 'is archaeology'? What is the line between using the public as a tool to help archaeology, and archaeology as a tool to help the public? More controversially— which is 'more important', the archaeology and research obtained from our engagement work, or the social outcomes?

You are invited to present any of your work that engages non-archaeologists and more importantly how you view your work: archaeology with a social good component, a social good with an archaeology component, or as something else.

### ABSTRACTS

9:00-9:05

#### Introduction

Doug Rocks-Macqueen

9:05 – 9:20

#### F\*\*\* Archaeology! Removing archaeology from public archaeology

Jaime Almansa Sánchez, JAS Arqueología SLU

The wide definition of public archaeology nowadays opens many debates, from its boundaries to its focus. Engagement and outreach are, and have always been, engagement and outreach, so just practising them does not mean doing public archaeology. The first part of this paper will offer a critique of several current uses of the term, focusing its meaning on the goals and not the means. However, respecting the different approaches to the topic, this paper will focus on one of them: the use of archaeology and heritage as an excuse to work in other non-archaeological social issues and the open politicization of public archaeology.

9:20 – 9:35

#### Do you even know what public archaeology is?

Lorna Richardson, Umeå University

Public archaeology is not just about 'community' archaeology. Public archaeology can be defined as both a disciplinary practice and a theoretical position. It covers a multitude of practices, and a wide variety of subjects, yet is continually conflated with social activities, outreach work and public engagement. This paper will discuss these issues in relationship to social work, 'social' work, and knowledge transfer, and question the roles of the 'public' in public archaeology.

9:35 – 9:50

#### Heritage: too broad a canvas? The Scotland's Urban Past Project

Andrew Dutton, Historic Environment Scotland

In Scotland, as in other parts of the UK, professionals operating in the historic built environment are working with an increasingly diverse range of volunteers and communities in both rural and urban contexts. Scotland's Urban Past (SUP) is a five-year community engagement programme that works with local communities to investigate and engage with their urban environment, and within that wider process contribute information directly to the National Record of the Historic Environment.

SUP seeks to engage with a broad audience base, including young people and schools in a way that is relevant to the communities' wider aspirations.

SUP offers participating groups training in a wide range of activities, providing access and guidance to many essential research and recording tools and digital resources.

This session will address the pros and cons, expectations and outcomes of working with communities to record their local historic environment through case studies and methodologies.

9:50 – 10:05

#### Enabled archaeology

Theresa O'Mahony, UCL

Following on from my study into attitudes towards disability within UK archaeology (O'Mahony, 2014), it is clear some areas of archaeology display prejudice, alienation and isolation for participants. Of over the 100 participants interviewed there have sadly been two attempted suicides, one nervous breakdown and one participant leaving the archaeology they love.

Creation of Enabled Archaeology where Disabled/Enabled participants will be empowered to participate in any area of

archaeology may well break down attitudinal barriers towards Enabled involvement. What is Enabled Archaeology? Why do we need it and how can it be done? This presentation will explain and clarify what Enabled Archaeology is and show the desperate need in UK archaeology for a change of attitudes towards Disabled/Enabled involvement within archaeology today.

**10:05 – 10:20      The perceived therapeutic effects of archaeology within a vulnerable population**

Surgeon Commodore Dr Peter Buxton OBE, Head Royal Navy Medical and Sgt Diarmaid Walshe VR, RAMC

Organised outdoor activities are increasingly advocated as promoting multiple benefits for the mental and physical health wellbeing of participants which has resulted in significant investment in a growing number of outdoor events. However no proper medical research project has been carried out to investigate the claims of perceived therapeutic benefits for these types of programs. To claim any form of medical benefits and to be accepted by the NHS and medical agencies, so ensuring clinical governance, requires an ethical medical research project to be undertaken and validated. Defence Medical Services and Defence Archaeological Group has now carried out this research, the initial results have important implications for the delivery, development and medical benefits of these programs in the future. The paper will look at the background, the study, and the conclusions, exploring how the findings affect the heritage sector in the future delivery of these projects in partnership with vulnerable groups.

**10:20 – 10:30      Questions and discussion**

10:30 – 11:00      TEA/COFFEE

**11:00 – 11:15      Is personal improvement at the cost of good research?**

Victoria Reid, Access to Archaeology

Whether it is right or not archaeology has been integrated within society to justify and explain decision making. Therefore, it would be irresponsible not to address the social implications resulting from widespread public access. Interests need to be fostered not only for the individual's development but that of the discipline as a whole. The importance of good research or good social outcomes should not be in question; the two are not mutually exclusive. Everyone who does a good job that contributes to meaningful outcomes experience benefits regardless of their background; it is hardwired within our DNA. As long as the methodology is sound then why should we not support an individual to achieve to the best of their abilities? This ethos is employed by Access to Archaeology, a company that provides opportunity to those who may have challenges that prevent integration in a mainstream setting. We aim to break down those barriers and promote social inclusion.

**11:15 – 11:30      Archaeologists or social workers: Can't we be a bit of both?**

Cara Jones, Archaeology Scotland

Within the last four years, Archaeology Scotland's Adopt-a-Monument scheme (2011 – 2017) has supported community heritage groups to take a lead role in recording, conserving and promoting their local heritage. This current phase had a clear remit from the start to develop new heritage audiences by devising and providing accessible engagement opportunities which were relevant and immediate to non-traditional heritage audiences. This work has included recording a WW2 airbase with volunteers from Women's Aid and investigating an old football ground with participants from Crisis and World Wide Volunteering – projects which have produced 'real' archaeological data but which have also had a meaningful impact on the participants who have taken part. As we near the end of our current phase of the Adopt-a-Monument scheme, this paper will reflect on our experiences so far and assess the wider social impact (if any!) of our heritage engagement.

**11:30 – 11:45      Crossing the boundaries: How community archaeology in Greater Manchester has moved away from tick box archaeology.**

Vicky Nash & Sarah Cattell, Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford,

As the practice of community archaeology becomes increasingly widespread, what it involves is still relatively ambiguous and the subject of debate, particularly with reference to its place within the wider discipline of archaeology. The assumption that community archaeologists will always prioritise the social outcomes of a project over the archaeology has given rise to a belief that their contributions to the subject have less value than those of their peers working within research and commercial archaeology.

This poses the question 'is it possible for community archaeologists to conduct rigorous archaeological investigations which follow best practice guidelines whilst still satisfying the needs of the funding bodies who prioritise volunteer numbers and diversity?' In this paper we wish to showcase the work of the Dig Manchester and subsequent Dig Greater Manchester projects and show how their holistic approach towards the practice of community archaeology has managed to answer yes to this question.

Throughout the UK, measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Historic Environment have subtly shifted. With the Great Recession has come a growing requirement for archaeologists to justify their value to the taxpayer, ensuring a research dividend and wider public impact. The growth of community or public archaeology is a response to this trend, as organisations turn to the true source of their legitimacy – the great British public. But this isn't a politically neutral space, and a schism is emerging between colleagues committed to evidence-based archaeology, and those who are sceptical of such authoritarian claims to knowledge, instead valuing archaeology's contribution primarily in terms of its social impact. In this short contribution, I'd like to outline a new approach that we have called 'Social Contract Archaeology' – evidence-based research positioned ethically and intellectually within a 'social contract' with as wide a constituency of funders, stakeholders and active participants as possible. Drawing on new socially embedded technologies (such as crowdfunding and crowdsourcing) we can co-fund, co-design, co-deliver and co-create value with our respective communities, ultimately rendering the 'which is more important' debate entirely irrelevant.

Thursday 21 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Room LT3

## SESSION

### T2.2

## Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose?

### How can we learn from our mistakes?

*Kate Geary, Stephen Haynes, Mike Heaton and Nick Shepherd*

## SESSION ABSTRACT

The latest Archaeological Market survey<sup>1</sup> undertaken by Landward Research Ltd on behalf of ClfA, FAME and Historic England reported an average increase in turnover for archaeological practices of 15% in 2014-15. Coupled with a significant increase in the size of the archaeological workforce and the highest levels of business confidence since 2008, the report presents a positive picture of the current market for historic environment services in the UK.

The increased demand for historic environment services presents some significant challenges to organisations responding to rapid growth, but also offers major opportunities to build better sustainable businesses capable of investment in people, new technologies and innovation. At last year's conference the ClfA project Management SIG and FAME began to identify some of the issues around procurement, partnership and project management.

The aim of this session is to further identify and discuss the ways we might develop our business practices, the mechanisms for sharing information and what we can learn from allied sectors. We have a series of short papers which illustrate new approaches including contributions from outside the sector, leading to a workshop style discussion and the identification of concrete actions which FAME, ClfA and individual businesses can take forward.

## ABSTRACTS

**13:30 – 13:45**

### Introduction

Michael Heaton, Contractor and Consultant

**13:45 – 14:10**

### Remodelling the market: improving professional practice, understanding value and risk

Tim Malim, Chair of FAME and Technical Director at SLR Consulting Ltd

Competitive tendering by lowest cost, cowboy operators, lack of regulation, under-valued design and skills, zero profit margins, these are all parts of a perceived malaise which effects the practice of commercial archaeology. This paper examines these types of issue, as well as reflecting on some benefits and successes that 25 years of commercial practice has introduced.

We are now a mature profession, but we must act in a mature professional way in order to ensure a sustainable profession is established to serve the needs of clients, whilst also contributing to public benefit. This paper describes how we can learn from other professions, how we need to broaden our education, improve our project management and financial planning, and utilize the power of CPD to ensure that archaeologists are not just technically competent, but also become essential team members who collectively help to achieve the wider aims of any development project, increasing the value of archaeology to clients and



the public. It also stresses the importance of the symbiotic relationship between commercial practice and regulation, and how important it is to have a proportionate understanding of archaeology as an element within a complex legislative and planning process.

**14:10 – 14:35**      **On the right road from the start**  
Steve Haynes, ARUP

Within the commercial sector the procurement methodologies and submission requirements for archaeological service varies significantly. The reasons for this are equally varied and can, for example, be rooted in the client's procurement methodologies or external factors such as EU procurement regulations. Whilst there are common threads throughout, not least the price for the work, there remains significant variation in the way in which costs are presented and associated information are provided, if at all. Lack of clarity can result in misunderstandings and disputes between the client and supplier. The use of structured approaches provides for transparency in the structure of project pricing and gives the basis for the costing of changes to the original scope of work when these arise. This is an approach that is extensively used in other industries and would, with minimal amendment, be a significant advance in commercial practice. The flexibility of the approach provides the basis on which the uncertainties and complexities of projects within our industry can be managed commercially.

This paper will draw on the speaker's experience of compiling tender documentation and the subsequent management of the associated projects. These projects have used structured documentation across a range of project sizes and contexts. The benefits for the various parties will be explored as well as consideration of some lessons learnt.

**14:35 – 15:00**      **What is a Professional? the view from the ground**  
Seamus Lefroy-Brooks. Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists

The geotechnical and geoenvironmental industry is immediately comparable to ours, both in terms of what they do and the risks they deal with, but it enjoys a higher professional and commercial status than archaeology and expects a higher degree of competence and training from its personnel than we do. This presentation, by a past chairman of the AGS – the trade body representing the industry – explains the function of professional and trade bodies and what the profession and the industry expects new entrants to possess and acquire, in terms of intellectual and technical skills.

15:00 – 15:30      TEA/COFFEE

**15:30 – 16:00**      **The Building Cost Information Service and its applicability to commercial archaeology.**  
David Hardwick MRICS

This presentation explains one of the mechanisms through which the construction industry shares knowledge about project costs. The BCIS is maintained by the *Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors* and allows users to estimate the cost of a proposed construction project by comparing it with similar projects already completed. The database of 'past performance' information is compiled by users on a 'wiki' basis and comprises details of site area, building type, etc. together with the costs for each element of the building (i.e. ground works, landscaping, structural frame, services, finishes etc.). Other than compare their proposed design with completed examples to get an estimate of likely costs.

It is immediately applicable to archaeological contracts. If operated intelligently, an 'Archaeological Cost Information Service' would allow prospective clients, their professional advisors and other archaeological contractors to estimate the likely cost and duration of an archaeological contract by comparing it with similar completed examples.

**16:00 – 17:00**      **Discussion**

## SESSION

# T3.1 Across the Atlantic: professionalism in archaeology over here and over there

*Organisers*

*Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, ClfA*

*Michael R. Polk RPA, Principal Archaeologist/ Regional Director, Sagebrush Consultants*

## SESSION ABSTRACT

This session aims to compare regulatory procedures and the role of professional standards and professional accreditation in the USA and the UK. Both have a strong tradition of self-regulation across professional disciplines, and both have now well-established professional organisations in the form of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

What are the regulatory structures and procurement practices governing the way the historic environment/cultural heritage is investigated archaeologically, when occasioned by development on a commercial or quasi-commercial basis? What is the role of professional standards and professional accreditation/registers, and of the professional bodies that own them? And what would we like that role to be? How can we get there?

By looking at the range of structures and systems across the States and the UK administrations of the UK, can we identify what's good, what's bad, and what we're planning to do to improve the situation? More importantly, how we can learn from each other? It is hoped that this discussion might help RPA and ClfA – both of which seek to recruit members from around the globe, explore how they could cooperate, and ensure that they don't compete unhealthily.

We hope to run this session twice, at the premier archaeological conferences over here and over there – at SAA 2016 in Orlando.

## ABSTRACTS

### 9.00 – 9:10 Introduction

### 9:10 – 9:20 Advancing archaeological professionalism in the US: the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Terry H. Klein, SRI Foundation and President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists

In 1966, the United States Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act. The passage of this Act, 50 years ago, has dramatically changed the practice of archaeology in the US; and today, the majority of archaeological investigations conducted in the US is directly linked to the requirements of the Act and its associated regulations. 2016 is also the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Society of Professional Archaeologists, which became the Register of Professional Archaeologists in 1998. This presentation reviews the federal regulatory framework of archaeological investigations in the United States, and the role of the Register of Professional Archaeologists as the primary entity promoting archaeological professionalism in the US.

### 9:20 – 9:30 Is archaeology worth regulating? Challenges to professionalism in the UK

Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

UK laws and policies enable authorities to require archaeological work to be done in certain circumstances. But government and advisors are relatively quiet on who should do that work and how.

Therefore, the professional institute's role in providing a framework for self-regulation is critical. That framework is founded on ClfA's ethical Code of conduct, and underpinned by standards for people (competence, CPD, professional conduct procedures) and for process and product. Yet while most UK administrations want archaeology to be self-regulating, governments are remarkably nervous about requiring or even recommending that work should be done by those self-regulated people, ie ClfA members and Registered Organisations. For other professions and trades (lawyers, plumbers, publicans), public interest arguments for ensuring competent practitioners are understood. But archaeologists, presumably, deliver so little benefit to society that unrestricted competition between the accredited and the unknown is preferred.

How do these arguments play in the US? Do we have anything to offer?

**9:30 – 9:40****A contractor's dilemma: archaeological regulation and ethics in the United States**

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants and Past President of the American Cultural Resources Association

Cultural resources management in the United States, similar to heritage management elsewhere, has been a commercially viable occupation for archaeologists since the late 1970s. This paper briefly describes the growth of this field and the founding of a contractors trade association. Contractors often get caught between clients and agency personnel when attempting to meet a client's needs, follow the regulatory process and work to interpret and preserve the archaeological resource. As part of this discussion, the paper also looks at the challenge of what it means to be an ethical professional in a highly competitive field.

**9:40 – 9:50****Doing archaeology in the UK – consultants and contractors**

Gerry Wait, Director Nexus Heritage and ClfA Board of Directors

As a part of this transatlantic session exploring the roles of archaeologists and professional associations, Dr Wait will discuss the closely inter-woven roles that used to be called 'consultants' and 'contractors' but might more usefully be simply called 'archaeologists' as the distinctions have become blurred through time. Consideration will also be given to the roles and functions of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in the day-to-day conduct of archaeological research and fieldwork by ClfA members in the UK and elsewhere around the world.

**9:50 – 10:30****Questions and discussion: understanding differences and similarities**

Chair: Jan Wills, Chair, ClfA

*10:30 – 11:00**TEA/COFFEE***11:00 – 11:30****Discussion: what could we do better?**

Chair: Jan Wills

**11:30 – 12:10****Discussion: planning for improvements**

Chair: Jan Wills

**12:10 – 12:30****Options for closer working: closing remarks from RPA and ClfA**

Terry Klein and Peter Hinton

Thursday 21 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Room 526

**SESSION****T3.2****The Archaeology of Brewing***Organisers: Jeff Sanders and Devon McHugh***SESSION ABSTRACT**

We will be exploring the ongoing relationship between archaeology and brewing. The first half of the session will look at the impact of brewing heritage on society and the role that archaeology can play in this. There will then be a beer-break for those happy to forego tea and learn about local beer.

Then, a whistle-stop tour (to whet your whistle) of brewing through the ages! We will embark on a journey through the archaeology of brewing, with each short talk finishing with a taster of beer made to an authentic recipe. By way of closing we will look to create a manifesto for the archaeology of brewing.

**ABSTRACTS****13:30 – 13:40****Welcome & Brewing Heritage and Society**

Dr Devon McHugh, Museums Galleries Scotland

**13:40 -14:00****Ancient ales and extreme beverages: an interview with Patrick E. McGovern**

Patrick E. McGovern with Michael Brown

Patrick E. McGovern is Scientific Director of the Biomolecular Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, USA. He is widely acknowledged to be the world's leading expert on ancient fermented drinks (and less formally as the "Indiana Jones of Ancient Ales"! ). Highlights of his work include discovering the world's oldest known barley beer, collaborating with Dogfish Head Brewery to produce modern recreations based on his discoveries, and his acclaimed book, *Uncorking the Past: The Quest for Wine, Beer, and Other Alcoholic Beverages*.

Asking the questions (sourced from our panel of experts and Twitter) is Michael Brown, a Near Eastern archaeologist based at the University of Edinburgh who is currently taking time out to complete a brewing degree at Heriot Watt University.

#### **14:00 – 14:20 Beer as social phenomenon**

Rob McArdle

#### **14:20 – 14:40 Trouble Brewing: A critical evaluation of experimental reconstructions of beers and other alcoholic beverages**

Nick Groat

Consumable historic reconstructions, such as reproduction food and drink, allow the general public to experience and understand the past on a sensory level, one which is not usually accessible via the archaeological record. Through modern scientific methods applied to recovered material which identify plausible ingredients held within, amateur enthusiasts and collaborations between academics and commercial partners have created consumable products which are very distant from the accuracy that they proclaim, considering that technology, craft and method have all been ignored. It is the aim of this thesis to critically evaluate approaches to tasting the past through interpretation and archaeological science method, in the context of beer-brewing, in order to demonstrate how materials, craft and technique impact upon our sensory, and often romanticised, engagement with reproduction consumables.

#### **14:40 – 15:00 Discussion: impact of brewing heritage**

15:00 – 15:30 *BEER BREAK! An opportunity to try some beer*

#### **15:30 – 15:40 Welcome back & a manifesto for the archaeology of brewing?**

Jeff Sanders, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

#### **15:40 – 16:00 Old and new brews: the archaeology of brewing in a New Zealand socio-historical context**

Dr Andrea Farminer

New Zealand is not necessarily the first thought when it comes to the archaeology and history of brewing, but it has a dynamic and colourful history that has been recently explored through two very different archaeological investigations. Speights and Emerson's are two iconic breweries who span the historic timeline of New Zealand brewing. Recent excavations undertaken at the 19<sup>th</sup> century Speight's Brewery and at the new Emerson's brewery in Dunedin on the South Island, have provided two different stories that both expand our understanding of the brewing industry and of the consumption of beer and other beverages in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century New Zealand. Through investigation of the material culture of brewing at these sites, so an idea of the cultural, commercial and international trading connections that brewing created is being developed; a story that is being passed on to current and future imbibers in imaginative ways.

#### **16:00 – 16:20 The Old Brewery**

Ariane Buschmann

Ulverston, Cumbria, is a town with a long brewing history influencing its historic character. The Old Brewery's origins can be traced to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Though redundant for 20 years, the brewery remained a landmark within the town.

The conversion of the brewery will not only result in the alteration of archaeological material, but also potentially the removal of part of Ulverston's brewing history. Therefore, the purpose of archaeological intervention was to preserve through record the remains of the brewery, and to assess how future development and change of purpose will impact on the site and the historic character of Ulverston and the memory and memorialisation of its brewing past. Ulverston has recently reinvented its connection with brewing. The difference in the nature of the new brewing activities and the reuse of an old brewery site, however, are both physical manifestations of the changing nature of Ulverston's modern economy.

#### **16:20 – 17:00 Panel discussion: a manifesto for the archaeology of brewing? With beer**



CPD

(Available to pre-book)

## T4.1

## A guide to PR for archaeologists

Sue Wolstenholme

CIPR Chartered Practitioner

Everything we do can have an impact upon our reputations and there is also no doubt that our reputations impact upon who will want to work with us, to employ us and also to fund what we are doing.

The session will look at how reputation is formed and how you might take some control over it, develop it and most importantly develop the relationships you need to protect it if it ever comes under fire. It's also important that the reputation of the wider profession can also be affected by your behaviour, so that will be considered too.

In the time available it can only be a taster session but you will learn the basics of reputation management and trust building and about a number of tools to use to help you to take opportunities, when they might arise, to enhance your reputation as well as some useful techniques to protect your standing if things go wrong.

It will be an interactive, informal workshop and you'll be encouraged to use it for any issues you might have had with key relationships or can foresee coming in the future.

*Sue Wolstenholme is a Chartered Public Relations Practitioner and runs Ashley Public Relations with an event management subsidiary, which is led by Simon Abel. She has an MSc in Public Relations and has supervised PhDs on the subject for the University of Exeter. She is one of three tutors at the annual PhD seminar of the European Public Relations Education and Research Association (Euprera).*

*Sue has worked as a public relations consultant for over twenty-five years, providing support at all levels, from media relations, campaigning and training to event planning, strategic advice on relationship building, issues, crisis and reputation management. Her clients have included Royal Mail, Amnesty International, British Telecom, the Association of Colleges and the NHS. She has been involved in directing national social responsibility policies and high-level strategic guidance to CEOs, corporates and governmental bodies.*

*Her recent work includes facilitating a meeting of university leaders and academics from across the Arabic-speaking world, to agree the development of a higher education journal for the region; advising the Natural History Museum on reputation building; carrying out a reputation audit for the Royal College of Obstetrician and Gynaecologists; and being retained to promote waste management issues by SITA Suez.*

*Current client work includes PR training for Al Jazeera in Qatar and with Ukraine Government Ministers with whom she is working to build a new Government Communication Service. Sue is regularly called upon to manage crisis situations nationally and internationally. She recently wrote an MBA module in strategic PR, which has been accepted by the Senate of the University of Exeter, to become an elective on their core MBA programme.*

*While President of the CIPR, in 2013, she led and still chairs, a national research project to better understand the communication of science and recently she has hosted a visit to the UK by leading Ukraine scientists.*

*She devised and leads a course for chief executives called the Certificate of Leadership for Reputation, which has been running successfully for principals with the Association of Colleges and the CIPR for over five years. She has also established the Cornish Crisp Company Ltd., which is promoted using public relations principles.*

*Sue has a number of publications to her name with her most recent being "Introduction to Public Relations" which was published in August 2013 by Pearson Education. She was elected to become President of the CIPR for 2013; to be a Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Public Relations in 2012; to be President of the European PR Research and Education Association for 2009/10 and she is the chair of the Hall for Cornwall Board of Trustees. She is also Managing Director of the London International Academy (LIA) which exist to capacity build PR provision, to professionalise the practice. LIA, led by Sue, is currently working with senior practitioners in Ukraine, to certify them to teach and train members the government, the civil service and wider governmental bodies, with responsibility for communication about the country.*

SEMINAR

T4.2

Going solo:

self-employment in an archaeological context

*Rachel Edwards (Arboretum Archaeological Consultancy)*

*Catrina Appleby (Freelance Editor)*

ABSTRACT

Today, self-employment is found in a range of different contexts across the archaeological profession, from the traditional artefact specialist to community archaeologist. In this session we hope to explore a number of these roles, as well as considering the pros and cons of working freelance, and the practicalities.

Self-employment is something that affects archaeology as practised in a wide range of contexts, and relates to standards of work as well as standards of living. The session will explore both philosophical and practical themes. Are self-employed archaeologists accepting the risk on behalf of some parts of the wider profession? Should it be something that people can go into straight out of university? Why do people opt for self-employment; is it liberating or constraining? Who does it benefit? Is it good for the profession?

What are the practicalities of 'Going solo' – how do you 'sell' yourself; how do you determine what to charge; what do you need to know about tax, National Insurance, professional indemnity insurance; how do you keep up your training and CPD; how do you ensure that your work is of an appropriate standard ('quality control'); are there benefits in forming associations with other specialists?

The session will begin with three papers exploring self-employment from different angles, including a client's perspective, before a number of self-employed specialists introduce themselves and form a panel for discussion.

**13:30 – 15:00      Session 1 – Setting the scene**

Three papers will explore freelance archaeology from different angles: introduction and setting the scene; setting up and running a consultancy; a client and specialist society perspective.

Rachel Edwards (Arboretum Archaeological Consultancy)

Chris Cox (Director, Air Photo Services)

Victoria Bryant (Manager, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service)

**15:30 – 17:00      Session 2 – Panel discussion**

Speakers will give short (5 minute) introductions covering who they are and what they do, and as relevant will outline a topic for discussion or bone of contention in their area of expertise. The discussion will then be opened up to the audience.

We are intending to produce a factsheet covering basic information about tax, National Insurance, insurance etc, so the session can focus on a broad range of issues.

*Chair:*

Catrina Appleby

Freelance Editor

*Contributors:*

Liz Gardner

Freelance illustrator

Matilda Holmes

Archaeozoologist

Oliver Jessop

Heritage consultant

Jon Kenny

Community archaeologist

Jon Martin

Freelance fieldworker

Stephanie Rátkai

Freelance pottery specialist

Rachel Edwards

Arboretum Archaeological Consultancy

Chris Cox

Director, Air Photo Services

Victoria Bryant

Manager, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

**CPD**

*(Available to pre-book)*

**T5.1**

**Data management for archaeology**

*Archaeological Data Service*

Through presentations, group discussion and practical activities, this workshop will explore the importance of data management and digital preservation for the long-term safety of archaeological data and provide practical guidance on how to prepare, curate, and deposit data.

This workshop is structured in three sections and will begin with a short introduction to the importance of good data management and digital preservation for archaeology. Following this introduction, participants will be asked to interrogate and critically analyse an archaeological data set. This activity will highlight a number of common data management issues that constrain archaeological data reuse and encourage participants to think objectively about how they create and manage their own archaeological data.

In the second section, participants will look at what advice and standards are available for archaeological data management; guidance will be given on how to prepare and curate data to existing professional standards. Participants will then be asked to reflect on the information gathered through the workshop and create a data management plan that would work for their own data management needs.

The final section of the workshop will provide participants with hands-on experience of depositing a pre-prepared data set using the ADS-easy system.

*Learning outcomes*

By the end of the course participants will be expected to:

- Understand the importance of good data management practices.
- Understand the importance of digital preservation for the long term safety of archaeological data.
- Understand the principles of best practice in data management.
- Have a working knowledge of current data management guidance and standards for archaeology.
- Understand the application of digital preservation and data management for their own work.
- Be able to prepare data management plans.
- Be able to deposit data using ADS-easy.

*National Occupational Standards*

AE2 Develop procedures for the use of information resources.

AE5 Disseminate, deposit and archive data on the material remains and intangible heritage of past communities.

AE3 Classify, compile and maintain data on the material remains and intangible heritage of past communities.

**EXCURSION** (Available to pre-book)

## Greyfriars Townscape Heritage Initiative

### 14:00 King Richard III Museum

*(Delegates are advised that the museum is a 20-minute walk from the conference venue. Maps are available at the ClfA Information desk.)*

Leicester City Council have been successful in securing funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to deliver the Greyfriars Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI). The THI will provide £1.6m for work in the Greyfriars Conservation area of the city. The initiative aims to enhance, conserve and regenerate conservation areas suffering from social and economic decline.

The Greyfriars Conservation Area has a unique character. It is full of important heritage and architectural treasures, built up over centuries. Greyfriars has come to worldwide attention following the discovery of the remains of King Richard III in the car park at the back of the council buildings on St Martins. The discovery in 2012 has put Leicester, and specifically the Greyfriars area, on the tourist map as well as completely changing our understanding of the local history and development. It has raised the importance of Greyfriars from being locally interesting to internationally significant. Why Greyfriars Conservation Area? The beautiful Cathedral Gardens and King Richard III Visitor Centre, as well as improvements to footpaths and roads, have already dramatically enhanced Greyfriars. There is huge potential here, this project will make substantial funding available to businesses and property owners in the Greyfriars THI area who want to bring about lasting improvements to buildings.

The Greyfriars THI has five main aims for this project:

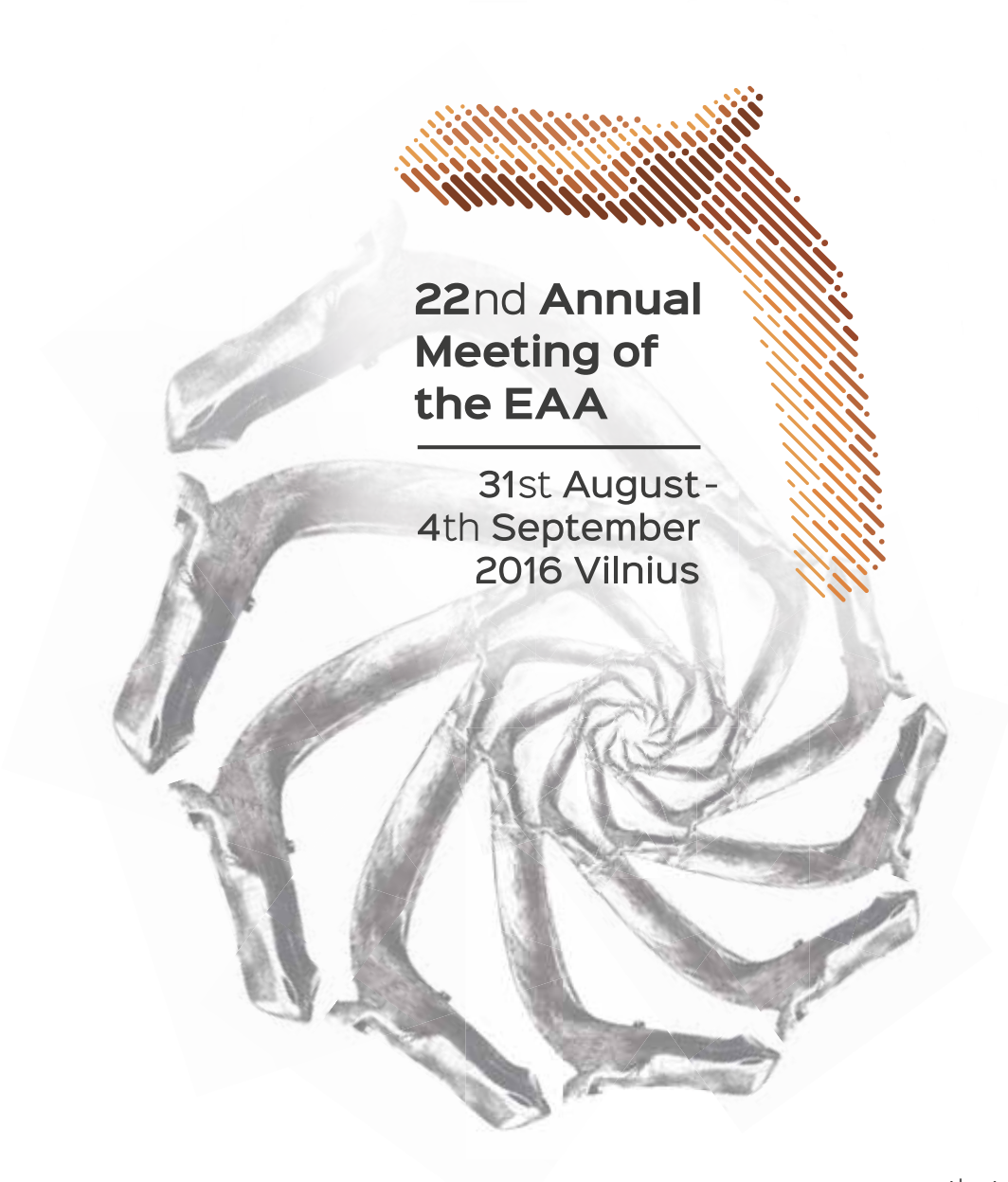
- To make the historic centre of the city more attractive
- To stimulate economic growth
- To help people value Leicester's historic development
- To increase participation in conserving Leicester's historic environment
- To improve skills in the heritage sector.

This tour of the area will be led by Project Directors, highlighting the development of the project and securing the HLF funding, and discussing the importance of the archaeology and historic fabric of Greyfriars to the project's success.

You can find out more about the initiative here: <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/planning-and-development/greyfriars-townscape-heritage-initiative>







## 22nd Annual Meeting of the EAA

31st August -  
4th September  
2016 Vilnius

# WELCOME TO ARCHAEOLOGISTS CAPITAL 2016 – VILNIUS

[www.eaavilnius2016.lt](http://www.eaavilnius2016.lt)

Join over  
2,000 fellow  
delegates

Attend any  
of nearly 120  
sessions

Visit Vilnius  
historic centre -  
Unesco world  
heritage site

Enjoy the  
rich social  
programme

ORGANIZERS

**EAA** European Association  
of Archaeologists



**K&A**  
Kultūros  
paveldo  
akademija



For further information please contact: [info@eaavilnius2016.lt](mailto:info@eaavilnius2016.lt)

# Friday 22 April AM

## FRIDAY 22 APRIL

ROOM	LT2	ROOM	LT3
SESSION F1.1	<b>Archaeology in schools</b> Promoting archaeology as a key learning tool within the national curricula	SESSION F2.1	<b>UAVs in archaeology: the bigger picture</b>
9:00 – 9:05	Introduction	9:00 – 9:30	Utilizing UAVs for large area mapping projects <i>Frank Stremke</i>
9:05 – 9:25	The outdoor classroom: using the historic environment for interdisciplinary learning <i>Brian Wilkinson</i>		
9:25 – 9:45	Giving teachers the tools to engage with archaeology at Durham University <i>Dr Kirsty McCarrison, University of Durham</i>	9:30– 10:00	UAVs and other forms of data capture <i>Adam Stanford, Aerial Cam</i>
9:45 – 10:05	Archaeology and Classics in the community <i>Sarah Scott, University of Leicester</i>		
10:05 – 10:25	Teachers and archaeologists working together <i>Julie St Claire Hoare, Hamilton Trust and Oxford Brookes University</i>	10:00 – 10:30	Looking down on the past? Drones and the practice of aerial archaeology. <i>Martyn Barber, Aerial Investigation &amp; Mapping, Historic England</i>
10:25 – 10:35	Discussion <i>Led by Kim Biddulph, Director Schools Prehistory</i>		
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee and tea		
SESSION F1.1	Archaeology in schools: promoting archaeology as a key learning tool within the national curricula (continues)	SESSION F2.1	UAVs in archaeology: the bigger picture (continues)
11:00 – 11:20	Danebury and the Andover Museum of the Iron Age: the impact of the new national curriculum <i>Jenny Stevens</i>	11:00 – 11:30	Aerial based photogrammetry - a review <i>Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology</i>
11:20 – 11:40	Bronze Age fancy footwork: archaeology, schools & Bristol Museums <i>Gail Boyle and Kate Iles, Bristol Museum</i>	11:30 – 12:00	The use of UAVs in the UK: current legislation and guidelines <i>Dean Overton, Overdrones</i>
11:40 – 12:00	Devon’s Historic Environment Record and schools <i>Stephanie Knight, Devon HER</i>	12:00 – 12:30	From the ground up <i>Andrew Petersen, UWTSO</i>
12:00 – 12:20	View from the coalface <i>Stephen Macaulay, Oxford Archaeology East</i>		
12:20 – 12:30	Discussion <i>Led by Matt Ritchie, Forestry Commission Scotland</i>		
12:30 – 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>		

# Friday 22 April AM

ROOM	Rm526	ROOM	Rm527	EXCURSION	
SEMINAR F3.1	Developing the Chartered Archaeologist: Q&A	SEMINAR F4.1	Equality and diversity in archaeology  (Available to pre-book)	EXCURSION F5.1	Bradgate Park, Leicestershire  (Available to pre-book)
<p>Over six months, ClfA have held a series of workshops to explore members’ (and non-members’) aspirations and concerns about individual chartered status for archaeologists.</p> <p>The feedback from this initial consultation will be reported on in this session. We will look in more detail at the key issues identified so far and the most promising of the potential routes to chartered status we have identified.</p> <p>The session will be driven by discussion; this is a unique opportunity to shape the next step in the development of your profession – make sure you come along and have your say.</p>		9:00 – 10:30	Gender divides in archaeology	9:15	Coach leaves UoL at 9.15, leaves Bradgate at 12.45
		<p>Things have come a long way for women in the last century, but there is still a long way to go. The pay gap between men and women is still 14.2% and according to a recent UCAS study 85% of degree students taking computer sciences and engineering are male. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimates that 54,000 women each year who return to work after pregnancy are forced out of their jobs through dismissal, redundancy, or poor treatment. Whilst these figures refer to the UK as a whole the picture within the heritage sector is less clear due to lack of research.</p> <p>This session aims to explore the gender divide within archaeology. Does it exist, in what forms and how do we recognise it?</p>		<p>This major student training and research excavation project focuses on the upland landscape of Bradgate Park, Leicestershire. Bradgate Park is located 10km north-west of the City of Leicester and covers an 830-acre recreational park which attracts c. 400,000 visitors each year.</p> <p>The tour will be led by ULAS and University of Leicester staff, who will guide delegates through the archaeological evidence and project. In addition, Peter Tyldesley, Director of the Bradgate Park Trust, will discuss the wider management of Bradgate Park and how the archaeological excavations fit into longer term strategy.</p> <p>The landscape is designated as a SSSI and is described by Natural England as “one of the finest remaining examples of ancient parkland in Leicestershire” containing some of the “last remaining fragments of wet heathland in the County”. The park is first documented in 1241 (as a deer park) and is the location of one of the first unfortified brick-built aristocratic houses in England (c. 1520). Recent excavations of an Upper Palaeolithic open site overlooking the River Lin revealed an in situ stone tool assemblage consistent with Creswellian activity.</p>	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee and tea				
SEMINAR F3.1	Developing the Chartered Archaeologist: Q&A (continues)	SEMINAR F4.1	Equality and diversity in archaeology (continues)		
		11:00-12:30	Disability in Archaeology		
		<p>A disability under the terms of the Equality Act 2010 is a physical or mental impairment that has a ‘substantial’ and ‘long-term’ negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities. Around 19% of the UK population is disabled. In contrast ‘Profiling the Profession’ has found that less than 2% of archaeologists have a disability.</p> <p>This session aims to explore the nature of disability within the sector and the obvious (and less obvious) barriers that exist for those wanting a career in heritage.</p>			
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch				

## Friday 22 April Group AGM

Rm 526                      12:30 – 12:50      Finds Group AGM

# Friday 22 April PM

12:30 - 13:30	<b>Lunch</b>		
<b>ROOM</b>	<b>LT2</b>	<b>ROOM</b>	<b>LT3</b>
SESSION F1.2	<b>Archaeology, education and young people</b>	SESSION F2.2	<b>Application of landscape survey techniques</b>
13:30 – 13:55	Informal education as a means of social integration <i>Victoria Reid</i>	13:30 – 13:40	Introduction <i>Mark Bowden, Historic England</i>
13:55 – 14:20	Diversifying the future of community archaeology: ethnicity, disability and affluence <i>Megan Clement, CITIZAN</i>	13:40 – 14:00	Keynote: Landscape archaeology in the recent past, present and near future <i>Pete Herring, Historic England</i>
14:20-14:45	Achieving and evidencing social impact in an archaeology-based widening participation programme: The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) since 2005 <i>Professor Carenza Lewis, University of Lincoln</i>	14:00-14:20	Exploring a career <i>Cara Pearce, Historic England</i>
14:45-15:00	Q&A session	14:20-14:40	The bigger picture; commercial benefits of a landscape survey approach <i>Andrew Burn, SLR Consulting</i>
		14:40-15:00	Discussion
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee and tea		
SESSION F1.2	Archaeology, education and young people	SESSION F2.2	Application of landscape survey techniques
15:30 – 15:55	Fighting back – cultural heritage and military recovery <i>Richard Osgood and Richard Bennett, Operation Nightingale</i>	15:30 – 15:50	Haslar Royal Naval Hospital: survey, evaluation and excavation <i>Charlotte Willis, Cranfield University (with Andrew Shortland (CAFA), Peter Masters (CAFA), Roland Wessling (Cranfield) &amp; Karl Harrison (LGC Forensics)</i>
15:55 – 16:20	Case Study: Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) <i>Claudine Gerrard, GGAT</i>	15:50 – 16:10	The value of 'informed' rapid identification surveys in the assessment of the heritage impact of linear infrastructure projects: the case of the lost Cumbrian monastic grange <i>Richard Newman, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology</i>
16:20 – 16:45	What does archaeology have to offer (Today)? Archaeology, creativity and technology as a means to empower young people <i>Viviana Culshaw (CPAT) and Sean Harris (Wilde Boar Press)</i>	16:10 – 16:30	Towards a narrative-based analysis of landscape development <i>Mark Bowden, Historic England</i>
16:45 – 17:00	Discussion <i>Led by Janet Bailey, GGAT and Nicky Milsted, CBA</i>	16:30 – 17:00	Discussion
17:00	Sessions close		



# Friday 22 April PM

12:30 – 13:30	Lunch				
ROOM	Rm526	ROOM	Rm527	ROOM	Rm528
CPD F3.2 13:30 – 15:00	<b>Finds reporting and their archives</b>  (Available to pre-book)	SEMINAR F4.1 13:30 – 15:00	Equality and diversity in archaeology (continues) Sexual orientation in archaeology	CPD F5.2	<b>The information archaeologist:</b> learning skills from context (Available to pre-book)
This workshop will involve short papers from experienced finds specialists followed by a chance for participants to critically engage with finds reports produced by the session leaders. The workshop will begin with looking at how to read a finds report before looking at the skills required to produce an assessment and then an analysis report for publication. It will cover the tension between what can be published and what is more appropriate in an archive, and cover the proper resourcing of the production of the finds report.		There are no figures on LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) staff within the heritage sector. Stonewall do produce a yearly list of top 100 employers for LGBT and whilst a number of local authorities and government agencies make the list there were no heritage specific organisations that made the top 100 (Historic England came 111 in 2015).  This session aims to explore the nature of LGBT diversity within the heritage sector.		The philosophy of ‘preservation by record’ is morally bankrupt if we are not competent to both manage the records we generate and to hand them on to future generations. But few archaeological qualifications cover information management, so how do you acquire these skills? How would you demonstrate that competence to a potential employer? Or evaluate and test the competence of your peers, or applicants for jobs? This bring-and-share style workshop, organised by the ClfA Information Management Group (IMSIG), will challenge you to create and bring along real-world evidence of your digital-world expertise. We will use brief presentations and small-group conversations to find practical ways forward.	
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee and tea				
CPD F3.2 15:30 – 17:00	Finds reporting and their archives (continues)	SEMINAR F4.1 15:30 – 17:00	Equality and diversity in archaeology (continues) Equality and Diversity in Context	CPD F5.2	The information archaeologist – learning skills from context (continues)
Participants will discuss the various stages of an archaeological project, referencing existing standards and the particular perspectives and interests of the different organising SIGs (Finds, Archives, Management and Impact). This will be done through the structured critical analysis of existing reports. The workshop will concentrate on the following stages: evaluation, assessment, analysis and archive.  Participants will evaluate how well reports meet the requirement of existing standards, what the implications are for project planning and resource allocation, what to expect from different components of a report and how this may beneficially aid planning.		This final session aims to combine thoughts from the previous session, and any other equality and diversity issues that participants want to raise, with the aim at looking at ways forward. The new Equality and Diversity Group want to hear from you and ensure their plans reflect the needs and wants of ClfA members. It is also an opportunity for participants to identify small things they could be doing to encourage diversity within their own workplaces.		As a result of joining this workshop you will: - be familiar with a range of approaches to mapping out the information skills you need; - know which National Occupational Standards (NOS) are relevant to information management in our sector; - gain confidence in using these approaches to plan your personal development; - have experience in building a portfolio based on your work and experience.  Your participation will contribute to building a new work-based career path for archaeological information management.	
17:00	Sessions close				

## SESSION

**F1.1**

# Archaeology in schools: promoting archaeology as a key learning tool within the national curricula

Sponsored by



There are thousands of primary schools in the UK, all actively delivering curriculum-based learning in regard to popular archaeological themes such as Ancient Egypt, the Romans in Britain, the Picts or the Vikings. Archaeological evidence plays a role, as do visits to historic sites and museums. This session will first focus on existing and potential knowledge exchange between the archaeological and teaching communities. It will showcase some of the initiatives that specialist archaeological educators have taken to engage with teachers and teaching of the primary history curriculum alongside the work of commercial, community, curatorial and academic archaeologists. We will then aim to identify the various challenges faced and to share solutions and best practice that can be easily replicated by others. The key question is how best to promote archaeology as a key learning tool within the national curricula across all countries in the UK? The session (and resulting discussions) will aim to guide the creation of 'Archaeology in schools: top ten tips for success' (with a first draft to be supplied beforehand).

Our key themes are to:

1. Examine knowledge exchange between the archaeological and teaching communities (sharing practice);
2. Showcase initiatives that archaeologists have taken to engage with teachers (sharing examples); and
3. Discuss how best to promote archaeology as a key learning tool (the way forward)?

**9:00 – 9:05**

**Introduction**

**9:05 – 9:25**

**The outdoor classroom: using the historic environment for interdisciplinary learning**

Brian Wilkinson

Scotland's district education system provides a flexible and enriched curriculum, where teaching from 3 –18 is designed to develop 'the four capacities': to enable each child or young person to be a successful learner, a confident individual, a responsible citizen and an effective contributor. The curriculum "aims to ensure that all children and young people in Scotland develop the knowledge, skills and attributes they will need if they are to flourish in life, learning and work, now and in the future, and to appreciate their place in the world". While archaeology is not in the curriculum as a distinct subject, the Scottish Curriculum for Excellence affords multiple opportunities to utilise the Historic Environment as a context for interdisciplinary learning, where rich learning experiences are provided to develop pupils' attributes and capabilities. This paper will discuss how the Historic Environment has been used as a context for learning across curriculum areas with the challenges faced and the solutions developed, using examples of successful projects over the last 10 years.

**9:25 – 9:45**

**Giving teachers the tools to engage with archaeology at Durham University**

Dr Kirsty McCarrison, University of Durham

As a University-based learning team spread across a number of key historic sites and museums including a UNESCO World Heritage Site, we have a unique opportunity to engage students and teachers with cutting edge archaeological research to help support the national history curricula. Our approach is to work closely with academic staff and curators to inform our broad learning programme whilst providing support for learning and outreach elements of large scale academic research projects. Communication with teachers is vital to ensure that what we offer as a service, is that which is needed to support understanding and delivery in the classroom; providing training and engagement opportunities encourages this continued dialogue. The integration of archaeological skills such as object handling underpins our own teaching and learning objectives and we believe that archaeology is an excellent vehicle by which to satisfy numerous requirements within both the national history, and wider, curricula.

**9:45 – 10:05**

**Archaeology and Classics in the community**

Sarah Scott, University of Leicester

This paper will describe the implementation and impact of two projects which were designed with the aim of promoting interest in Archaeology and Classics in schools and the wider community, raising aspirations amongst pupils, while also enhancing student

employability: a level 3 undergraduate module Archaeology and Ancient History in Education and our Leicester Award/HEAR accredited volunteering scheme (Archaeology and Classics in the Community). Activities and placements in local schools and heritage organisations provide students with an opportunity to build their confidence, and to develop important marketable and transferable skills through the communication of their subject knowledge, often in a challenging educational environment. These projects also provide opportunities for children from culturally diverse backgrounds, many of whom are from areas of multiple deprivation, to experience and learn from the past through a range of cross-curricular resources and activities based on local archaeology and University of Leicester research; students share their knowledge, help young people to better understand and appreciate their histories, make new discoveries about themselves and the world around them, and encourage them to help shape its future.

**10:05 – 10:25**

### **Teachers and archaeologists working together**

Julie St Claire Hoare, Hamilton Trust and Oxford Brookes University

Primary teachers are experts in teaching basic skills and in motivating and inspiring learning. Not very many teachers have any archaeological knowledge or a history background. There is no doubt that teachers can benefit from the knowledge and expertise of archaeologists as they face the task of teaching new National Curriculum topics such as the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This talk will showcase the example of how an archaeologist has helped the Hamilton Trust to create inspiring and historically accurate cross-curricular plans to be adapted by teachers for their classes. There will be a chance to consider a number of recommendations suggesting how archaeologists can best engage with teachers and convince them of the benefits of working in partnership, to promote excitement about history and the potential to provide enrichment activities that help to raise children's achievements in English and Mathematics.

**10:25**

### **Discussion**

Led by Kim Biddulph, Director Schools Prehistory

What kind of knowledge exchange is desirable between archaeologists and teachers?

How best to enable and promote partnership and understanding between the archaeological and teaching communities?

Discussion will focus on the draft 'Archaeology in schools: top ten tips for success' (to be supplied).

*10:30 – 11:00*

*TEA/COFFEE*

**11:00 – 11:20**

### **Danebury and the Andover Museum of the Iron Age: the impact of the new national curriculum**

Jenny Stevens

Danebury hillfort was extensively excavated by Southampton University under the directorship of Barry Cunliffe, between 1969-1988. Andover Museum of the Iron Age opened in 1986, telling the story of the hillfort and its inhabitants, using finds from the excavations. Over a 30 year period, archaeologists and education officers have collaborated to develop and refine sessions suitable for school children (particularly in regard to Key Stage 2). These have become increasingly popular, especially with the introduction of the new National Curriculum in 2014. How do you interpret a prehistoric site and excite a group of children about a field full of lumps and bumps or bits of bone and pot? In this session we will look at the collaborative process between the Museum's relevant experts to develop sessions that combine a visit to both the museum and the hillfort, always keeping the archaeological evidence at their core.

**11:20 – 11:40**

### **Bronze Age fancy footwork : Archaeology, schools & Bristol Museums**

Gail Boyle and Kate Iles, Bristol Museum

Archaeology outreach and the provision of opportunities for cross-curricular and local learning are at the very heart of Bristol Museum's current offer for schools. This paper will explore the impact that changes to the national curriculum have had on both the programme and the staff that deliver it, in schools, on-site and in the museum. It will present three short case-studies relating to:

- Demystifying archaeology: the delivery of CPD for teachers and other museum staff
- Archaeology Super Days and Archaeology After School
- Artefacts as a source of inspiration, creativity and enquiry-based learning

Bristol's programme is for the most part delivered by highly-experienced museum-based archaeologists and was formulated in conjunction with a senior formal learning officer: this symbiotic relationship has had many positive results for the profile of the collections, teaching and learning but has not been without its challenges of which some will be explored here.

**11:40 – 12:00**

## **Devon's Historic Environment Record and schools**

Stephanie Knight, Devon HER

Devon's HER contains over 100,000 records, all of which are publicly accessible on Heritage Gateway. But how many schoolteachers or children consult this resource? And how many schools are teaching children about their local archaeological sites?

The recent addition of prehistory to the National Curriculum prompted us to start considering ways to make some of the images and information we hold more accessible. Information needs to be easily available, engaging and straightforward, and we've made a start by updating some of our webpages: <https://new.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/schools-resources/>. However, with continuing reductions in capacity within local government, the aim of this paper will be to outline our approach and its benefits and drawbacks, to promote discussion of different strategies, and seek solutions to the biggest challenge – how to engage with over-worked teachers on very limited resources?

**12:00 – 12:20**

## **View from the coalface**

Stephen Macaulay, Oxford Archaeology East

Despite the apparent opportunity for more archaeology being taught in schools, Oxford Archaeology East has actually seen a downturn in the number of requests from teachers for talks, mainly due to problems with their ability to fund. So how do we get into schools? Grant funded projects are often the way (such as the HLF funded Romans of Fane Road project and the Wellcome Trust funded Hinxton Hall Schools Archaeology Project on DNA sequencing and bio-archaeology). The bread and butter of the schools engagement is when schools local to a commercially funded excavation want to know what has been found, and we're able to fund that ourselves. Can archaeology make itself more central in schools? And who has the resources to make it happen?

**12:20 – 12:30**

## **Discussion (10 minutes)**

Led by Matt Ritchie, Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeologist

How can we promote archaeology as a key learning tool in schools?

So you have a resource or a project and want to engage with local schools? Discussion will focus on the draft 'Archaeology in schools: top ten tips for success' (to be supplied).

*12:30 – 13:30*

*LUNCH*

Friday 22 April, 13.30 – 17.00, Room LT2

## **SESSION**

### **F1.2**

## **Archaeology, education and young people**

*Janet Bailey, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and Nicky Milsted, CBA*

Cultural heritage is increasingly used as a vehicle for social projects involving people of all ages. Community activities based on local history and archaeology have proved successful in engaging hard to reach groups and achieving a range of outcomes, such as increased participation, community cohesion and physical and mental health benefits. Young people are increasingly identified as a group for whom it is important to provide these opportunities. Across the UK the cultural heritage sector is being asked by policy makers to address social issues such as poverty and exclusion. For those who are delivering education and outreach to young people the stakes are increasingly high.

As this approach is becoming a more formalised, it is necessary for the sector to examine our practice and to make sure that we are equipped to deliver to all groups including those who are hard to reach. The session papers will offer case studies and evidence on which to base the closing discussion, look at informal and formal delivery opportunities and explore effectiveness. Practitioners from across the sector will bring examples of successful interventions and share how they plan for positive outcomes and analyse the effectiveness of their work.

The session will end with a discussion, led by the organisers, to explore the lessons that can be learned from the presentations in the session, and will include the following

- Are we equipped to deliver social archaeology projects?
- Does this differ from other kinds of engagement?
- What do we need to do to provide quality experiences for young people?
- Do we have the necessary skill sets?
- What should we be doing to assist in our own professional development?
- Can we demonstrate effectiveness in this area, and how do we do this with confidence?
- What about funding?



## **13:30 – 13:55      Informal education as a means of social integration**

Victoria Reid

Engaging children with archaeology does not always happen in schools; yes, they are taught the about the Romans and Egyptians etc, but, what about those children who are interested in more or those who do not have access to such education. There are numerous ways to engage with archaeology, yet, these are not always practical. Access to Archaeology provides an inclusive environment to foster interests regardless of ability and background.

Our sessions are tailored to the individual and are supportive and fun for all involved, outcomes are measured of the engagement levels and barriers that are broken by the individual. A simple 'that was brilliant' or 'when is the next one' is sufficient to show how vital such services are to those who face challenges and hurdles in everyday life.

Education in all forms is a gift; it is our responsibility to ensure that it is achieved in a professional manner regardless of the shape it takes.

## **13:55 – 14:20      Diversifying the future of community archaeology: ethnicity, disability and affluence**

Megan Clement, CITiZAN

Young people are the future, the future of heritage management; inspiring a passion about their heritage helps to safeguard it for the future. Heritage belongs to everyone, but sometimes is not as accessible to some as it should be and provision for young people in general needs to be increased, not just for those from diverse backgrounds. This paper will provide the following projects as case studies for good practice:

The My Place Project (HLF), working with schoolchildren in Bradford and Keighley, which have high ethnic minority and youth populations. The Young Archaeologists' Club (in particular the Leeds Branch) and how it is trying to remove the barriers to include those with additional needs and those from less affluent backgrounds.

Finally I will be explaining how the Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network (CITiZAN) project are incentivising involvement for people between 16–25 through both formal and informal training events.

## **14:20 – 14:45      Achieving and evidencing social impact in an archaeology-based widening participation programme: the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) since 2005**

Professor Carenza Lewis, University of Lincoln

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) is designed to raise educational aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment amongst state-educated and disadvantaged teenagers through participation in archaeological excavation. Devised in 2005 by Carenza Lewis (then at the University of Cambridge) in collaboration with Aimhigher and now funded by the Universities of Cambridge and Lincoln as part of access agreements with the British government's Office of Fair Access (OFFA), HEFA involves learners in school years 9, 10 and 12 in setting up, running, recording and writing up a 1m<sup>2</sup> excavation which contributes to university research (Lewis 2014a). The excavation is the central element within a carefully structured, varied and challenging scheme of assessed work in which HEFA learners develop and refine a range of identified and explicitly elicited skills – cognitive, technical, social and personal – vital to success in education and the workplace. More than 5,000 young people have taken part in HEFA since 2005, and central to its success has been the attention given to identifying, assessing, monitoring and reporting on its impact on learners (Lewis 2014b). HEFA is thus able to demonstrate the capacity of archaeology to build social capital by broadening access to higher education and helping young people gain the skills they need to contribute most to society in the future. This paper presents the aims, structure and outcomes of the HEFA programme, focussing in particular on the ways in which its impact is identified, measured and fed back to learners, schools and funders.

### **References:**

- Lewis, C., 2014a. 'The Power of Pits: Archaeology, outreach and research in living landscapes.' K. Boyle, R. Rabett and C. Hunt (eds) *Living in the Landscape*. Cambridge, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research Monograph. pp 321–338.
- Lewis, C., 2014b. 'Cooler than a trip to Alton Towers': Assessing the impact of the Higher Education Field Academy 2005-2011. *Public Archaeology*, Vol 13 (2014), no 4, pp 295-322. DOI 10.1179/1465518715Z.00000000076.

**14:45 – 15:00 Discussion**

The discussion will explore the lessons that can be learned from the presentations in the session, and will include the following

- Are we equipped to deliver social archaeology projects?
- Does this differ from other kinds of engagement?
- What do we need to do to provide quality experiences for young people?
- Do we have the necessary skill sets?
- What should we be doing to assist in our own professional development?
- Can we demonstrate effectiveness in this area, and how do we do this with confidence?
- What about funding?

15:00 – 15:30 *TEA/COFFEE*

**15:30 – 15:55 Fighting back – cultural heritage and military recovery**

Richard Osgood and Richard Bennett, Operation Nightingale

Since 2011 British military personnel have been engaged on organised heritage projects in the UK and overseas. This discussion will illustrate first-hand how lives are changed through cultural heritage engagement.

**15:55 – 16:20 Case Study: Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)**

Claudine Gerrard, Swansea YAC

Young Archaeologists Club (YAC): making a significant and positive impact on the lives of young people, by providing unique opportunities for them to explore archaeology and the past. Lessons from a regional perspective.

What is YAC? The Young Archaeologists' Club is the only club for young people interested in archaeology. We have a network of local clubs across the UK where 8–16 year olds can get their hands mucky doing real archaeology. Each club is run by a team of local adult volunteers from a range of backgrounds; some are professional archaeologists, others work in museums or schools. Many are just interested in archaeology and volunteer with YAC to further their own knowledge and experience. Every branch is unique and the experience of club members vastly different.

Is variation between YAC branches a problem, or is this broad range of YAC experiences contributing to the growth of a young generation who view archaeology and the historic environment from new and creative perspectives?

YAC branches are free to develop their own informal "archaeology curriculums" guided by collective experience grown over many years, with session plans and ideas shared within the YAC leaders network. Should YAC HQ provide a more prescriptive guide to which archaeological stories must be told, or is the current flexible approach the right one?

**16:20 – 16:45 What does archaeology have to offer (Today)? Archaeology, creativity and technology as a means to empower young people**

Viviana Culshaw (CPAT) and Sean Harris (Wilde Boar Press)

In 1986 Peter Clarke presented a paper for the CBA research report *Presenting Archaeology to Young People*, entitled: What does archaeology have to offer? In his paper Clarke emphasised that "the purpose of presenting archaeology to young people is not to recruit or train young archaeologists. The main aim of the exercise is to decide which particular aspects of the subject are useful in the general education of young people (...)" (1986:12). Thirty years later, we are still asking the same question facing new challenges and priorities. Archaeology is revealing its chameleon-like nature operating across social and cultural boundaries. The aim is to discover the strengths of whoever we're working with – and to integrate them purposefully into the whole clattering machine. Regardless of age, profession or status, all have a significant contribution to make.

This paper examines the new challenges faced by archaeologists. It explores the tools and resources available to reach new audiences, and make a difference in people's lives. In collaboration with Sean Harris, CPAT will explore multi-disciplinary approaches to develop new social archaeology projects and educational experiences, whilst exploring new ways to assess their effectiveness.

**16:45 – 17:00 Discussion**

Led by Janet Bailey, GGAT and Nicky Milsted, CBA

## SESSION

# F2.1 UAVs in archaeology: The bigger picture

**9:00 – 9:30**      **Utilizing UAVs for large area mapping projects**  
Frank Stremke

Multi rotor UAVs are in common use with archaeological site documentation. They however lack the range and flight duration to cover large areas for photogrammetry survey. As a tool in between the multi rotor UAVs and a manned plane, fixed wing UAVs are not that common in use with archaeological projects. But especially landscape archaeology and survey projects in remote regions can profit from their use in creating topographical models of large areas (1-50 km<sup>2</sup>). The application of fixed wing UAVs will be presented from fieldwork experiences in Sudan and Germany together with comparisons using kite photography and multi rotor UAVs.

**9:30 – 10:00**      **UAVs and other forms of data capture**  
Adam Stanford, Aerial Cam

Along with the accepted benefits of the Structure from Motion method and the versatility of UAV/RPA data capture, there is a need to choose ones tools appropriate for the task. Through examples of photogrammetry survey of earthworks, landscapes, quarries, monuments, structures, statues, art and artefacts we will look at the equipment and approaches utilised in the last six years or so on a number of research projects in the UK and particular challenges overseas. From Stonehenge to Easter Island, discussing research comparing LiDAR with UAV/RPA photogrammetry, the use of other aerial methods and video as a survey tool.

**10:00 – 10:30**      **Looking down on the past? Drones and the practice of aerial archaeology**  
Martyn Barber (Aerial Investigation & Mapping, Historic England)

If you wanted to see a site or landscape from the air, where would you turn to first? A drone? A ladder? Google Earth? An archive of existing aerial photographs? The rise in the use of UAVs as a platform for remote sensing raises a number of issues for those of us who were already involved in various forms of aerial archaeology prior to their appearance. The rapidly growing enthusiasm for 21st century versions of 19th century innovations such as “unmanned” aerial vehicles, aerial photography, automated cameras, 3D visualisation, and photogrammetry has, arguably, resulted in an emphasis on apparently novel methods of data capture at the expense of an appreciation of what these methods offer that is genuinely new. In this paper, the potentials and limitations of drones for aerial archaeology are considered alongside current (best) practice.

**10:30 – 11:00**      *TEA/COFFEE*

**11:00 – 11:30**      **Aerial based photogrammetry – a review**  
Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology has been undertaking photogrammetric surveys using photographic masts and balloons since 2010, and UAVs since 2011; to date over 100 archaeological surveys of buildings, excavations and landscapes have been undertaken. This provides the perspective of being able to look at both the strengths and weaknesses of what is undoubtedly a ground-breaking technique for archaeological research.

The strengths are many: versatility, accuracy, speed of survey, low cost of the equipment, and the ability to be able to capture 3D models, including very detailed contouring, and then also apply full photographic texture to the model. The weaknesses are perhaps less evident, but nevertheless pervasive. The legal restrictions on the use of UAVs mean that a CAA (Civil Aviation Authority) licence is required for commercial operations. There is a need for UAV flying to be remote from people and structures which is fine for rural surveys, but can be very restrictive when trying to undertake surveys in urban environments. Other restrictions are the susceptibility to weather conditions, vegetation cover that can very often obscure the sites or prevent flying, and also the need for the use of very powerful computers to be able to process what can become very complicated models. Despite the limitations of the method, it still has considerable potential and it is possible to explore how the technique will develop, and more interestingly what effect it is having, and will have, on our approach to archaeological recording. In particular it is raising the prospect of a future 3D revolution where we systematically capture, store and process our archaeological sites in 3D.

**11:30 – 12:00**      **The use of UAVs in the UK: current legislation and guidelines**  
Dean Overton (Overdrones)

This presentation will discuss the both the practical and legal aspects of using UAVs to document archaeological sites in the UK. In particular the presentation will outline where, when and in what circumstances drones can be used. Archaeologists and others

often have exaggerated expectations of the capabilities of UAVs and whilst they can document archaeological sites in many ways there are important limitations both of the technology and acceptable use. The presentation will also outline the responsibilities of archaeologists employing UAV services to document their sites. The final part of the presentation will give some recent examples from a project documenting eight of the principal UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Wales.

**12:00 – 12:30**      **From the ground up**  
Andrew Petersen, UWTSD

The aim of this presentation is to raise some issues which are commonly encountered by non-specialist archaeologists wishing to deploy UAVs in the field. Although using drones to document archaeological sites may seem an attractive way of presenting information about a site or carrying out research there are significant limitations which need to be considered. These can include practical problems such as weather, equipment malfunction or overly interested members of the public. In addition archaeologists are often unaware that intelligent use of UAVs requires significant post-flight image processing time as well as repeated flights over an extended period of time. Both of these issues need to be factored into project designs to maximise the potential of this evolving technology.

12:30 – 13:30      *LUNCH*

Friday 22 April, 13.30 – 17.00, Room LT3

**SESSION**

**F2.2**      **Application of landscape survey techniques**  
*Pete Herring and Mark Bowden, Historic England*

Sponsored by



Historic England

**SESSION ABSTRACT**

This session aims to address the question of why traditional and technical landscape investigation techniques of observation, measurement and analysis (survey) are not more regularly deployed – and deployed in a timely fashion – in British archaeology. This has implications within curatorial, commercial and academic branches of archaeology. The session will comprise a keynote presentation and some case studies, with ample time for discussion, focussing on the need for and provision of training in these skills. The session will aim to demonstrate that these approaches have value and impact when applied in real world situations, adding context to the sometimes narrow view provided by the evaluation trench.

Chair: Mark Bowden

**13:30 – 13:40**      **Introduction**

**13:40 – 14:00**      **Keynote: Landscape archaeology in the recent past, present and near future**  
Pete Herring, Historic England

While their methods are rigorous and transparent and their outputs clear, all inquisitive, theoretical, empirical and phenomenological approaches to landscape archaeology can contribute to helping society understand its past and design a sustainable future. More immediately, in established heritage practice, the understanding gained from non-invasive techniques of observation, survey and analysis can support decision-making regarding protection, managing and designing change and composing schemes of further, more invasive investigation.

Mapping from aerial photographs, lidar and geophysical survey, all invaluable, depend for maximum utility on applying the logic and language of relative chronology and functional interpretation cultivated in the many ebbings and flowings of the British tradition of analytical earthwork survey. Its use ebbed again in the last couple of decades, but this session will show it now re-emerging as a cost-effective tool for rapidly getting to grips in a range of practical situations with a place's past and potential.

**14:00 – 14:20**      **Exploring a Career**  
Cara Pearce, Historic England

Throughout my time at university I was able to explore a range of aspects within the archaeological discipline and identify themes and approaches which most interested me, ultimately leading to a MA in Landscape Archaeology. From here it was unclear to me



how to continue along this trajectory, not only in terms of applying the skills I had learnt but how to develop, receive more training and ultimately make a career. Now a year into a 15-month Historic Environment Placement in non-invasive archaeology through ClfA and Historic England, I have worked with various research teams interpreting and mapping aerial photography, carrying out archival research and undertaking analytical earthwork survey. I would like to outline a project I carried out on a bastle site in Northumbria in order to highlight the skills developed through this project and how they will better equip me for future work, whether that be through enhanced observation skills or the ability to draw interpretations on small scale sites from a wider perspective. Whilst I am still unsure how to find said career I feel that I now have a range of skills which will allow me to create opportunities.

## **14:20 – 14:40      The bigger picture: commercial benefits of a landscape survey approach** Andrew Burn, SLR Consulting

All too often in commercial archaeological projects, landscape survey is overlooked as a viable strategy, despite being a cost effective way to gather a large amount of information about a site in a short space of time. Archaeologists utilise these approaches, often without realising it, when completing routine walkover surveys for historic environment desk based assessments, assessing impacts to setting of heritage assets, interpreting the results of excavations or interrogating Historic Environment Record data or historic maps through GIS. The core skills of the landscape approach are essential tools for the commercial archaeologist and should be more widely promoted. Greater experience of rapid survey techniques along with an improved understanding of how to read a landscape and understand how it has evolved, whether urban or rural and remote, has the potential to add real value to commercial projects. This paper will examine how training in the principles of landscape survey can help to improve the quality of a range of “standard” commercial outputs, and add value to projects for clients, employers and the public. Possible training avenues within the commercial sector will be put forward asking the question “how do we effectively get these skills into the commercial sector”, while exploring the value of training opportunities such as the EPPIC placement scheme, Historic England and OUDCE courses. Discussion on how employers and consultants can practically undertake this training in the work place will also be put forward.

## **14:40 – 15:00      Discussion**

15:00 – 15:30      *TEA/COFFEE*

Chair: Pete Herring

## **15:30 – 15:50      Haslar Royal Naval Hospital: survey, evaluation and excavation** Charlotte Willis, Cranfield University (with Andrew Shortland, CAFA; Peter Masters, CAFA; Roland Wessling, Cranfield; and Karl Harrison, LGC Forensics)

Landscape survey techniques are undeniably a valuable tool in the archaeologist’s kit bag. A well planned, executed and presented survey has the potential to reliably inform interpretations and future excavation. Often due to time, money, training and a myriad other complications survey is forgone in favour of the evaluation trench; where it is considered that information can be gathered quickly from a representative sample.

The burial ground of Haslar Royal Naval Hospital, Hampshire, presents perhaps more than the standard dilemma faced in archaeology. A burial site of over 36000m<sup>2</sup> with no clear boundaries and scarce documentary evidence; the location of features could be likened to finding a needle in a haystack.

This site has been studied through evaluation trench, survey (Resistivity and Ground Penetrating Radar) and excavation; these methods were carried out by more than one organisation at different points in time and not in the right order. There was no single, coherent plan for the site from the outset. This paper will evaluate the different perspectives of the site obtained from each of the applied methods, and the conclusions that have been drawn. It will be discussed the extent to which the methods can be seen to work in tandem, or in opposition to one another.

With an interest in incorporating geophysical survey into future archaeological site assessments, it will be discussed the extent to which the sequence of methods has affected interpretation of the site and its features, and how alternative sequences could have yielded different results.

## **15:50 – 16:10      The value of ‘informed’ rapid identification surveys in the assessment of the heritage impact of linear infrastructure projects: the case of the lost Cumbrian monastic grange** Richard Newman, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

A recent investigation into the likely impacts of the construction of a new water pipeline in West Cumbria, as part of the

compilation of an Environmental Impact Assessment, utilised a variety of investigative techniques including a rapid walkover survey, geophysics and targeted evaluation through trial trenching. The walkover proved to be very cost effective and highly instructive in comparison to the other techniques deployed. It was particularly useful in the identification of the site of a previously unrecorded monastic grange. Its success was only enabled, however, by a thorough pre-existing knowledge of the landscape being investigated and by integration with a suite of other techniques primarily documentary research and the analysis of aerial survey data. Only by appropriate training in historic landscape predictive techniques and historic landscape characterisation combined with archaeological earthwork recognition can such success be assured in future.

**16:10 – 16:30      Towards a narrative-based analysis of landscape development**  
Mark Bowden, Historic England

One often hears ‘archaeology’ said where ‘excavation’ is meant. There is an understanding that non-invasive approaches, including landscape approaches, exist. Where they involve whizzy technology – GPR, lidar, SfM – they are even enthusiastically embraced, but still there is an emphasis on excavation as the technique of first choice in almost all circumstances. The emphasis on technology itself privileges levelled sites at the expense of well-preserved upstanding remains. The results of excavation are privileged over those of other methods, which are often characterised as ‘prospection’ and nothing more. This paper will put forward the view that non-invasive techniques have more to offer and that while they can never replace excavation they should be more thoughtfully included in research projects and developer funded work in order to develop a convincing narrative of landscape development.

**16:30 – 17:00      Discussion**

Friday 22 April, 9:00 – 12:30, Room 526

**SEMINAR**

**F3.1      Chartered Archaeologist Q&A**

At the launch of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists in December 2014, we announced our intention to start consulting members and the sector on the desirability of amending the Charter in future to allow us to confer chartered status on individual members. Over the last six months, we have held a series of workshops to explore members’ (and non-members’) initial aspirations for, and concerns about, individual chartered status looking at the ‘big questions’

- What is it for?
- Who needs to be one?
- What should they have to do to achieve chartered status?
- How would chartered status relate to existing membership grades?

The feedback from this initial consultation is being gathered up into a discussion report which will, we hope, identify some options for future development. The report will be presented at the session where we will look in more detail at the key issues identified so far and the most promising of the potential routes to chartered status we have identified.

This is a unique opportunity to shape the next step in the development of your profession – make sure you come along and have your say.

CPD

(Available to pre-book)

## F3.2

## Finds reporting and their archives

Contact: Dr Phil Mills ( [CBMPhil@aol.com](mailto:CBMPhil@aol.com) )

#findsreport2016

Sponsored by



Historic England

The workshop will involve a combination of short papers by experienced finds specialists followed by a chance for participants to critically engage with finds reports produced by the session leaders. The workshop will begin with looking at how to read a finds report before looking at the skills required to produce an assessment and then an analysis report for publication. It will cover the tension between what can be published and what is more appropriate in an archive, and cover the proper resourcing of the production of the finds report.

These aspects will be covered in papers given by the following Course leaders:

Nicola Powell – Resourcing the finds report  
Duncan Brown – Finds reports and the archive  
Phil Mills – The assessment report  
Kayt Marter Brown – TBC  
Matt Parker Wooding – TBC  
TBA – ‘Editing the final publication’

Participants are placed in discussion groups and taken through the various stages of an archaeological project, referencing existing standards and the particular perspectives and interests of the different organising SIGs (Finds, Archives, Management and Impact).

This will be done through the structured critical analysis of existing reports. The workshop will concentrate on the following stages: evaluation, assessment, analysis and archive.

Participants will be guided to see how well reports meet the requirement of existing standards, what the implications are for project planning and resource allocation for subsequent stages and what to expect from different components of a report and how this may beneficially aid planning.

### Themes

The workshop will be open to archaeological practitioners of all levels and experience. We will work through the creation of a finds reports, from assessment through analysis, dissemination, publication and archiving. We will be looking at how finds reports are used, how finds are described ( the catalogue) and what should be most usefully published and what should be in archive.

### Learning outcomes:

- Introduction to reporting finds
- The value of assessments
- How to read a finds report
- Selecting what should be published and what should be in archive
- How to describe finds
- The importance of quantification methods

## SEMINAR

### F4.1

## Equality and Diversity in an archaeological context

*Cath Poucher (University of Oxford) and Sarah McLean (Historic England)*

Sponsored by



Historic England

Britain has a diverse population which means the archaeology sector does too. Issues surrounding gender, disability, sexual orientation, religious beliefs and ethnicity are rarely examined as part of the archaeological workforce. The new ClfA Equality and Diversity Group has been set up to support archaeologists and employers understand these issues, and promote equality. It has been nearly 5 years since the Equality Act (2010) came into force replacing a host of earlier legislation; Sex Discrimination Act (1975), Race Relations Act (1976) and Disability Discrimination Act (1995). With this in mind, this workshop will explore this further and look at ways the group can work for you and a more diverse workforce.

The workshop will focus on three specific areas; gender, disability and LGBT, before drawing together the themes and identifying ways we can move forward. Each session will start with a short presentation by a passionate advocate or specialist on the topic. This will be followed by round table discussion around a set of questions for 30 minutes before each table feeds back to the room. During the final session, Equality and Diversity in context, a Q&A session with our speakers and a chance to draw things to a close.

Whilst we encourage participants to share the themes and outcomes of the workshop we would ask that the specifics of what delegates share are kept in confidence by all those who attend. The workshop will not be filmed and we would like to create an environment where participants feel they can share openly.

The workshop is very much an opportunity to find out more about these issues, consider how diverse your workplace is and how to encourage that diversity.

### *Aims of the session:*

- Identify actions that Equality and Diversity Group can take forward,
- Identify a benchmark – where are we now and how will we establish a baseline to work from?
- Identify key issues in terms of equality going forward,
- Equality and Diversity in context: Identify strengths and weaknesses of equality and diversity within archaeology,
- Identify small-scale actions that individuals can do to affect positive change across the sector.

### 9:00 – 10:30

#### **Gender divides in archaeology**

Doug Rocks-McQueen, Landward Research Ltd

Things have come a long way for women in the last century. They can vote and can choose to work in a wider variety of fields than our grandmothers could. However there is still a long way to go. The pay gap between men and women is still 14.2% and according to a recent UCAS study 85% of degree students taking computer sciences and engineering are male. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimates that 54,000 women each year who return to work after pregnancy are forced out of their jobs through dismissal, redundancy, or poor treatment. Whilst these figures refer to the UK as a whole the picture within the heritage sector is less clear due to lack of research.

This session aims to explore the gender divide within archaeology. Does it exist, in what forms and how do we recognise it? (Perhaps the fact that this paper is given by a man may be a clue... )

10:30 – 11:00

TEA/COFFEE

11:00 – 12:30

#### **Disability in archaeology**

Theresa O'Mahony, UCL

A disability under the terms of the Equality Act 2010 is a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities. Around 19% of the UK Population is disabled. Whilst many of those are of state pension age it is estimated that around 16% of working age adults are disabled. In contrast 'Profiling the Profession' has found that less than 2% of archaeologists have a disability. Disability is not always visible and so many of us may be unaware that our colleagues are, by definition of the Equality Act, disabled.



This session aims to explore the nature of disability within the sector and the obvious (and less obvious) barriers that exist for those wanting a career in heritage.

Friday 22 April, 13:30 – 17:00, Room 527

### 13:30 – 15:00 **Sexual orientation in archaeology**

Dr Alan Greaves, University of Liverpool

This is another area where in recent years some significant progress has been made. Homosexuality is now legal as is gay marriage. However as with women's rights there is still a long way to go. There are no figures on LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) staff within the heritage sector. Stonewall do produce a yearly list of top 100 employers for LGBT and whilst a number of local authorities and government agencies make the list there were no heritage specific organisations that made the top 100 (Historic England came 111 in 2015).

This session aims to explore the nature of LGBT diversity within the heritage sector.

15:00 – 15:30 *TEA/COFFEE*

### 15:30 – 17:00 **Equality and Diversity in context**

Dr Hannah Cobb, Equality and Diversity Group Chair, University of Manchester;  
Doug Rocks-McQueen, Landward Research; Theresa O'Mahony, UCL and Alan Greaves, University of Liverpool

This session aims to combine thoughts from the previous session, and any other equality and diversity issues that participants want to raise, with the aim at looking at ways forward. A panel of all of our speakers and the chair of the new Equality and Diversity SIG, Dr Hannah Cobb, will be taking questions and drawing the workshop to a close. The new Equality and Diversity Group want to hear from you and ensure their plans reflect the needs and wants of ClfA members. It is also an opportunity for participants to identify small things they could be doing to encourage diversity within their own workplaces.

Friday 22 April, 9:00 – 13:30 [approx.]

**EXCURSION** *(Available to pre-book – 30 delegates)*

## **F5.1 Bradgate Park, Leicestershire**

**Coach leaves UoL at 9.15, and leaves Bradgate at 12.45**

This major student training and research excavation project focuses on the upland landscape of Bradgate Park, Leicestershire. Bradgate Park is located 10km north-west of the City of Leicester and covers an 830-acre recreational park which attracts c. 400,000 visitors each year. The landscape is designated as a SSSI and is described by Natural England as “one of the finest remaining examples of ancient parkland in Leicestershire” containing some of the “last remaining fragments of wet heathland in the County”.



The park is first documented in 1241 (as a deer park) and is known primarily as the location of one of the first unfortified brick-built aristocratic houses in England (c. 1520), which was later the birth place and childhood home of Lady Jane Grey: the ‘nine days queen’. However, recent excavations of a known late Upper Palaeolithic open site (c. 15,000 years old) situated atop the north spur of a gorge overlooking the River Lin has revealed an *in situ* stone tool assemblage consistent with Creswellian activity. Despite the prehistoric and historic importance of the Park, there remain many unanswered questions, which this joint venture with ULAS hopes to answer. The project will run for five seasons from 2015–2019.

The tour will be led by ULAS and University of Leicester staff, who will guide delegates through the archaeological evidence and project. In addition, Peter Tyldesley, Director of the Bradgate Park Trust, will join the join to discuss the wider management of Bradgate Park and how the archaeological excavations fit into longer term strategy.

CPD

(Available to pre-book)

F5.2

## The information archaeologist: learning skills from context

*Edmund Lee and Hugh Corley, Historic England*

Sponsored by



Historic England

The philosophy of 'preservation by record' is morally bankrupt if we are not competent to both manage the records we generate and to hand them on to future generations. But few archaeological qualifications cover information management, so how do you acquire these skills? How would you demonstrate that competence to a potential employer? Or evaluate and test the competence of your peers, or applicants for jobs? This bring-and-share style workshop, organised by the ClfA Information Management Group (IMSIG), will challenge you to create and bring along real-world evidence of your digital-world expertise. We will use brief presentations and small-group conversations to find practical ways forward. As a result of joining this workshop you will:

- Be familiar with a range of approaches to mapping out the information skills you need;
- Know which National Occupational Standards (NOS) are relevant to information management in our sector;
- Gain confidence in using these approaches to plan your personal development;
- Have experience in building a portfolio based on your work and experience.

Your participation will contribute to building a new work-based career path for archaeological information management.

FRIDAY 22 APRIL

# magnitude surveys

Independent providers of archaeological geophysics surveys to the community, research, public outreach and commercial sectors.

Independent advice

Tailored survey designs

Bespoke data collection and visualisation

Real time feedback

Post excavation follow up

Inclusive community geophysics: engagement, education and training

[www.magnitudesurveys.co.uk](http://www.magnitudesurveys.co.uk)

[info@magnitudesurveys.co.uk](mailto:info@magnitudesurveys.co.uk)

01274 926020

@MagSurveys

ISAP

Member Organisation  
Council for  
British Archaeology



# Conference CPD log

[illegible]

# ClfA2017

## Archaeology: a global profession

### Conference and training event

**19 to 21 April 2017, University of Newcastle**

Our 2017 conference, hosted at Newcastle University, will provide an opportunity to discuss, consider and learn about archaeological practice on a world stage. For ClfA2017 we have identified three broad themes (professionalism, protection, discovery) and will be looking for proposals for half-day sessions within a traditional paper format, discussion / panel seminars or CPD workshops. The themes are simple, broad and flexible, and should be able to accommodate an exciting programme.

In the UK we are poised to vote in the referendum on Europe: by the time the ClfA2017 conference comes around, the country will either be negotiating the terms of Brexit, or considering the impact of maintaining the status quo. Discussions also continue around further devolution of nations within the UK, and the results of the Northern Ireland Assembly, Welsh Assembly and Scottish Parliament elections will have a bearing on developments. How with these political changes at home impact heritage and archaeology?

Archaeology should be without borders, and professional archaeology must be without borders. We hope the conference will provide an opportunity to report on some of the progress made and to explore both the opportunities and difficulties of professionalising across borders. Beyond the profession itself, archaeology often makes its way into global headlines – occasionally for the positives (the great discoveries we all love to hear about) but increasingly reporting horrific impacts of conflict, terror and war. Protection and management of heritage within war zones is also well documented, but what are our professional responsibilities within conflicts and what role do archaeologists take?

Our 2017 conference will provide a platform for heritage professionals to share their ideas, debate different approaches and concerns – as well as hear about some really fascinating archaeological projects and innovations. We want to hear about new and exciting discoveries from all over the world (and not forgetting the UK) – so feel free to showcase your breathtakingly fantastic finds and show off your archaeology. If you are interested in coming to the conference and have a great site you would like to talk to delegates about, get in touch with the conference team directly.

We are keen to engage some truly ambitious sessions and encourage a genuinely international discussion; the conference may have the opportunity to support some keynote speakers from across the world – if you are interested in getting involved, make sure you keep up to date with the conference news via our eBulletin and on Twitter #ClfA2017.

The call for sessions information is also available on the conference website at [www.archaeologists.net/conference/2017](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2017)

### Announcement: Hal Dalwood Memorial Conference Bursary

Following the death of Hal Dalwood in November 2015 (see obituary in TA, January 2016), his brother Dexter and wife Rachel Edwards are setting up a memorial fund. This will provide an annual bursary to enable an early career archaeologist of any age to attend the ClfA conference, starting in 2017. The bursary will aim to cover conference attendance, travel and accommodation. It will be open to those in the first ten years of their career in archaeology. Further details and information on how to apply will accompany the 2017 conference announcement. If anyone else wishes to contribute towards the fund please contact Rachel Edwards on [rachel.aac@gmail.com](mailto:rachel.aac@gmail.com).



# Archaeology in Schools... and outdoors!



Bring the Mesolithic to life through a series of woodland and classroom learning activities, all set within the exciting world of Wolf Brother by Michelle Paver

Explore the world of the Picts, and blend indoor classroom and museum learning with a range of outdoor activities at hill fort and symbol stone

Investigate the iconic recumbent stone circle within the context of both Religious and Moral Education and our place within the Solar System

Trace the development of Scottish forestry during the Enlightenment in the context of historic gardens and designed landscapes

All of our archaeological and historical learning resources aim to support the delivery of the Curriculum for Excellence through outdoor and place-based learning.

**Find out more at [www.forestry.gov.uk/scotlandenvironment](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/scotlandenvironment) and [www.owlsotland.org](http://www.owlsotland.org)**

LT2 KEB (150)

LT3 KEB (150)

Rm526 (40)

Rm527 (40)

Rm528 (40)

10.00 – 11.30	Registration and coffee				
11.30 – 12.30	OPENING ADDRESS - MAIN LECTURE THEATRE LT1 KEB (200)				
13.30 – 15.00	W1.1 The future of community archaeology	W2.1 The archaeological resource in context: national approaches in a changing climate	W3.1 Training for competence in archaeology	W4.1 CPD Funding for collaborative research	W5.1 CPD Professionalism in archaeology: an introduction
15.30 – 17.00					W5.2 CPD Risk management in archaeology

18.30 – 19.45 Wine reception at Guild Hall  
20.00 – 22.00 Conference meal at City Rooms (ticketed event)

9.00 – 10.30	T1.1 Archaeology in the context of criminal justice	T2.1 The boundaries of public archaeology: are we archaeologists or are we social workers?	T3.1 Across the Atlantic: professionalism in archaeology over here and over there	T4.1 CPD A guide to PR for archaeologists	T5.1 CPD Data management for archaeology NB this will be held in ROOM KE323
11.00 – 12.30					
13.30 – 15.00	T1.2 Adopting archaeology	T2.2 Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose? How can we learn from our mistakes?	T3.2 The archaeology of brewing	T4.2 CPD Going solo: self-employment in an archaeological context	T5.2 Excursion Town Heritage Initiative & Richard III Museum 13:45 Charles Wilson lobby or 14.00 Richard III Museum
15.30 – 17.00					

19.00 – late Conference social at The Parcel Yard (ticketed event)

9.00 – 10.30	F1.1 Archaeology in schools: promoting archaeology as a key learning tool within the national curricula	F2.1 UAVs in archaeology: the bigger picture	F3.1 Developing the Chartered Archaeologist	F4.1 CPD Equality and diversity in archaeology	F5.1 Excursion Bradgate Park, Leicestershire Coach leaves UoL at 9.45, leaves Bradgate at 12.45
11.00 – 12.30					
13.30 – 15.00	F1.2 Archaeology, education and young people	F2.2 Application of landscape survey techniques	F3.2 CPD Finds reporting and their archives	F4.2 CPD Equality and diversity in archaeology	F5.2 CPD The information archaeologist – learning skills from context
15.30 – 17.00					